



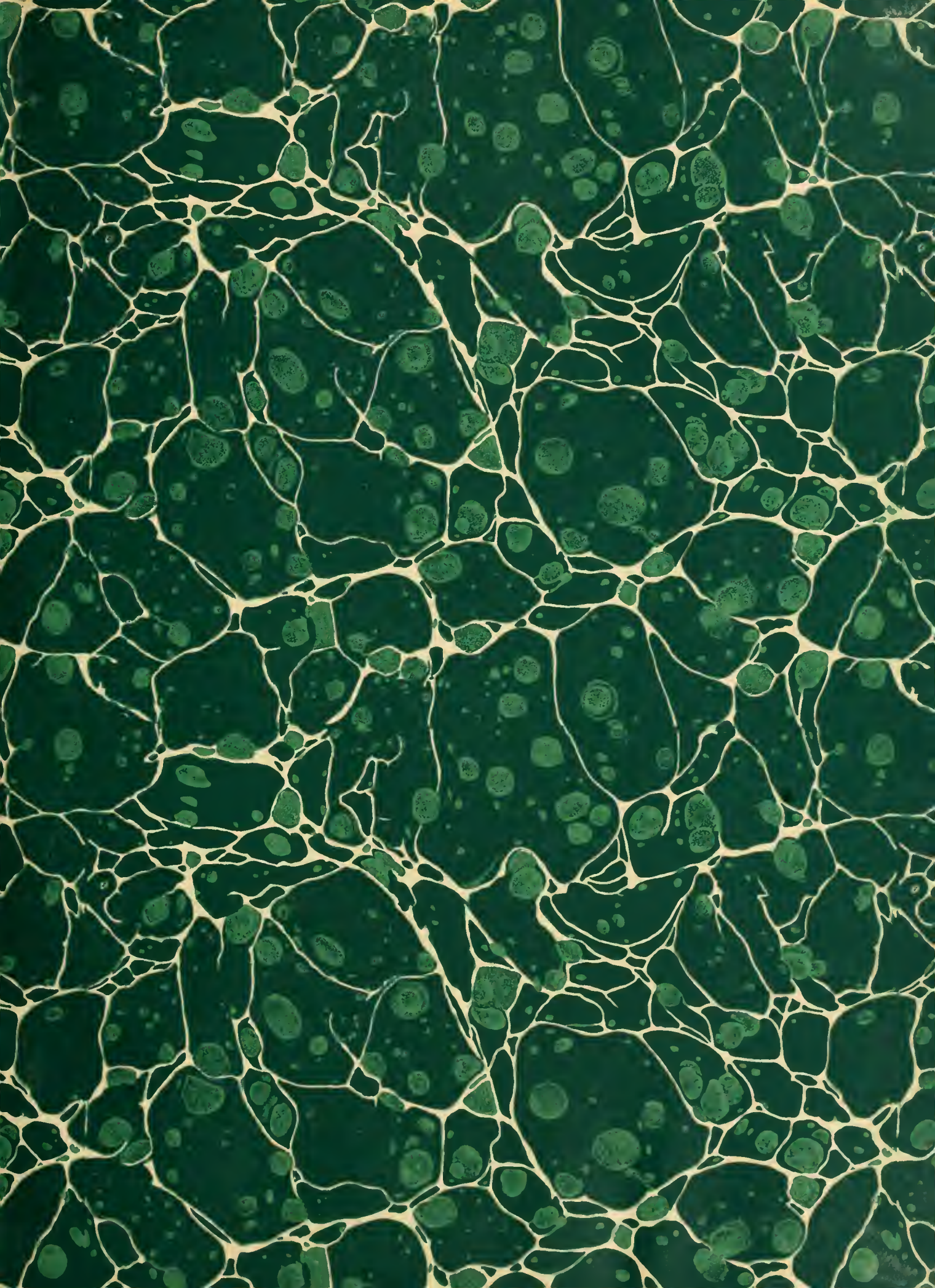
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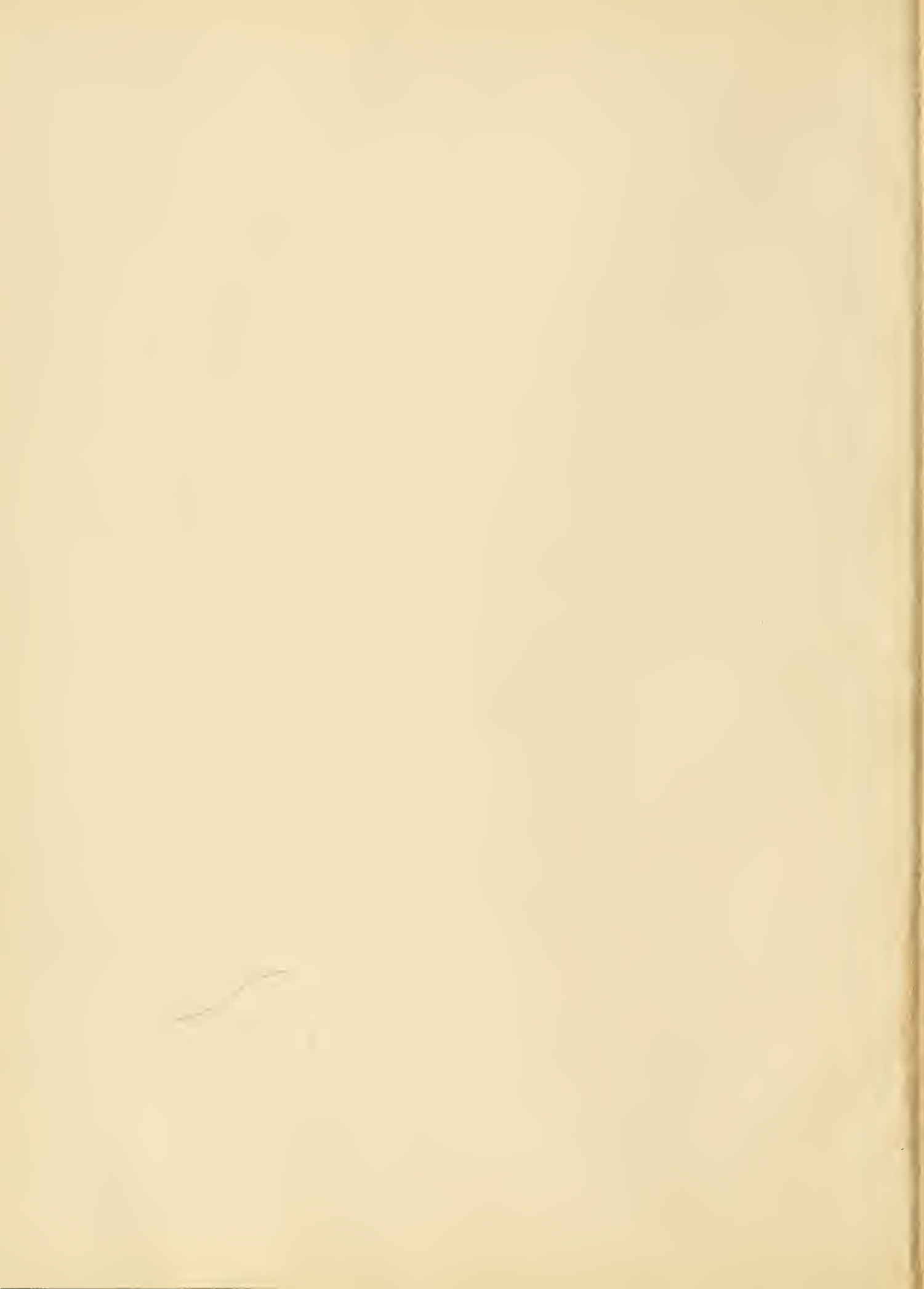
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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF THE
UNITED STATES

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.

H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., PROPRIETORS

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PREFACE.

HISTORY, one of the most interesting and instructive studies of modern ages, is composed in a large part of biographies of men made great by their own heroic and noble exertions. Guided by the philosophic principle that all men are, in a great measure, architects of their own destinies, and that the laudable example of those who have honorably won their way to success will ever inspire the struggling mass of humanity to greater effort and nobler aspirations, the publishers of this volume here present some of the most prominent facts and incidents in the lives of the leading citizens of the United States, who have, to a great extent, made the history of this wonderful country.

In selecting names for the Biographical Encyclopedia of the United States, the publishers have aimed to give a life-sketch of the representatives of the various interests of our republic: the professional men, the business men, the agriculturists, and indeed all who have taken part in the intellectual, political and material progress of the people.

While engaged in the preparation and publication of this volume, a constant and strong incentive has been the belief of the publishers that theirs was a praiseworthy work, the fruits of which could not but supply a pressing need and command public commendation. Had it been otherwise, and had the only motive for their risk of capital and enormous expenditure of time and labor been the hope of pecuniary profit, they certainly could not have felt themselves justified in the undertaking.

Until within a comparatively recent period, recording and preserving biographies has been confined to the few, the great or noted, while the history of that vast army of workers, whose life struggles, whose defeats and whose successes have contributed so largely to our national growth, and become so intimately identified with our institutions, has been passed over without comment, unnoticed and unsung. That such should have been the case was but natural, as the outgrowth of that spirit of hero-worship, which in times past has so universally prevailed; that spirit which could

sacrifice the multitude in the elevation and adoration of the few. But ours is a practical age, an age in which every man, nerved by independence and inspired by freedom, may be a hero, and as a natural sequence, we find on every hand those, who, meeting the varied phases of life, struggling against adversity, or rejoicing in the calm repose of prosperity, have developed in themselves independent, sturdy manhood; and to preserve a record of their lives, both that they may be kept in remembrance, and that others may be profited and inspired by their example, is paying them only a just and merited tribute.

In selecting the men that are represented in this work, the publishers have carefully avoided confining them to any class, and endeavored to fairly represent the various professions and callings, without favoritism. Their aim has been to avoid prolixity, and abridge the sketches to a plain recital of the leading facts and characteristics in the lives of those whose biographies are recorded; and while they have earnestly sought to bestow merited compliments, they have as scrupulously endeavored to eliminate all fulsome praise.

The facts contained in the various sketches have been obtained by mail and by consulting records. Every effort has been made by the publishers to render the work as perfect and complete as possible, and while they would not delude themselves with the thought that it is faultless, they yet have reason to hope for the commendation of their patrons, and feel content to abide by the impartial judgment of a reasonable and generous public.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

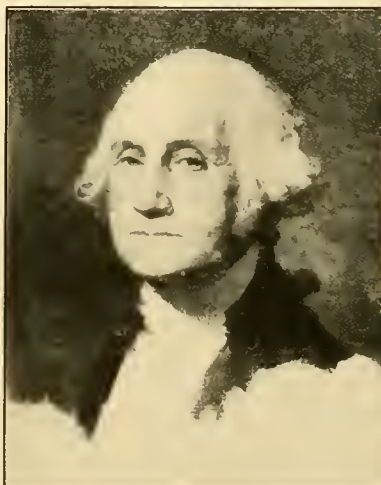
OF THE

UNITED STATES

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington, first President of the United States, was a native of Virginia, being born February 22, 1732, in the county of Westmoreland. His father, Augustine Washington, and his mother, Mary Ball, had six children—four sons and two daughters—George being the eldest. Left fatherless at the age of eleven, his education was directed by his mother, a woman of strong character, who kindly but firmly exacted implicit obedience. Of her Washington learned his first lessons in self-command. Although bashful and hesitating in speech, his language was clear and manly, and having compiled a code of morals and good manners for his own use, he rigidly observed all its quaint and formal rules. After receiving a common school education he was appointed one of the adjutant generals of Virginia, with the rank of major, being then nineteen years old. He was soon after appointed colonel, holding that position

until 1758. At the age of twenty-seven he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a wealthy widow about three months his junior, and the mother of two children. In 1759 he was elected to the house of burgesses, and continued in that body for fifteen years, with the exception of short intervals, and officiating as justice of the peace. In 1774 he was elected one of the delegates to represent Virginia in the first continental congress at Philadelphia, and held that office until June 15, 1775, when he was appointed by that body commander-in-chief of the American army. This position he held until the suc-



cessful termination of the Revolutionary War, when he returned to Annapolis, where Congress was in session, and resigned his commission, December 23, 1783. In May, 1787, he was elected to the constitutional convention which met in Philadelphia, and was chosen to preside over its deliberations. The convention succeeded in framing our present

Constitution of the United States and it was adopted by that body September 17, 1787. As soon as the Constitution had been ratified by a sufficient number of states they proceeded to elect a President. George Washington was unanimously elected by the electoral college in April, 1789, receiving sixty-nine votes. These were the votes of only ten states; two of the thirteen original states had not yet ratified the Constitution, and New York had not passed an electoral law. He took the oath of office April 30, 1789, at Federal Hall, in the city of New York. At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected by the electoral college, and took the oath of office March 4, 1793, at Philadelphia. On the 4th of March, 1797, his second presidential term closed, and he retired to his farm at Mount Vernon, determined to pass the remainder of his days in retirement. In July, 1798, the rank and title of lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United States was conferred upon him by Congress on account of difficulties with France, but he did not find it necessary to take the field. He held the commission until his death, December 14, 1799, and his body was deposited in the family tomb at Mount Vernon. In a memorial address before Congress Colonel Henry Lee said that he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Washington left no children. It has been beautifully said, "Providence left him childless that his country might call him Father." A consistent Christian, he was a vestryman and regular attendant of the Episcopal church. A firm advocate of free institutions, he still believed in a strong government and strictly enforced laws. As President, he carefully weighed his decisions; but his policy once settled, pursued it with steadiness and dignity, however great the opposition. As an officer, he was brave, enterprising and cautious. His campaigns were rarely startling, but always judicious. He was ca-

pable of great endurance. Calm in defeat, sober in victory, commanding at all times and irresistible when aroused, he exercised equal authority over himself and his army.

Washington held political office about twenty-five years and military positions about fifteen years. He left an estate valued at \$800,000.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor, merchant, was born in Germany, July 17, 1763. In 1783 he came to America and invested his small capital in furs, and in 1811 succeeded in establishing the fur trading station of Astoria. From this time his commercial operations extended over the entire globe and his ships were found in every sea, and he accumulated a large fortune. At his death, which occurred in 1848, he left property to the amount of \$30,000,000, and by his bequest of \$350,000 founded the Astor Library of New York. His wealth was mainly inherited by his son, William, upon whose death (in 1875), it is said to have been increased to \$50,000,000. He added \$200,000 to his father's bequest for a public library.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

John Addison Porter, editor and public official, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 17, 1856. After leaving college he began the study of law, but left that profession to engage in newspaper work. Subsequently he was, for ten years, editor and proprietor of the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Post. He served as a member of the Connecticut General Assembly and was several times before Republican State conventions as a candidate for governor, but failed to get the nomination. He was appointed secretary to President McKinley,

serving in that capacity from March 4, 1897, to April, 1900, when he resigned on account of failing health. He is the author of "Sketches of Yale Life," and was a frequent contributor to literary journals and magazines. He died at Pomfret, Conn., December 15, 1900.

EDWARD SALOMON.

Edward Salomon, lawyer and ex-governor of Wisconsin, was born in 1828, at Stroebeck, near the city of Halberstadt, Prussia. He was educated in the Lutheran faith in his native city and afterward was a student at the University of Berlin. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and settled at Manitowoc, Wis. In 1852, after serving as school teacher, county surveyor and deputy clerk of the court, he moved to Milwaukee for the purpose of studying law. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and in 1856 formed a partnership with Winfield Smith, which continued until Mr. Salomon removed to New York City, in 1869. In 1861 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Louis P. Harvey and was elected. On April 19, 1862, owing to the death of Governor Harvey, he was called to exercise the function of chief executive. He remained governor until January, 1864. In 1894 he retired from practice and took up his residence in Europe.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

George Frisbie Hoar, United States Senator, Worcester, Mass., was born in Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826. He studied in early youth at Concord Academy and graduated at Harvard College in 1846. He studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, and began practice at Worcester. In 1852 he was a member of the State

House of Representatives, in 1857 a member of the State Senate and in 1860 was city solicitor. He was a member of Congress from 1869-'77. He presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885 and was a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1876 at Cincinnati and of 1880, 1884 and 1888, at Chicago (presiding over the convention of 1880). He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884 and 1888; was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876 and a member of the electoral commission in the same year. In 1880 he was regent of the Smithsonian Institute and has been connected with many historical and scientific societies. From 1874 to 1880 he was an overseer of Harvard College and in 1896 was again elected to that position. He was elected to the United States Senate and took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889 and 1895. His present term expires March 3, 1901.

OSCAR PHELPS AUSTIN.

Oscar Phelps Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., is a native of Illinois. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Nebraska, where he remained until manhood. In the educational institutions of the states named he received his earlier intellectual training and, on arriving at manhood, engaged in journalism, passing through the various grades of reporter, correspondent and editor upon leading newspapers of Chicago and Cincinnati. In 1881 he removed to Washington, which he has since made his home, serving as correspondent for various metropolitan journals. His active and able participation in the literary and statistical work of the Republican National committees in the presidential campaigns of 1892 and 1896 brought him into

more general prominence. A special study of the financial and commercial statistics of the United States and of the world added to his reputation and was followed, in May, 1898, by his selection to his present position. He is also associate editor of the *National Geographic Magazine*, and is a member of the *National Geographic* and the *Anthropological* societies, both of Washington.

Besides having contributed to journalism in the manner indicated, Mr. Austin is the author of "Uncle Sam's Secrets," "Uncle Sam's Soldiers," and other publications for the instruction of youth in national and international affairs; "History of Presidential Campaigns," etc.; also official monographs on "Commercial China in 1899," "Commercial Japan," "Commercial Africa," "Russia and the Siberian Railway," "American Commerce," "Colonies of the World and Their Inhabitants," and "Submarine and Land Telegraph Systems of the World."

ZENAS RANDALL BLISS.

Zenas Randall Bliss, Major-General U. S. A. (retired), 152 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., was born in Johnston, R. I., April 17, 1835, and received his education in the schools of Providence, R. I., and at the West Point Military Academy. He was entered as a cadet at the latter institution in June, 1850, and upon his graduation, in 1854, was appointed brevet second lieutenant, First Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry in 1855, first lieutenant in 1860, and captain in 1861. In this capacity he entered the service at the commencement of the war, and in May, 1861, was captured by the enemy and remained a prisoner of war from that time until April 5, 1862. In May of that year he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Tenth R. I. Vols., subsequently serving as colonel of the Seventh, and

being mustered out of the service in June, 1865. During the war he was in command of the First brigade, Second division, Ninth army corps, and brevetted for gallantry and meritorious service at Fredericksburg and the Battle of the Wilderness. He continued in military service after the conclusion of the war and in 1867 was major of the Thirty-ninth Regular Infantry; lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry in 1879; colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in 1886; brigadier-general in 1895 and major-general, U. S. A., in 1897. In June, 1897, after forty-seven years of service, he retired at his own request, serving during the last two years as commander of the department of Texas.

HORACE BOIES.

Horace Boies, lawyer and ex-governor, Waterloo, Ia., was born in Erie county, N. Y., December 7, 1827. He attended the district schools and at the age of sixteen went West and located at Racine, Wis. For six years he worked on a farm, the last four years attending school during the winter months. He then returned to Erie county, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began the practice of his profession. After a short time he removed to Hamburg, practicing at and near Buffalo until 1866, when he removed to Waterloo, Iowa. In 1889 he was elected governor of Iowa and served two terms. In 1893 he was a third time selected as a candidate for governor, but was defeated.

GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK.

George Cary Comstock, LL. D., director of the Washburn Astronomical Observatory, Madison, Wis., was born in that city February 12, 1855; was educated in the common schools and University of Michigan, graduating from

the latter institution in 1877. For a time thereafter he served as assistant engineer, U. S. A., and subsequently held the chair of mathematics in the Ohio State University. He was appointed to his present position in 1887.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The ancestry of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, is traced back to Samuel Lincoln, a native of Hingham, Norfolk county, England, he coming to this country in 1637, and settling in Hingham, Massachusetts. From this hardy New England stock came the great statesman who was to rule more than thirty millions of people, and finally die the death of a martyr in the cause of the federal union.

Abraham Lincoln was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln, and was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. When he was eight years of age, the family moved to Spencer county, Indiana, near the present town of Gentryville, and where the mother died two years afterward, a loss to our subject which he could not then fully realize. He was soon placed under the care of a step-mother. Before he had entered upon his teens he became quite helpful on his father's farm, and with alacrity addressed himself to any task assigned him. At the same time he began to exhibit a fondness for reading, and to this fact he owed his final and great exaltation in public life. At eighteen years of age he built a flat-boat, and made his first trip to a down-river market, and the next year he took a flat-boat to the New Orleans market, narrowly escaping death at the hands of men "whom his proclamations years afterward liberated from slavery."

In March, 1830, the family moved to Macon county, Illinois, where Abraham earned his living for a short time by splitting rails and other farm labor. There his father died in Jan-

uary, 1831. In 1832 he was the captain of a company in the Black Hawk war.

Subsequently he was a merchant's clerk, a merchant and postmaster of Salem, a village now extinct, two miles from Petersburg, Me-nard county. This latter village he replatted, and did other surveying in that vicinity.

While at Salem he served two or three terms in the legislature, which met at Vandalia, and he walked a hundred miles to attend each session. In the legislature Mr. Lincoln met Mr. Douglas, the one a Whig, the other a Democrat, and they eventually became rivals for the



United States Senate and chief magistracy of the nation.

During these years Mr. Lincoln gave more or less attention to the study of law, and in April, 1837, moved to Springfield, and began practice with Hon. John T. Stewart. His career as a lawyer the world knows by heart. In 1838 he was again sent to the legislature, and took a very prominent part in the debates. He was returned to the same body in 1840.

In 1842 he was married to Miss Mary Todd, of Lexington, Ky., who died in 1882.

In 1846 Mr. Lincoln was elected to Congress, and served one term. In 1848 he was a

delegate to the National Whig convention which nominated General Taylor for President and four years later was on the Scott electoral ticket. In the great struggle with the slave power, commencing in 1854 and ending in the introduction of Kansas and Nebraska in the Union as free states, Lincoln began to loom up as a powerful controversialist and a champion of freedom.

Under his leadership the Republican party in Illinois was organized in May, 1856, and he was a delegate to the national convention which met that year and nominated Fremont and Dayton. In 1858 he competed with Mr. Douglas for a seat in the United States Senate, and lost his election through an unfair apportionment of the legislative districts. The debates at that time between the two great party leaders in Illinois drew Mr. Lincoln out in his full strength, showing him to be a very close, candid and powerful logician, and led to his nomination for the presidency in 1860. The full life of Mr. Lincoln has been written by different persons, and is familiar to American readers; hence it is needless to go into a detailed account of his election, its results in the slave states, the Civil war, his proclamation of emancipation, January 1, 1863, and his reelection, in 1864, and his assassination on the night of April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth. No event in the history of the nation ever so thoroughly thrilled with sorrow the heart of the nation. Lee had just surrendered, jubilant shouts were reverberating through the land, and all lovers of the Union were rejoicing in its salvation, when the news came that Lincoln had perished at the hand of an assassin, and at the same time an attempt had been made on the life of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. Rejoicing was turned into lamentation, for the second savior of his country had died in her cause. Vengeance soon had its dues in the death of the assassin and his associates. April 19, 1865, funeral services were held in Washington, and April 21 the funeral

train started for Springfield, the honored remains lying in state at nearly every city on the route. May 3, the remains were interred in Oak Ridge cemetery, two miles from the city, and a grand monument rises over his tomb, a tribute of the affection of the American people.

Mr. Lincoln was a conscientious, high-minded, far-seeing statesman; a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the term, and an administrator of justice, of marvelous sagacity and heaven-born wisdom.

JOHN FISKE.

John Fiske, LL. D., Litt. D., author and lecturer, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842; was educated at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn., at Colton's private school, Middletown, Conn., and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1863. In 1864 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and in the following year graduated from the Harvard law school. He practiced this profession for but one year and then turned his talents to authorship. Since that time he has established a reputation known to all students of history and philosophy. From 1869-'71 he was lecturer on philosophy at Harvard College; also during this period instructor in mediæval history; assistant librarian of Harvard, 1872-'79; overseer of Harvard University, 1879-'91, 1899 to date.

Professor Fiske has also held the chair of American history in Washington University, St. Louis, since 1885. His degrees, LL. D. and Litt. D., were conferred upon him respectively by Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania. Among his principal works may be mentioned the following: "Myths and Mythmakers," 1872; "Cosmic Philosophy" (2 vols.), 1874; "The Unseen World," 1876; "Darwinism," 1879; "Excursions of an Evolutionist," 1883; "The Destiny

of Man," 1884; "The Idea of God," 1885; "American Political Ideas," 1885; "The Critical Period of American History," 1888; "The Beginnings of New England," 1889; "The War of Independence," 1889; "Civil Government in the United States," 1890; "The American Revolution" (2 vols.), 1891; "The Discovery of America" (2 vols.), 1892; "Edward Livingston Youmans," 1894; "History of the United States for Schools," 1894; "Old Virginia and Her Neighborhood" (2 vols.), 1897; "Through Nature to God," 1899; "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies" (2 vols.), 1899; "A Century of Science," 1899.

CHAMP CLARK.

Champ Clark, attorney-at-law and congressman, Bowling Green, Mo., was born March 7, 1850, in Anderson county, Ky. Was educated at the Kentucky University, Bethany College (W. Va.) and the Cincinnati Law School; became president of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., in 1873, then being but twenty-three years of age. Previously he had been a farm hand and clerk in a country store, and also had experience as a country editor. He practiced law, became city attorney of Louisiana, Mo., and of Bowling Green, in the same State; was prosecuting attorney of Pike county, presidential elector, member of the Legislature and was elected to represent the Ninth Missouri District in the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

Ernest Ingersoll, author and lecturer on natural history, New York City, was born in Monroe, Mich., March 13, 1852. He was a student at Oberlin College and Harvard University, pursuing a course in the museum of comparative zoology of the latter institution.

Subsequently he was connected with the United States geological survey under Dr. F. V. Hayden, and the United States fish commission, and was employed as editor of the publication issued by the Pacific Railroad company. He has also held editorial positions on the New York Tribune and the Standard Dictionary, but is most widely known as a writer and lecturer on natural history and travel. His reputation in the latter field has been made within the past few years. In his specialty he is a constant contributor to the periodical press and is the author of the following works: "Friends Worth Knowing," "Wild Neighbors," "The Crest of the Continent," "Knocking 'Round the Rockies," "Country Cousins," "The Book of the Ocean," "The Ice Queen," and several other juvenile stories, besides several scientific books and pamphlets.

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLETT.

Frederick Huntington Gillett, lawyer and congressman, was born at Westfield, Mass., October 16, 1851. Was educated at Amherst college and the Harvard Law school, graduating from the latter in 1877. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1879 to '82 he served as assistant attorney general of Massachusetts; in 1891-'92 member of the State legislature and chairman of the judiciary committee, and member of Congress (53d, 54th, 55th and 56th sessions) from the second Massachusetts district.

FRANCIS DAVID ROLAND.

Francis David Roland, merchant, ex-governor and ex-Secretary of the Interior, St. Louis, Mo., was born near Richmond, Ky., October 1, 1850. In 1870 he graduated, in the higher branches, from Washington Univer-

sity, St. Louis. Several years after his graduation he formed a partnership with his brother as a grain merchant, under the firm name of D. R. Francis & Brother. For the past thirty years he has been engaged in this line of business and has long stood in the front rank of the merchants, financiers and public men of the Southwest. He has been especially identified with the Merchants' Laclede National Bank and with the building of Merchants bridge in St. Louis; was, at one time, president of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange; mayor of the city from 1885 to 1889, and governor of Missouri from 1889 to 1893, serving as Secretary of the Interior during the last year of Cleveland's second administration.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM.

Walter Quintin Gresham, lawyer and jurist, was born in Lanesville, Ind., March 17, 1833. After attending the county seminary for one year and the State university at Bloomington, he secured a position in the county clerk's office at Corydon and began the study of law under the direction of Judge William Porter. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was elected to the general assembly of Indiana. Upon the opening of the Civil war he was appointed by Governor Morton, lieutenant-colonel of the 38th Indiana Regiment; but before he entered the service, in December, 1861, he became colonel of the 53rd Regiment. He was wounded July 20, 1864, and for several years was obliged to use crutches.

After the close of the war he resumed his profession at New Albany; was nominated for congress in 1866, but was defeated. During that year he was appointed financial agent of the State, serving in that capacity until 1869. In December of that year he was appointed United States district judge for Indiana, a position which he filled until April, 1882. At

that time, upon the death of Postmaster-General Howe, he was tendered the office thus made vacant, but towards the close of President Arthur's administration he became secretary of the treasury, taking the place of Vice Secretary Folger, who had died. He withdrew from the cabinet in 1884 and in the following December was appointed United States district judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Drummond. He died in 1895.

AUSTIN HILL YOUNG.

Austin Hill Young, lawyer and jurist, Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Fredonia, N. Y., December 8, 1830. After receiving his education in the district schools and Waukegan (Ill.) academy, he began the study of law and in 1854 removed to Prescott, Wis., where, after a brief mercantile experience, he was elected clerk of the circuit court, which office he held for several years. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after he was elected district attorney, which office he held until the fall of 1863, when he was elected to the Wisconsin State senate. In 1866 he removed to Minneapolis, where he practiced his profession until June, 1872, when he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. In November, 1872, he was elected to the same office for a term of five years. In 1877 the district court and the court of common pleas were by the act of the legislature united, and he was transferred to the district bench. He was twice elected to the same position, his last term expiring in 1890.

CHARLES DICK.

Charles Dick, lawyer, congressman and secretary of the Republican National committee, Washington, D. C., was born in Akron, O.,

November 3, 1858. Here he was educated in the primary branches and in business lines, as clerk, storekeeper, teller and grain commission merchant. In 1885 he joined the Ohio National Guard and three days after enlistment was elected lieutenant in company B, Eighth regiment. In May, 1886, he was chosen captain of the company; in 1888, major, and lieutenant-colonel in 1897. He participated in the Spanish-American war and was selected by General Shafter as the bearer of important dispatches to President McKinley. On the return of the Eighth regiment to Ohio he was unanimously elected colonel, and, upon the re-organization of the Ohio National Guard, became major-general.

General Dick served two terms as auditor of Summit county, Ohio, and four years as chairman of the Ohio Republican State executive committee. In 1896 he was secretary at Chicago of the National Republican committee. Since March, 1897, he has been the permanent secretary of the national organization, and in 1898 was elected to represent the nineteenth Ohio district in Congress. His term expires March 3, 1901.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822, the son of a Scotch leather dealer. He entered the West Point Military Academy at the age of seventeen, and four years later graduated, with the commission of brevet second lieutenant. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallantry. He resigned his commission, having reached the rank of captain, in 1854. He was engaged in farming, with moderate success, for several years near St. Louis, Mo., and in 1860 went into the leather trade at Galena, Ill., with his father. April 15, 1861, President Lincoln made his first call for

troops to put down the rebellion. Four days later Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena, and soon afterward was appointed colonel of the 21st regiment, Illinois infantry, and was assigned to duty under General Pope, in Missouri. Two months later he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. September 1, 1861, he took command of southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th captured Paducah.

November 5 he was directed to proceed against Belmont, eighteen miles below Cairo, on the Mississippi, where he landed on the 7th with 3,000 troops, destroyed the



Confederate camp, and returned to Cairo, contending with and cutting his way through 7,000 Confederate troops. His loss was less than 500 men, the enemy's about 650. The government's first important success was the capture of Fort Donelson, a strong garrison numbering over 20,000 men. The assault was made by General Grant February 12, 1862, with a force of 15,000 men, and on the 16th, after a most desperate resistance, the enemy surrendered, unconditionally. Sixty-five pieces of artillery, 17,600 stand of small arms and 14,600 prisoners were taken, while the Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 2,500.

The entire loss of Union troops was less than 2,000. The result of this battle was to open up the navigation of the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers for hundreds of miles, and give the government control of the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

In March, having been promoted to the rank of major general, and placed in command of west Tennessee, he moved toward Corinth with 38,000 troops, and, encamping at Shiloh, on the west bank of the Tennessee, awaited the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 men. April 6 the Confederates, 50,000 strong, under General Beauregard, moved against him from Corinth, hoping to defeat him before the arrival of Buell. Although the Union forces were driven back to the river, Grant held out till the arrival of Buell, and, renewing the contest on the 7th, the Confederates were driven back to Corinth. On the 9th General Halleck arrived and assumed command. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant was placed in command of the Department of the Tennessee. In September he fought the battle of Iuka, and subsequently directed the movements which resulted in driving the enemy from Corinth. His next important movement was against Vicksburg. The plan was for General Sherman to go down the Mississippi with a force of 40,000 troops, while Grant was to come up in the rear with a force of 30,000. Owing to the surrender of Holly Springs, his chief base of supplies, by Colonel Murphy, the campaign was abandoned.

In the following January Grant assumed personal command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and, moving to a point opposite Vicksburg, spent several months in fruitless attempts to get his forces below that place, and finally marched his army through the swamps on the western banks, while his gunboats and transport fleet ran the batteries. He now had 43,000 men, and had opposed to him two armies—one under Pemberton, of 50,000,

at Vicksburg, and another under Johnston, at Jackson, fifty miles to the east. May 1 he defeated a portion of Pemberton's command at Port Gibson, and on the 14th captured Jackson, and routed Johnston's army. Turning westward he scattered Pemberton's army at Champion's Hill, May 16, and the next day again beat him at Black River Bridge, and on the 18th drove him into Vicksburg. Then began the regular siege, which lasted till July 4, when Pemberton surrendered, with 31,600 men and 170 cannon. The Confederate loss during this campaign was some 60,000 men. Grant's loss was less than 9,000.

This was the last important fighting in the Mississippi Valley. Grant was now made major general in the regular army, and October 16 was put in command of the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee. October 27 he fought the battle of Lookout Valley, and rescued from imminent danger the Army of the Cumberland, which was defending Chattanooga. October 24 and 25 he fought the battle of Chattanooga, defeating General Bragg, and thus opened the way for the Union forces into Georgia. In February, 1864, Congress created for him the rank of lieutenant-general, and March 17 he took command of the armies of the United States. His next move was to disorganize and scatter the Confederate forces, sending Sherman into Georgia, and Butler, with 30,000 men, against Richmond, and Sigel, with 7,000 troops, into Virginia, to fight Breckenridge. He himself, with 110,000 men, moved against Lee, whose army numbered 75,000. In fighting his way from the Rapidan to the James river 6,000 of his men were killed, 26,000 wounded, while the missing numbered about 7,000. The Confederate loss, supposed to have been equally large, was never known, as they destroyed their records. During this campaign were fought the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, each of which cost the Union forces dearly, but inflicted on Lee losses

from which he never recovered. Butler having failed to capture Richmond, he was joined by Grant's army, and in June the siege of the city began. Sigel, being unsuccessful in the Valley of Virginia, was succeeded by Hunter, and Sherman, meanwhile, was fighting his way toward Atlanta, whence he afterward made his famous march to the sea. Hunter being repulsed, Sheridan was placed in command of a force, which drove the Confederates out of the Valley of Virginia, and defeated them wherever he met them. Thomas routed the enemy at Nashville, Schofield at Franklin, and Sherman, having reached Savannah, was ordered into the interior and northward. Thus disposing his armies, and striking the enemy at the most vital points, Grant was prepared for the final stroke. Lee now had about 75,000 men at Richmond, and Grant, in conjunction with Sheridan, commanded 110,000 before that city and Petersburg. The enemy fought bravely and resisted stubbornly, but, April 2, Petersburg was captured, and on the following day, Lee, closely pursued by Grant, fled toward Lynchburg, and April 9, finding that resistance was longer useless, surrendered what remained of his army, 27,000 men, at Appomattox court house. His surrender was immediately followed by the surrender of all the Confederate forces, and the great Civil war was ended.

Grant now became the object of universal admiration, and a popularity such as no American had ever won. His name was spoken with praise everywhere; honors were heaped upon him, and Congress created for him the grade of general. He was the most conspicuous figure in public life, after the assassination of President Lincoln, and when Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Mr. Lincoln as President, was thought by many to be plotting the return of the Confederates to power, the people turned anxiously to Grant. Congress conferred upon him unusual powers, and Johnson, with a view to strengthening and popularizing

his policy, suspended the Secretary of War and placed Grant in the cabinet. The relation was not a happy one, and the soldier, in obedience to his sense of duty and obligations to the laws, found that he must break with the President, from which time Johnson became his political and personal enemy. His popularity with the people, however, remained unshaken, and in 1868, he was elected president of the United States by a large majority.

His administration was distinguished by a cessation of sectional strifes, resulting from the war, and a settlement by the Geneva arbitration, of the difficulties between the United States and England, on account of injuries which that country had occasioned. During the latter part of this administration, a great disaffection occurred in his own party, in spite of which, however, he was renominated in 1872, and elected by the largest vote that any President had ever received. After the close of his second term, President Grant retired to private life, and in 1879 made an extended trip around the world, during which he was made the recipient of every honor that it was in the power of royalty to bestow. His course through England, Europe and the Orient was a continuation of fêtes, banquets and ovations, and upon his return in 1880, his own people received him with popular demonstrations and welcomes, surpassing in splendor and enthusiasm, anything ever before witnessed in America. Many of his admirers, who desired his return to the presidential chair, urged his claims with such ardor that he became one of the most prominent candidates in the Republican convention at Chicago, in 1880, but after a long and tedious struggle, during which his friends never faltered, the honor was conferred upon James A. Garfield, of Ohio. He removed to New York City in 1881. Just previous to his death, he wrote his memoirs, which were published in two volumes, and brought a large fortune to his widow. He completed this work of his life but four days

before his death. He died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. He was the author of "Report of the Armies of the United States" and "Personal Memoirs."

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Lyman Abbott, clergyman, editor and author, New York City, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1835. He graduated from New York University in 1853, was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1860, and during that year settled at Terre Haute, Ind. He was pastor of the New England church in New York from 1866-'69; was one of the editors of Harper's Monthly Magazine and principal editor of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, of New York. He was associated with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the editorship of the Christian Union (now The Outlook, of which he is editor-in-chief), and succeeded him in 1888, as pastor of the Plymouth church of Brooklyn, N. Y. This position he resigned in 1898. He is author of "Christianity and Social Problems," "Jesus of Nazareth," "A Layman's Story," "The Evolution of Christianity," "A Study in Human Nature," "Theology of an Evolutionist," "The Life and Epistles of Paul," and others.

ALBERT MAY TODD.

Albert May Todd, manufacturer and congressman, Kalamazoo, Mich., was born on a farm near Nottawa, that State, June 3, 1850. He received his higher education in the Sturgis high school and the Northwestern University, after which he enjoyed a season of European travel. Upon his return to this country he engaged in the cultivation of plants which produce "essential oils" and the distillation of their products. This line of industry he followed for many years. Of late he has acquired

political prominence, being a Prohibition candidate for governor of Michigan in 1894 and a representative of the Fifty-fifth congress (1897-'99). He was elected to the latter position by a combination of the Democratic, Union Silver, the People's and the National parties. Mr. Todd is an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana (home address: Indianapolis, Ind.); was born on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, October 6, 1862. The enforced absence of his father and brothers at the front, during the Civil war, ruined the family financially, and a removal was made to Illinois. At an early age, therefore, the boy was inured to hard work—plowing, working on a railroad, logging and teaming. With all this physical toil, however, he persisted in continuing his studies at night, passed through the high school and borrowed \$50 with which to commence his college education. Once entered, by dint of industry, alertness and putting aside of false pride, coupled with his success as a prize winner in philosophy, science and oratory, the young man was enabled to take a two years' course, but such a double strain, physical and mental, injured his health and he went West to recuperate among the cowboys.

Returning to Indianapolis he read law in the office of Senator MacDonald and after his admission to the bar, in 1886, his ability and eloquence at once brought him professional business and reputation. His first pleading was before the State Supreme Court.

It was during the Blaine campaign that Senator Beveridge first came before the people as a political orator and he has since been con-

sidered one of the most effective campaigners of the country. His speech of 1895, before the Union League Club, of Chicago, upon Washington's birthday, was so remarkable that he was requested to close the Republican national campaign at the Auditorium. These occasions may be said to mark his entrance into national politics as a commanding figure. His term of service as United States Senator from Indiana extends from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1905.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen Arnold Douglas, statesman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. His father was a physician, of Puritan lineage, and died in the prime of life, and early in his profession, leaving his widow and son with very little means for their support. The latter had poor opportunities for mental discipline in his early youth, devoting most of his time to learning the cabinet maker's trade. The widow married again, and in 1831 he accompanied her and his stepfather to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he attended an academy until 1833, in which year he came into Illinois, and taught a school at Winchester, near the seat of justice of Scott county.

In 1834 he went to Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar, and the next year was elected attorney general of the State, being only twenty-two years of age. That office he soon resigned, to accept a seat in the legislature. At the expiration of his term in that body, he continued to practice law in Jacksonville until 1837, when President Van Buren appointed him register of the land office at Springfield, which now became his home. In 1839 he resigned; the next year was made Secretary of State; in 1841 was elected by the legislature to the bench, and two years afterward resigned, to take his seat in the national House of Representatives, to which his Dem-

ocratic constituents had elected him. He served in that body in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses, and in 1847 he was chosen to the United States Senate, where he was kept until his death. With his career in the upper house at Washington the general reader must be familiar, he being for some years the northern leader of the Democratic party. He was for a long time chairman of the committee on territories; was an earnest and eloquent advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. In 1860 the Douglas wing of the Democracy



nominated him for the presidency, he having been a candidate for nomination, also, in 1852 and 1856. In that memorable campaign (1860) there were four candidates for the presidency, and Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee, was the successful one. Although Mr. Douglas received only twelve electoral votes, he stood next to Mr. Lincoln in the popular vote, and had nearly as many votes as Breckenridge and Bell combined. When it was known that the Republican party had triumphed, and the Southern states began to talk of seceding, Mr. Douglas declared his inten-

tion to stand by the government at every cost. Soon after the close of the extra session of the Senate, held in April, 1861, Mr. Douglas started for his home at Chicago. On the way he was delayed by missing the connection, and was called upon to give his views of the situation, and never failed to declare his intention to stand by President Lincoln in his efforts to administer the affairs of the government. April 25 he addressed the Illinois Legislature, then in session, and convinced his hearers that he was a true patriot, ready to sink party to save his country. He returned to Chicago, May 1, and until near his death, which occurred June 3, he continued to speak or write in behalf of the cause of the Union, urging his Democratic friends to stand by the old flag, and his sons to be true to their country.

EDWARD VINCENT d'INVILLIERS.

Edward Vincent d'Invilliers, geologist and mining engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Germantown, that city, August 2, 1857. He graduated from the scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. From that time until 1883 he was a regular member of the staff of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania. Opening a private office for expert professional work in 1885, he nevertheless remained in the employ of the survey, continuing in this dual capacity until 1890. He contributed special memoirs to the annual reports and finally edited the summary of the geology of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. The contributions thus made to the geological literature of the State earned for him his reputation as an expert in the Appalachian district of America. Within the past decade the greater part of his time has been devoted to the examination and development of coal, iron, manganese, cements and phosphates from Canada to Alabama, as well as in Cuba and the West Indies. Of late he has

been considerably engaged in expert work on the precious metals, especially in the West and in Mexico, and is consulting engineer and director in several mining companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Mexico. He is a member of the University Club and has been president of his class since his graduation; is also identified with the American Institute of Mining Engineers (vice-president 1894-'96); the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, and the Geological Society of America, being a fellow of the organization last named.

CHARLES GEORGE HERBERMANN.

Charles George Herbermann, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Latin and literature in the College of the City of New York, was born in Saerbeck, near Munster, Westphalia, Germany, on the 8th of December, 1840. He came to the United States when a boy of ten and in 1858 graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier. Subsequently that institution conferred upon him the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. He was appointed an instructor in his alma mater and thus continued from 1858 to 1869, teaching English, the classics and philosophy. In the latter year he was appointed to the chair of Latin in the College of the City of New York and to this was afterward added the charge of the library.

Dr. Herbermann has for many years been most prominent among the Catholics of New York. He has been president of the Catholic Club of the city, of the Catholic Historical Society (editor of its publications) and of the alumni association of his alma mater. Among the works of which he is the author may be mentioned "Business Life in Ancient Rome," "Sallust's Jugurtha," and "Sallust's Cataline." He has also contributed to various reviews and magazines many papers on classical, educational and historical subjects.

PERRY SANFORD HEATH.

Perry Sanford Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., was born at Muncie, Ind., August 31, 1857. Was educated in the schools of his native city and when a youth learned the art of printing in all its branches. At an early age he entered journalism, being in 1878-'81 editor of the Muncie Daily and Weekly Times. He was president and general manager of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette in 1894-'96 and was for twenty years widely known as an able editor, author and financier. This experience held him in good stead in the presidential campaign of 1896, during which he was placed in charge of publication and printing for the Republican national committee, having been prominent in the movement of the previous year which resulted in the nomination of McKinley to the presidency. Early in March, 1897, Mr. Heath was appointed to his present position, in which he has given general satisfaction.

WILLIAM A. POYNTER.

William A. Poynter, governor of Nebraska, was born in Eureka, Ill., in 1848. Graduating from the Eureka College, at the age of nineteen, he followed the occupation of school teaching in that town and other places in Illinois, until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska, shipping with him his horses, machinery and household goods. His railroad destination was Silver Creek, Neb., where he loaded his goods on wagons and drove them to Boone county, settling on Plumb Creek valley (being then forty-five miles from a railroad) and locating on the fine farm which he still owns and resided upon until he was elected governor of the State in 1898. He became prominent in the politics of his county and State in 1884, when he was elected to represent his county in the

legislature, being chosen to represent his senatorial district in the State Senate in 1890, at which session he held the position of president pro tem. He was vice-president of the State Alliance for a number of years, and was one of the members of the commission representing the State at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, in 1896. The Fusion forces nominated and elected him governor of Nebraska in 1898 and he was inaugurated January 5, 1899.

The Governor is what is known as a self-made man, having come to Nebraska as a homesteader and worked his way up the ladder of success by sheer force of energy and a steadfast adherence to principles which he believed to be just. In his administration he has won the universal respect of the citizens of his State by his fearless disposition of all questions coming before him as chief executive. He is decidedly democratic in his ideas, and is as approachable to a common laborer as to a United States congressman.

In 1869 Governor Poynter was married to Miss Maria McCorkle, who is a graduate of Eureka College, and graces the executive mansion as the leading lady of the State with both ease and dignity, being as attentive to the wants and cares of the lowly in life as the most exalted. Their family consists of a son and daughter, C. W. M. Poynter, who is now in attendance at the Omaha Medical Institute, and Miss Josie, who is taking a course in music at the State University.

Governor Poynter is descended from English ancestry, his father, William Chapman Poynter, being of that stock. The latter was born in Barren county, Ky., from which State he removed to Woodford county, Ill., at an early age, and became one of the pioneer settlers of that commonwealth. By occupation he was a minister of the gospel, which vocation he followed for about fifty-five years. He removed from Illinois to Nebraska in 1884, settling at Albion, Boone county, this State,

where he died in 1899, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Governor Poynter's mother, Hulda (Watkins) Poynter, was a daughter of Warren C. Watkins, also one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, removing there from Kentucky at about the same time as the Poynter family.

GEORGE W. WILSON.

George W. Wilson, internal revenue commissioner, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 13, 1843. He was educated in the district school, but at the age of eighteen entered the Union army as a private in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the end of the war he was mustered out as first lieutenant. In 1866 he took up the practice of law and in 1869 entered the internal revenue service. He served in various capacities, rising from one important position to another, until he became the head of the bureau. He died November 27, 1900, at Washington, D. C.

THEODORE MEDAD POMEROY.

Theodore Medad Pomeroy, LL. D., attorney-at-law and ex-congressman, Auburn, N. Y., was born in Cayuga, Cayuga county, that State, December 31, 1824. He was educated at Munro Academy, Elbridge, Onondaga county, and at Hamilton College, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1842. In 1893 he received from his alma mater the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Pomeroy was admitted to the bar in 1846, practicing his profession at Auburn from that year to 1870. He has successively held the positions of village and city clerk of that place from 1847 to 1851; district attorney of Cayuga county, 1851-'57; member of the N. Y. State assembly, 1857; member of Congress, 1861-'69, being elected speaker of the

House of Representatives to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Colfax; mayor of city of Auburn, 1875-'76; New York State Senator, 1878-'79, having served in 1860 as delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago, and in 1876, as delegate to and temporary chairman of the Republican National convention, held at Cincinnati.

Since 1868 Mr. Pomeroy has been a partner of the Auburn banking firm of Wm. H. Seward & Co., and the first vice-president of the American Express company.

EZRA ABBOT.

Ezra Abbot, LL. D., was born in Jackson, Me., April 29, 1819. He was the son of a farmer; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1840 and for many years was a professor in the Divinity School of Harvard University. He was considered a great biblical scholar, being the author of "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," "Authenticity of the Fourth Gospel," and "The Fourth Gospel and Other Critical Essays." He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1884.

ETHELBERT DUDLEY WARFIELD.

Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, LL. D., president and professor of history Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., is a native of Lexington, Ky.; date of birth, March 16, 1861. He is a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1882, that institution, also Miami University, conferring upon him (1891) the degree of LL. D. After studying at Wadham College, University of Oxford, England, he pursued a course in the law department of Columbia University, N. Y., and graduated, in 1885, with the degree of LL. B., and located at Lexington, Ky., for the practice of his profession. There he continued for three years. From 1888-'91 he was

president and professor of history in the Miami University (O.). Since the latter year he has been at the head of the affairs of Lafayette College. He is a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, a member of the American Historical, the American Philosophical and other societies; is also author of the following works: "History of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798," "At the Evening Hour" and "Biography of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge."

RICHARD OLNEY.

Richard Olney, lawyer, ex-United States attorney-general and ex-Secretary of State, Boston, Mass., was born September 15, 1835, in Oxford, Mass. He obtained an academic education at Leicester, Mass., and graduated from Brown University in 1856 and from Harvard Law School in 1858, receiving from the last named institution the degree of LL. B. In April, 1859, he was admitted to practice in the Suffolk county and the Supreme judicial courts of Massachusetts, and since that time he has been almost continuously engaged in the successful practice of his profession. In 1874 he served one term in the Massachusetts legislature and in March, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him attorney-general of the United States. This position he most acceptably filled until June, 1895, when he was appointed Secretary of State and served with great ability in this capacity until March, 1897.

HENRY M. TELLER.

Henry Moore Teller, LL. D., United States Senator from Colorado, Denver; was born in the town of Granger, Allegany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. He was educated in the common schools, at Rushford Academy and Alfred University, all within the limits of his native county. He studied law at Angelico, Allegany

county, and was admitted to practice at Binghamton, N. Y. Believing, however, that he would secure a wider field for his professional work in the West, in January, 1858, he removed to Illinois, continuing practice in that State until April, 1861, when he located in Central City, Colo. He has since continued a resident of the Centennial State and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, as well as made a name for himself in national politics. He was the first United States Senator from Colorado, serving from December 4, 1876, to April 17, 1882, when he resigned to enter the cabinet of President Arthur as Secretary of the



Interior, and served in this capacity until March 3, 1885, having in the meantime been again chosen to the United States Senate. Until June, 1896, he was a firm adherent to the principles of Republicanism, but at that time he withdrew from the national convention at St. Louis, because of dissatisfaction at the financial plank of the platform, and was re-elected in January, 1897, as an Independent Silver Republican. He again took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1897, and his present term will expire March 3, 1903. In 1886, Alfred University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

ELMER LEE.

Elmer Lee, A. M., M. D., Ph. B., writer, lecturer and inventor, New York City, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 12, 1856. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1877 and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1880. He obtained his degree of M. D. from the Missouri Medical College in 1882, and later the St. Louis University conferred Ph. B. upon him. From 1882-'88 he practiced his profession in St. Louis and during the succeeding eight years in Chicago. Since 1896 he has been a resident of New York City.

Dr. Lee is one of the foremost cholera experts in the country. He investigated the epidemic of 1892 in Russia and Germany, and demonstrated a practical and successful treatment of that disease, the Congress of the United States enacting health laws which were based on his reports to the Senate. He is an instructive lecturer on hygienic topics and an advocate of common-sense methods in the practice of medicine; being, moreover, the author of more than fifty medical and social science monographs and the inventor of a street indicator system for cities; telephone improvements, etc. Dr. Lee is a member of the national committee for the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia (1890-1900), and an officer of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the American Social Science Association.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

William Crozier, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., was born in Carrollton, Ohio, February 19, 1855. Graduating from the National Military Academy at West Point, in 1876 (No. 5 in his class), he joined the Fourth Artillery and soon saw active service with General Crook in his campaigns

against the Sioux and later against the Banocks. His three years of practical warfare in the West was followed by five years as an instructor in mathematics at West Point, and in 1881, upon competitive examination, he was assigned to the ordnance department. In 1890 he received his captain's commission. He was dispatched on a special mission to Europe, in 1888, to investigate the latest appliances in coast defense, Congress having made provisions for the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal. One result of his investigations was the invention of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage, which now makes it possible for the coast guns to be handled with comparative safety, even in face of a continuous fire from the secondary batteries of modern war ships. Gen. A. R. Buffington, one of the most prominent officers connected with the ordnance department, was the joint inventor with Captain Crozier, and their patent rights have all been handed over to the United States government. He is the inventor of the Crozier wire wound rifle, recommended by the official board, after trial, for adoption in the service. During the Spanish-American war Captain Crozier was appointed as major and inspector general of volunteers, serving as inspector of the Atlantic and Gulf coast fortifications from May 17 to November 17, when he was honorably discharged to continue his work in the ordnance department. He was also one of the American commissioners at The Hague peace conference, returning to America in September, 1899.

EUGENE VICTOR DEBS.

Eugene Victor Debs, lecturer and labor organizer, Terre Haute, Ind., was born in that city, November 5, 1855. What education he received was obtained in the public schools of his native town, but at the age of fifteen he began work as a railway employe in the Vandalia

car shops. Soon after he obtained a position as fireman on a freight engine and joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in which organization, before many years, he became a prominent figure. At the age of twenty-two he was made editor of its magazine and soon afterward general secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Debs was elected city clerk of Terre Haute in 1879 and served thus for four years, being a member of the Indiana State legislature in 1884-'86. From 1880 to 1893 he was grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and in this capacity he handled millions of dollars in the organization and extension of the order. In 1892 he founded the American Railway Union, which was the first organization in the world to include all classes of railroad employees within its membership. He served as its president from 1894 to 1897 and in the former year successfully conducted the strike on the Great Northern Railway. The general strike which followed was the most extensive ever known and was entirely committed to his hands. It gave him a national reputation as an organizer and labor leader and was finally brought into the higher courts for settlement. Although acquitted of conspiracy he was sentenced to prison for six months for contempt of court in the violation of an injunction.

Since the historic strike which for a time paralyzed the transportation facilities of the country and seriously threatened its business, Mr. Debs has devoted his time and his talents to the lecture field, and as an orator on industrial topics and an organizer of the laboring elements is known throughout the United States.

THOMAS VOLNEY MUNSON.

Thomas Volney Munson, nurseryman, Denison, Texas, was born in Astoria, Ill., September 26, 1843. He was educated in the public

schools of Fulton county, Ill., at the Fulton Seminary, Lewiston, Ill., at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago, at the Kentucky State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Kentucky University. He graduated from the last named institution with the degree of B. S. and in 1883 obtained from the State Agricultural College the degree of M. Sc. He taught school for a number of years but finally devoted his attention to the nursery business, being three years at Lincoln, Neb., and since then in business at Denison, Texas. He has become an acknowledged expert in the botanical study and revision of classification of species and varieties of American grapes and has received decorations and diplomas of honor from France for aid in the field of viticulture. He was also honored with a medal and diploma for his display of American grapes at the World's Columbian exposition. For three terms he has served as vice-president of the American Horticultural Society and for a like number of terms as president of the Texas State Horticultural Society. He has been vice-president for Texas of the American Pomological Society and of the American Nurserymen's Association. He is serving his third term on board of public school trustees of the city of Denison, being president of the board one term and vice-president two terms.

GEORGE W. STEELE.

George W. Steele, lawyer, soldier, ex-governor and congressman, Marion, Ind., was born in Fayette county, Ind. In 1843 he moved with his parents to Marion, where he has since resided. After receiving an education in the higher branches at the Ohio Western University (Delaware), he read law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Hartford City, Ind. But he had continued in professional work only ten days when, on

April 21, 1861, he enlisted in the 8th Indiana Regiment. As the ranks were full, however, he was assigned to the 12th Indiana, and served in this regiment and the 101st Indiana until the close of the war. He participated in the campaigns of the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland and was mustered out of the service as lieutenant-colonel in July, 1865. For ten years, from February 23, 1866, he served in the 14th U. S. Infantry, that command being mainly employed in California, Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah. Resigning in February, 1876, he returned to his home and spent the succeeding six years in farming and pork packing. In 1890 he established the First National Bank at Marion and became its president. He has declined a directorship of the Union Pacific Railroad and served as first governor of Oklahoma, resigning after a service of twenty months. He is a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He has represented the eleventh congressional district of Indiana from 1880-'89 and from 1894 to date, his present term expiring in 1901. He is a member of the important House committee on ways and means.

BOWDOIN S. PARKER.

Bowdoin S. Parker, Boston, Mass., was born in Conway, that State, August 10, 1841. He received his education in the public schools of Greenfield, Mass., at the hands of private tutors, and at the Boston University, graduating from the law department of the last named with the degree of LL. B. in 1876. After leaving school, Mr. Parker engaged for a time in manufacturing and in the hardware business. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A, 52d Mass. Vols., serving in all the actions in which his regiment was engaged and being mustered out at the expiration of his term. He has always been prominent in the affairs

of the State militia, being for about twenty years a commissioned officer (from lieutenant to colonel) of the Massachusetts Volunteers. He is now on the retired list, with the rank of colonel. Col. Parker commenced the practice of law in 1875 and for many years has given his special attention to the conduct of patent and bankruptcy cases in the United States courts. He has been especially successful in patent and trade mark law, acting as senior counsel for over twelve years in the great "Driven Well" litigation in the United States courts. He has held many elective civil offices, having served as a member of the city council of Boston for three years and a representative in the State legislature for two.

THOMAS CORWIN MENDENHALL.

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Ph. D., LL. D., president of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, was born near Hanoverton, Ohio, October 4, 1841. He received a common school education and, in science, was self-educated, but, at various times, has received the following degrees: Ph. D., Ohio State University; D. Sc., Rose Polytechnic Institute; LL. D., University of Michigan. In 1873 Professor Mendenhall was called to the chair of physics and mechanics by the Ohio State University and in 1878 accepted the professorship of physics on the faculty of the Imperial University of Japan. His work at Tokio was a revelation even to the progressive Orient. He established a physical laboratory and a meteorological observatory, which later were merged into the general meteorological system of the Imperial government. He was one of the founders, also, of the Seismological Society, of Tokio, which has done so much to supply reliable data regarding the prognostication of earthquakes.

In 1881 Professor Mendenhall returned to Ohio to resume the chair of physics at the

State University and in 1883 organized the Ohio State weather service, which he directed during the succeeding year. He also established a system of weather signals, for display on railway trains, which was maintained until 1887. In 1884 he became connected with the United States signal service, at Washington, organizing a physical laboratory and a system for the scientific gathering of earthquake data. He resigned, in 1886, to become president of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, Ind., holding that position until 1889, when he was appointed superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey. In 1891 he served on the United States Bering Sea commission and, during the following year, was appointed a commissioner on the Alaska and St. Croix river international boundaries. He served upon the British-American boundary commission from 1892 to 1894 and from 1890 to 1894 was chairman of the United States board of geographic names. He was a member of the United States light-house board from 1889 to 1894 and represented the government at the International Electrical Congress of 1893.

In 1894 Professor Mendenhall resigned his position as superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey and assumed the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is a fellow and ex-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the American Meteorological Society; member of the National Academy of Sciences and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has contributed many valuable reports to the government archives and is the author of "A Century of Electricity."

HOKE SMITH.

Hoke Smith, attorney-at-law and ex-Secretary of the Interior, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Newton, N. C., September 2, 1855. He re-

ceived his early education under the supervision of his father and removed to Georgia when about seventeen years of age. He there taught school and studied law, being admitted to practice in 1873. He devoted his time to his profession, and since 1887 has also been president of the Atlanta Journal. He served, at one time, as president of the city board of education, and was appointed Secretary of the Interior in 1893, resigning that position in August, 1896. He then returned to the practice of his profession and to the management of his valuable newspaper property.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

George D. Meiklejohn, attorney-at-law and Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wis., August 22, 1857. He is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Andrew, emigrating to America and locating in Vermont, in 1815. Three years later, his father, Peter Meiklejohn, was born in Putnam, N. Y., and, in 1854, became a resident of Wisconsin.

Our subject is of country birth and country rearing. He received his higher education at the Wisconsin State Normal School, Oshkosh, and was subsequently principal of the high schools at Weyauwega and Liscomb, Ia. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law, graduating from the law department of the Michigan State University in 1880. Soon afterward he located at Fullerton, Nance county, Neb., which is still his home and where he was engaged in successful practice until appointed to his present position in the War department.

Mr. Meiklejohn was county attorney of Nance county for three years and in 1884 and 1886 was elected to the Nebraska State Senate, serving as president of that body during his second term. In 1887-'88 he was chairman of the Republican State convention and was

lieutenant-governor of Nebraska in 1888-'90. By virtue of this office he acted as presiding officer of the famous joint convention which canvassed the election returns of 1890. Declining a renomination for lieutenant-governor, he was elected to the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses from the third district of Nebraska. He also declined to be returned to Congress and was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, April 16, 1897.

MARION P. MAUS.

Lieutenant Colonel Marion P. Maus, Inspector General U. S. Volunteers, Captain 1st Infantry, U. S. A., was born in Montgomery



county, Md., August 25, 1850. His ancestors on his father's side did service in the Revolutionary war, Matthew Maus being a surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was present at the attack on Quebec, where Montgomery was killed, attending him at the time. Philip Maus was also quite prominent in aiding the patriots at that time, and supplied large amounts of clothing to Washington's army, thus giving almost the entire amount of his fortune, as the money paid to him was worth-

less. He also served as a private soldier. His mother's people were from Virginia, a number of them, the Berry's, holding commissions in the Revolutionary army.

Colonel Maus received his professional education at the Charlotte Hall (Md.) Military School and the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in June, 1874. After graduating he was assigned to a second lieutenancy in the First U. S. Infantry. He has participated in the Indian campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyennes, Nez Perces, Apaches, etc., and in the Spanish-American war. In General Orders H. Q. A. Colonel Maus has several times been mentioned for gallantry and in 1894 was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Apaches in Arizona and Mexico in the Sierra Madre mountains. He was signal officer in charge of the telegraphic lines and meteorological department of the Signal Service in California, Arizona and New Mexico, in 1884. For several years he has served on the staff of Major-General Miles while in command of the Division of the Missouri, the Department of the East, and since, during the Spanish-American war. He accompanied General Miles abroad during the Turko-Græco war, afterward being ordered to the Queen's Jubilee in London, where he officially participated, and then visited the armies of the principal countries of Europe, and witnessed their autumn maneuvers. He is at the present time lieutenant-colonel and inspector general, and attached to the staff of the Major General Commanding the Army.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON EVANS.

Robley Dunglison Evans, Captain U. S. N., member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in Floyd county, Va., August 18, 1846. He was edu-

cated in the public schools of Washington and appointed to the naval academy as a representative from Utah, on the 20th of September, 1860. In 1863 he graduated therefrom, being appointed an ensign in the service, on the first of October, of that year. At Fort Fisher he was twice shot in the leg and in an attack on Fort Sumter a piece of shell fractured his knee cap. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted to be lieutenant and on March 12, 1868, lieutenant-commander. In July, 1878, he became commander and in this capacity was in command of the "Yorktown," at Valparaiso, during the period of strained relations between this country and Chile, in 1891.

His rank of captain dates from June 27, 1893. In 1893 he was placed in command of the "New York," his first large ship; afterwards commanded the "Indiana," the first battleship fitted for service; and in the war with Spain was in command of the "Iowa." At the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, and the virtual destruction of Cervera's fleet, his ship bore as important a part in the engagement as any in the American squadron, and the commander re-established himself in the popular confidence, admiration and affection.

GEORGE F. KUNZ.

George F. Kunz, M. A., one of the best known gem experts in the world (with Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square, New York City), is a native of the metropolis, where he was born September 29, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of New York and at Cooper Union, his first occupation after leaving school being that of a chemist. He early acquired a high standing as a gem expert, and has not only been the mineralogist of the gem department for Tiffany & Co., for many years, but in that capacity has represented the government both at home and abroad. The degree of M. A. was conferred

upon him by Columbia and he has been decorated by France as an "Officier de l'Académie."

From 1883 to 1900 Mr. Kunz has served upon the United States geological survey as an authority in his specialty, and from 1892 to 1898 on the United States fish commission, his special topic being "American Pearls." He has likewise been a special agent to the expositions at Paris (1889), Kimberley (1892), Chicago (1893), Atlanta (1895), Omaha (1898) and Paris (1900). He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Scientific Alliance and other learned societies, having contributed more than one hundred articles to the literature of the subject which he has made a life study and being the author of an authoritative work on "Gems and Precious Stones of North America."

GEORGE NORCROSS.

George Norcross, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Carlisle, Pa., was born near Erie, that State, on the 8th of April, 1838. In 1861 he graduated from Monmouth (Ill.) College and subsequently studied theology in McCormick Seminary, Chicago, and Princeton (N. J.) Seminary. After teaching in Monmouth College, for a time, on April 18, 1863, he was licensed to preach, being ordained to the ministry June 6, 1865, at North Henderson, Mercer county, Ill. He remained as pastor of the Presbyterian church there for about a year and from 1866 to 1868 continued his ministrations at Galesburg, Ill. In January, 1869, he located in Carlisle, Pa., where he has since resided as pastor of the Second church. On January 2 and 3, 1899, an anniversary celebration, commemorative of his pastorate of thirty years, was held, the occasion being considered a noteworthy event in the local history of the denomination.

On the 19th of October, 1899, Dr. Norcross was unanimously elected moderator of the

Synod of Pennsylvania, at Erie, that State. He has accomplished considerable literary work, besides having so ably and faithfully performed his pastoral duties. In 1890 he edited the "Centennial Memorial Presbytery of Carlisle" in two volumes—volume I being historical and volume II biographical. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton University in 1879.

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON.

Gifford S. Robinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Sioux City, was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., May 28, 1843. He comes of Puritanic stock, being the son of Israel W. and Cornelia Robinson, both natives of Massachusetts. As a boy he received a common school and academic education, and so perfected himself in the practical details of agriculture that at the age of fifteen, when his father died, he was able to conduct the farm himself. Soon after the commencement of the Civil war, however, he enlisted as a private in Company H, 115th Illinois Infantry, serving for two years and then retiring because of a severe wound received at the battle of Chickamauga.

After teaching a country school near Delavan, Ill., for a short time, he continued his education by taking a two years' course in the university at Normal. He then taught two years in the preparatory department of the Washington (St. Louis) University, at the same time pursuing his professional studies in the legal department of that institution. Upon graduating he located at Storm Lake, Ia., for the practice of his profession, the date of his coming being January, 1870.

As a Republican, in 1875, he was elected to represent his district in the general assembly. In 1876 he became a director of the Normal School of Iowa and thus served until January, 1882. At this date he resigned his position

to take his seat in the State Senate, and held that post until September, 1887, when he relinquished it because of his elevation to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In January of the succeeding year he assumed his judicial duties, thereby discontinuing practice at the bar. Since that date he has been a judge of that court, for three years of the time acting as chief justice. In 1890 he became a lecturer in the law department of the State University of Iowa and has acted in that capacity since that time, in addition to discharging his judicial duties. In 1895 the university conferred upon him the degree LL. D.

Judge Robinson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was at one time active in the councils of that body. He was formerly commander of Edwin D. Baker Post No. 80.

SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY.

Samuel Putnam Avery, retired merchant, New York City, was born in the metropolis, March 17, 1822. He comes of an old Norman and English family, the American branch planting itself in Dedham, Mass., in 1650. Our subject is the son of Samuel P. and Hannah (Parke) Avery and in early life learned the art of copper-plate engraving, as well as engraving on wood. In 1865 he added to his business art publishing and dealing in works of art. Two years later he served as commissioner of the American art department of the Universal Exhibition, at Paris, and upon his return to this country engaged in art enterprises on a large scale. So pronounced was his success that he retired from business in 1888.

For several years Mr. Avery was secretary of the art committee of the Union League Club, the forerunner of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was one of the founders and long a trustee. He is also a trustee of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations; president of the Gro-

lier Club, vice-president of the Sculpture Society, and honorary member of the Architectural League and of the Typothetæ Society; member of the Century, Union League, Players, City and Tuxedo clubs, Civil Service Reform Association, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and life member of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical, Historical and Zoological Society, the National Academy of Design and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Avery has been a generous contributor to artistic, literary and benevolent institutions of the city. One of his most noteworthy beneficencies was the creation and endowment in 1891 of the architectural library of Columbia College in memory of Henry Ogden Avery, his deceased son. To those who know him, it is needless to say that he is an authority on fine arts. In 1896 Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1897 he was appointed a member of the municipal art commission. On his seventy-fifth birthday a gold medal was presented to him by leading citizens of New York in recognition of his various public services.

Mr. Avery's wife was formerly Mary Ann Ogden, daughter of Henry A. Ogden, of New York, and her name is associated with many benevolent gifts. Their eldest son, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., succeeded his father in business. Mary H. Avery, a daughter, has been prominent in charitable works. Another daughter is married to Rev. M. P. Welcher.

FRANCIS VINTON GREENE.

Francis Vinton Greene, Major General U. S. V., president of the Niagara Gorge railroad and a director in various large corporations, 11 Broadway, New York City, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born June 27, 1850. In June, 1870, he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West

Point, first in a class of fifty-eight members. He was appointed second lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, and after serving two years in that capacity was transferred to the corps of engineers, becoming first lieutenant in 1874. In 1872-'76 he was employed on the commission for defining the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. He was on duty in Washington during 1876 and in 1877 acted as a military representative of the United States in the Russo-Turkish war, being attached to the United States legation at St. Petersburg. In February, 1878,



he reached Constantinople with the advance guard of the Russian army, receiving decorations from the Czar and from the King of Roumania for gallantry at Shipka, Plevna and other engagements. He returned to the United States in January, 1879, and in April his report ("The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-'78") was published in two volumes. It was considered of such value, both from a military and historical point of view, that it was reprinted in England and portions of it translated into German, French and Russian.

From 1879-'85 General Greene was assistant

engineer in the District of Columbia, having immediate charge of the work upon the streets, roads and bridges. In February, 1883, he was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army and in July, 1885, was appointed instructor of practical military engineering at West Point. He resigned from the service in January of the succeeding year and soon afterward became vice-president and, later, president of the Barber Asphalt Paving company. In 1891 his efforts in the direction of street cleaning led to the complete reorganization of the department devoted to that work and the appointment of the indefatigable Colonel Waring as its head.

General Greene joined the National Guard of New York, as major and engineer of the first brigade, in November, 1889. He was elected colonel of the 71st regiment in February, 1892, and was in that position when his command volunteered its services for the Spanish-American war; was appointed brigadier general on May 27, 1898, and commanded the second Philippine expedition which arrived at Manila, July 17, of that year, being the officer in command at the battle of Malate and other engagements preceding the capture of the city. In the last assault he led the brigade which was in the advance and for his brave and distinguished services in the campaign was appointed major general of volunteers. Subsequently he made a special report on the situation in the Philippines for the Peace commissioners, at Paris; was placed in command of the Second division, 7th Army Corps, and of the corps itself; was sent to Cuba to prepare the way for the occupation of Havana, and other points, by the United States troops, and, although offered the military governorship of Cuba, preferred, at the conclusion of peace, to return to the pursuits of civil life.

Early in 1899 General Greene returned to New York and rendered important service to his State, as chairman of the special commit-

tee appointed to investigate the canal question and make recommendation as to future official action. At the close of the year he resigned the presidency of the Barber Asphalt Paving company, but is president of the Niagara Gorge railroad and a director of the Seaboard National bank. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention which met in New York, on April 17, 1900, as well as to the National convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June, and in July, 1900, was elected president of the Republican county committee of New York. As a political manager, in short, he has evinced the same qualities of leadership which have brought him success in the military and business fields. As an author, in addition to the "History of the Russo-Turkish War," before mentioned, he has published "Army Life in Russia," "The Mississippi (Campaigns of the Civil War)" and "Life of Major General Nathaniel Greene."

JOSEPH V. QUARLES.

Joseph V. Quarles, United States Senator from Wisconsin (home address, Milwaukee), was born at Kenosha, that State, December 16, 1843. He is of an old New Hampshire family, both of his parents being among the early settlers of Kenosha. In that city our subject was educated in the primary and academic branches, after which he engaged in teaching and earned enough money to warrant him in entering the University of Michigan. This was in 1862, when he was nineteen years of age, and although his remarkable abilities were even then recognized by his classmates and teachers, he left his studies for the active field of the Civil war, being mustered into the service as first lieutenant of Company C, 39th Regt. Wisconsin Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to the Michigan University and graduated with the class of 1866 (degree of A. B.).

Mr. Quarles then spent one year in the law school, but, on account of his financial condition, could not complete the course, but was obliged to return to Kenosha to continue his studies in the office of O. S. Head, a noted lawyer of those days and that locality. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1868, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, and, as a member of the firm, Head & Quarles, soon obtained high rank at the Wisconsin bar. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Kenosha; served as president of its board of education in 1877-79; was a member of the State legislative assembly in 1879, and of the State Senate in 1880 and 1881. He continued the active and successful practice of his profession in Kenosha until 1888, when he removed to Milwaukee, where both his business and his reputation have been strengthened and broadened.

HERBERT BATTLES TANNER.

Herbert Battles Tanner, M. D., Kaukauna, Wis., is a native of Whitewater, that State, where he was born February 13, 1859. On both sides of the family house he is a grandson of physicians, Cuyler Tanner being an American surgeon in the war of 1812 and Jason D. Battles a member of the profession, who removed from Massachusetts to Illinois in early life and practiced in that State for more than thirty years, although he did not commence the study of medicine until he was forty years of age.

When five years old our subject removed, with his parents, from Whitewater to La Fayette, Ind. There, as well as in Chicago (whither the family located in 1872) he received a common school education. He also took a business course in Drew's College, Chicago, and subsequently pursued various occupations until 1876, when by the advice of his grandfather, Dr. J. D. Battles, of Indianapolis,

he matriculated in the Indiana Medical College. Graduating from that institution (now the Medical College of Indiana) in 1878, he enjoyed a clinical training in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, during 1879-80, and commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago.

Dr. Tanner remained in that city but a short time, having been a practitioner of Kaukauna since July 27, 1880. He is a surgeon for the Chicago & North-Western Railway company; a member of the American Medical Association, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons and of the State Medical Society, of the last named being secretary of the committee on laryngology in 1890, chairman of the committees on obstetrics in 1892 and materia medica in 1889, member of the committee on practice in 1893, and in 1895 secretary of the committee on obstetrics. He served four years as secretary and treasurer of the Fox River Valley Medical Society and one term as president; is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; was city physician of Kaukauna in 1886-93; served three years as clerk of the South Side school board, during which time the board built the beautiful Nicolet school building; was elected the first Republican mayor of Kaukauna, April 3, 1894, and re-elected for a second term in April, 1895; elected to the common council for a term of two years in 1898; is president of the board of directors of the public library; a member of the pension examining board, 1890-93; and in January, 1895, was appointed by Governor William H. Upham, State supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils for Wisconsin, being continued in the same office by Governor Scofield.

EDWARD HERRICK GRIFFIN.

Edward Herrick Griffin, D. D., LL. D., professor of history of philosophy and dean of

the college faculty, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., was born in Williamstown, Mass., November 18, 1843. He graduated from Williams College, in 1862; from the Union Theological Seminary in 1867, and received the degree of D. D. from Amherst College in 1880, and that of LL. D. from Princeton University in 1888. He was pastor of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Vt., from 1868 to 1872, and from the latter year until 1889 held various chairs in Williams College. He has been identified with Johns Hopkins University since 1889.

WILLIAM LYNE WILSON.

William Lyne Wilson, Lexington, Va., was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 3, 1843. He received his early education at Charleston, Va., and in 1860 graduated from the Columbian University of Washington, D. C. He afterward attended the University of Virginia, and had the title of LL.D. conferred upon him by Columbian University, Hampden-Sidney College, University of Mississippi, Tulane University, West Virginia University and the Central College of Missouri. He was professor of Latin in the Columbian University from 1865 to 1871, practiced law from 1871 to 1882, was president of West Virginia University from 1882 to 1883, member of Congress from 1893 to 1895, and became president of the Washington and Lee University in 1897. He was postmaster general of the United States from 1895 to 1897. He died October 17, 1900.

WILLIAM DWIGHT PORTER BLISS.

William Dwight Porter Bliss, clergyman and author, Alhambra, Cal., was born in Constantinople, Turkey, August 20, 1856. He was educated at Robert College, in that city; at

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; at Amherst College (graduate of '78) and at Hartford Theological Seminary. He graduated from the last named in 1882 and was a Congregational clergyman in Denver, Colo., and South Natick, Mass. In 1885 he entered the Episcopal church, was ordained a deacon in 1886 and a priest in 1887. For many years he has been actively identified with industrial and labor questions, and during the last named year was nominated by the Labor party for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He has been identified with the Christian Socialist Society, the Christian Social Union and the Social Reform Union and is now president of the organization last mentioned. He has also been editor of the "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," of "The Dawn," "American Fabian," and author of many lesser works. As an Episcopalian clergyman he became well known as a rector at Lee, Boston and Linden, Mass., and San Gabriel, Cal.

LUCIEN C. WARNER.

Lucien C. Warner, manufacturer, was born at Cuyler, N. Y., October 26, 1841. Received his education at Oberlin College, Ohio, and in the medical department of the New York University, obtaining his degree of M. D. from the latter in 1867. After six years spent in the practice of medicine he abandoned professional life and entered upon a business career. The factory in Bridgeport, which was established in 1874, is conducted in partnership with his brother, Ira De Ver Warner, and now employs about 2,000 operatives. Mr. Warner has made a large fortune in manufacturing and commercial business, and is also identified with many other business enterprises of magnitude. He is a member of the New York chamber of commerce, president of the Hamilton bank, New York City, and director of the Home Fire Insurance company. But his

broad activities are not confined to business and financial projects. First, he has applied himself to the work of making more pleasant the lives of the girls in the employ of his firm and has built for them a convenient and tasteful club house at Bridgeport, costing \$100,000. He was also active and liberal in the erection of a \$150,000 building for the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A., being at the present time chairman of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America. It may also be added that he presented a \$100,000 building to his alma mater, at Oberlin, and must be placed in the list of philanthropists as well as industrial capitalists.

LYSANDER HILL.

Lysander Hill, lawyer, Chicago, Ill., was born in Union, Me., July 4, 1834. After receiving a common school education he studied at Warren Academy and in 1854 entered Bowdoin college, graduating from the latter institution in 1858. He then entered a law office at Thomaston, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1860, where he practiced until 1862, when he entered the Federal army as captain in the 20th Maine Infantry. In 1863 he was discharged on account of physical disability. He resumed the practice of law, settling at Alexandria, Va., and also had an office at Washington, D. C. In 1874 he moved to Washington and formed a partnership with E. A. Ellsworth, which continued until 1878, after which he practiced alone until 1881, when he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with Mr. T. E. S. Dixon, which continued until 1890. Mr. Hill served as register in bankruptcy of the eighth judicial district of Virginia from 1867 to 1869, when he was appointed judge of said district to fill an unexpired term. He served as chairman of the Republican State central committee of Virginia for two years, and was delegate to the National Republican convention of 1868.

THEODORE B. COMSTOCK.

Theodore B. Comstock, mining engineer, manager, etc., Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, July 27, 1849. He received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, at the Pennsylvania State College and at Cornell University. He taught botany in the last named institution in 1868-69, and in the following year joined the Morgan expedition to Brazil as first assistant. In 1873 he acted as geologist in the Captain Jones expedition to Northwestern Wyoming and the Yellowstone Park, and two years later served as the president of the Kirtland summer school of natural history, at Cleveland. He led a scientific expedition to British America in 1876, being instructor in geology at the Harvard summer school during the following year. In 1875 he founded the department of Economic geology at Cornell University while in charge of the department of geology and paleontology, and of these he continued the head professor for four years. From 1879 to 1884 Professor Comstock was engaged in various mining enterprises, chiefly as manager of mines, and from 1885 to 1889 he held the position of professor of mining engineering and physics at the University of Illinois. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from Cornell University, 1886. He was assistant State geologist of Arkansas in 1887-88, and held the same position under the commonwealth of Texas, from 1889-91. From the latter year until 1895 he was director for the Arizona School of Mines and from 1893-95 was president of the University of Arizona.

During the past few years Professor Comstock has held not a few scientific positions of national importance. In 1892 he served as vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress held at Los Angeles; in 1894-95 was vice-president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Sta-

tions; in 1894-97 was a member of the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Congress and in 1894-96 was a director of the National Educational association. He has also served for many years as a councillor of the American Institute of Civics, is one of the original fellows of the Geological Society of America, a member of the National Geographical Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of many local scientific bodies. He is a leading member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of various mining associations of England, such as the Federated Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers and the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He has contributed many valuable papers to various scientific and technical societies.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

William Waldorf Astor, capitalist, was born in New York City, March 31, 1848. He was educated by private tutors, finishing in Europe. In order to fit himself to assume the management of the Astor estate, he studied law, but never practiced. In 1877 he was elected to the New York State assembly and in 1879 to the Senate. From 1882-85 he served as United States minister to Italy and in 1890 removed to England. He became the owner of Pall Mall Magazine in 1893 and is the author of "Valentino, a Story of Rome;" "Sforza, an Historical Romance of the Sixteenth Century in Italy," etc.

RUSSELL HENRY CHITTENDEN, Ph. D.

Russell Henry Chittenden, Ph. D., professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University and director of the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Conn., was born in that

city, February 18, 1856. He graduated from Yale in 1875; was afterward assistant in chemistry at that institution and went abroad for the purposes of study, taking a course at Heidelberg University, Germany, in 1879. Since 1882 he has occupied his present chair. He is the author of many scientific papers on physiological and chemical topics and holds a membership in the National Academy of Sciences and the American Physiological Society (president in 1895-99). He is also director of the department of physiological chemistry at Columbia University.

SAMUEL WATERS ALLERTON.

Samuel Waters Allerton, capitalist-merchant, Chicago, is a native of New York, being born in Dutchess county, in the year 1828. He remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, working during the summer months and attending school in winter. He then commenced farming on his own account and was very successful, especially in stock raising. Deciding to go West, he visited Buffalo, N. Y., then Cleveland, Ohio, and last Chicago, investing his savings in a cattle ranch near Piatt county, Illinois. By close attention to business and untiring energy he soon became known as one of the most successful stockmen in the West, and by his own unaided efforts created and guided a most extensive and lucrative business. The business has continued under his individual management and now has branches in St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, and many other western cities. He also owns many farms and ranches, and is financially interested in the principal stock yards on this continent.

Mr. Allerton is a director of the First National bank of Chicago, and of the Chicago City Railway company and has been identified with nearly all the great undertakings for the benefit of the city. He was a member of the

board of management of the World's Columbian Exposition, which was held in Chicago in 1893.

CHARLES JOHNSON MAYNARD.

Charles Johnson Maynard, naturalist, 447 Crafts street, West Newton, Mass., was born in Newtonville, that State, May 6, 1845. His early life was passed upon a farm, but he has always been a careful and systematic student of nature. He was one of the originators and is now president of the Newton Natural History Society; vice-president of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge and is also a member of the Boston Society of Natural History and the Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass. He is specially interested in the lives and habits of birds, his investigations as to their vocal organisms being worthy of high mention. Mr. Maynard's works are as follows: "Birds of Eastern North America;" "Manual of North American Butterflies;" "The Butterflies of New England;" "Eggs of North American Birds;" "The Naturalist's Guide;" "Manual of Taxidermy;" "Contributions to Science;" "The Bahama Fruit Finch;" "Sparrows and Finches of New England," and "Sponges."

CARL H. A. BJERREGAARD.

Carl Henrik Andreas Bjerregaard, librarian New York Public Library, was born in Fredericia, Denmark, May 24, 1845. He was educated in that place and at the University of Copenhagen, graduating from the latter institution in 1863. After passing through the military academy of Denmark, in 1866, he became a lieutenant in the Danish army and thus served for five years. He was afterward professor of botany in the Fredericia College for two years, subsequently being appointed

secretary to Count O. von Plessen, Danish minister to the court of Russia. In 1875 he emigrated to America, because of political complications, and since 1879 he has been librarian of the Astor Library, now incorporated in the New York Public Library. Besides ably performing the duties connected with that responsible position he has largely contributed to periodical literature and has lectured in all of the principal cities of the country on subjects relating to philosophy and mysticism.

HENRY ELIJAH ALVORD.

Henry Elijah Alvord, B. S., C. E., LL.D., chief of dairy division U. S. Department of Agriculture, Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Va. (ten miles west of Washington), was born in Greenfield, Mass., March 11, 1844. He passed through the public schools of his native State and graduated from Norwich University, Vt., receiving from that institution, at different times, degrees as above. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Union army and not long after was promoted to be sergeant. In November he was advanced to the second lieutenant in the 2d Regiment, Mass. Vol. Cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1863, captain in 1864, and major in 1865. In 1866 he was commissioned captain of cavalry in the regular army and thus served for six years. For the succeeding twenty-three years he devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits in practical, experimental and educational lines. He was professor of agriculture in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Agricultural colleges; president of the State College of Maryland and director of agricultural experiment stations at Houghton Farm, from 1880-85, and Maryland from 1887-92. In 1895 organized the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, of which he has since been the chief. He was the leader in the movement (1878-82) to or-

ganize the co-operative creameries in the New England states. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,—was President of the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science in 1885, and President of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1894-95.

GEN. HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN.

Gen. Henry Edwin Tremain, No. 146 Broadway, New York City, was born in the metropolis, November 14, 1841. He was educated in its



public schools and at the College of the City of New York, graduating from the latter in 1860 and immediately entering upon the study of law at Columbia College Law School. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the "Seventh" New York, thus serving during its brief campaign. With a younger brother, he then recruited a company and went to the front again as first lieutenant in the 2d Regt. Fire Zouaves (73d N. Y. Vols.). As private and adjutant he served with this command until April, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown, where, being promoted to the position of a

staff officer of the Excelsior brigade, he participated in all its engagements of the Peninsular campaign. At the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, his zeal, ability and gallantry are officially acknowledged in reports to the War department. During the second battle of Manassas he was taken prisoner, while endeavoring to check the retreat of Union soldiers and confined in Libby. Afterward exchanged, he resumed the field, in September, 1862; was promoted successively to captain and major and served on the staff of General Sickles at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was also aid-de-camp on the staff of General Hooker when that officer withdrew from the Army of the Potomac. He received a brevet for gallantry at Chancellorsville and special commendations from his generals in the official reports of engagements where he was present. As the chief staff officer of the Third Army Corps he played an important part at the battle of Gettysburg. Upon the consolidation of the Third Corps he again volunteered and in 1864 was transferred to Sherman's army, serving on the staff of the 3d division of the 20th Army Corps, and won the congressional "Medal of Honor" for distinguished conduct, at the battle of Resaca. The last months of the war saw him again assigned to the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and a participant in the operations about Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. In 1865, having reached the rank of brevet-colonel, he was ordered on reconstruction duty at Wilmington, N. C., and later, at the headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, when he was brevetted brigadier general "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He continued on duty in that State until April, 1866, when he resigned to continue his law studies at New York.

In 1867, General Tremain graduated from the Columbia College Law School and immediately established himself in practice, with

Col. Mason W. Tyler, organizing the firm of Tremain & Tyler. In 1870 he was nominated judge of the court of common pleas, but his party was in a hopeless minority. From 1873 to 1877 he held the position of first assistant United States district attorney. In 1886 he was counsel for the State of New York in the famous Senate gas investigation. As a jury lawyer he was and is remarkably successful, and both before and after his appointment to this office the government often employed him to conduct important cases. In revenue litigations he has one of the largest practices in the United States.

General Tremain has held the positions of president of the Third Army Corps Union, and president of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York, having frequently contributed to periodicals and delivered legal, literary, army and patriotic addresses. He is a member of the Society of American Authors, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a contributor to its "Annals," as well as to the general press on political, military and legal topics.

In June, 1898, President McKinley tendered him a brigadier generalship of volunteers in the Spanish war, but owing to the speedy truce and protocol for peace he did not again enter into the service.

AUGUSTUS G. WEISSERT.

Augustus G. Weissert, attorney-at-law, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, August 7, 1843. When a youth his parents removed to Racine, Wis., where he passed through the public and high schools. He joined the army at the opening of the Civil war as a private of the 8th Wis. Vol. Infy., and was subsequently promoted to be sergeant-major of the same regiment. He served for four years, being brevetted captain for "extraordinary courage on the field of battle."

After the war he was offered an appointment as cadet at the West Point Military Academy, but declined on account of wounds. He was for a time employed on the staff of a daily paper and subsequently entered the University of Michigan to complete his education. From the law school of the latter he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession for twenty years, but has retained an intimate connection with war and patriotic organizations. He joined the G. A. R. the year succeeding the war and has served as commander of the department of Wisconsin for two terms, 1888-'89; was senior vice commander-in-chief in 1889-'90, and was commander-in-chief in 1892-'93, being elected to the last named position by acclamation.

WILLIAM POWELL WILSON.

William Powell Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and director general of the National Export Exposition, 233 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Oxford, Oakland county, Mich., October 17, 1844. He was educated at the Agricultural College of Michigan and at Harvard University, where he was afterward instructor in botany for several years. He also spent several years in the universities of Germany and Italy, receiving the degree of Doctor of Sciences from the University of Tübingen, Germany. For several years he was professor of botany and director of the school of biology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1893 he conceived the idea of founding a commercial museum, which was to especially exhibit the products most in demand by the different Spanish-American countries. Thus was founded, through his intelligent and continuous efforts, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the National

Export Exposition. He is an extensive traveler, having visited Europe several times, traveling through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and other countries for the purposes of studying their economic and trade relations. He recently visited Mexico for the special purpose of obtaining accurate information in regard to the resources and trade conditions of that country to be used in the work of the museum, and has since traveled through Venezuela for the same purpose.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times, general manager of The Times-Mirror company, and brigadier general



of U. S. Volunteers, 1898-1899, was born in Washington county, Ohio, February 10, 1837. He is descended from good Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in that conflict. The boy received his education in the log schoolhouses of Southern Ohio, upon the farm and at the printer's case—a most effective training for a hardy youth such as he. When fourteen years of age he became a printer's apprentice and subsequently a "journeyman."

Previous to the Civil war young Otis had removed to Kentucky, and from that State, in 1860, he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. When hostilities commenced he enlisted as a private in the 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with that organization for three years, and subsequently with the 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteers for thirteen months. During this period of more than four years he participated in fifteen actions, was twice wounded in battle, received seven promotions, was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and was honorably discharged from the service August 1, 1865. He served in the Spanish-American war (1898) and in the Filipino rebellion (1899), as brigadier general of volunteers, having been appointed by the President May 27, 1898, and assigned, first, to the Independent Division, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces, at Camp Merritt, Cal., then to the command of the second section of the fourth sea expedition to the Philippines, and subsequently to the 8th Army Corps at Manila, where he commanded the first brigade of the first division, then the first brigade of the second division, holding the left of the American line on the northern front of Manila. He was present, in command of his brigade, at the Filipino outbreak on the night of February 4, 1899, and participated with his command constantly on the advance line, in all its subsequent actions up to and including the capture of Malolos, March 31, 1899. It was this brigade that constituted the principal force engaged in the battle and capture of Caloocan on February 10, 1899, and which, on March 25, 1899, was ordered to "pierce the enemy's center" in the first advance from La Loma Church northward to the Filipino capital. This order was successfully executed, by General Otis, in the forenoon of that day at the Tullahan river. In this campaign the first brigade, composed of the First Montana Infantry, the

20th Kansas Infantry, the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, and the Third U. S. Artillery (foot) won lasting fame by the gallantry, intrepidity and success of its movements, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy in its front in every engagement fought. The killed and wounded in this brigade alone, from the outbreak of the rebellion to the capture of Malolos, the Filipino capital, numbered 285 officers and men, and the damage to the enemy was four times greater.

On the 2nd of April, 1899, Brigadier General Otis was relieved of his command, at his own request, and returned to the United States, where he was honorably discharged from the military service on July 2, 1899. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican. As stated, he was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1860. He was also a delegate to the Soldiers and Sailors' National convention of 1868, at Chicago, which first nominated General U. S. Grant for the Presidency. He has never sought or held elective office.

As to civil positions, he was official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives during the winter of 1866-67; was an official of the government printing office at Washington, 1867-70; was chief of a division in the United States patent office, 1871-76; was special agent of the Treasury department in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska, 1879-82, and declined offers of appointment as U. S. Consul at Tien Tsin, China, and also at Apia, Samoa. Aside from his journalistic and military prominence, however, he is also known for his activity in support of the enterprise for a government deep-sea harbor at San Pedro, the port for Los Angeles.

General Otis first connected himself with the Los Angeles Times, August 1, 1882, when that journal was in its infancy, and has since been continuously an owner in the same, having been, from 1886, with short intervals, its editorial and business head. During this connection The Times has grown from a small

and comparatively unimportant country daily to a modern newspaper of large proportions and business, conspicuous enterprise, great influence in its field, and admitted success as a metropolitan journal, until now it occupies an undisputed position as the foremost daily journal in the entire Pacific Southwest.

JOHAN HARALD JOSUA LINDAHL.

Johan Harald Josua Lindahl, A. M., Ph. D., Off. d'Ac., director of the Museum of Natural History, 312 Broadway, Cincinnati, O., was born in Kongsbacka, Sweden, January 1, 1844. He is a graduate (1863) of the Royal University of Lund, Sweden, from which later he obtained his degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. and appointment as docent in zoology. In 1876 he was decorated by the French government officier d'Académie and afterward by the King of Sweden as Knight of Vasa. In 1870 he was assistant zoologist on the British deep-sea exploring expedition; in 1871 zoologist-in-charge on the Greenland expedition, conducted by the Swedish government, and was engaged during the four years following in The Royal Museum in Stockholm. He served as secretary of the Royal Swedish delegation to the International Geographical Congress, Paris, in 1875, and during the following two years held the same position with the Royal Swedish commission to the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. For the past twenty-one years he has been connected with American scientific institutions. In 1878-80 he was professor of natural sciences at the Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.; 1888-93, curator of the Illinois State Museum of Natural History, Springfield, Ill., and since 1895 has been director of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. He is the author of various scientific books and a contributor to American and European journals.

FRANK ARTHUR VANDERLIP.

Frank Arthur Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., was born at Aurora, Ill., November 17, 1864, was educated in the public schools of his native city, at the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. Previous to entering journalism he was an apprentice in a machine shop and a stenographer. Afterward he secured a position as a reporter upon the Chicago Tribune, was advanced to the position of financial editor of that paper and was subsequently editor of the Economist. Mr. Vanderlip was appointed to his present position in April, 1897.

HENRY BREWER METCALF.

Henry Brewer Metcalf, manufacturer, Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1829, and in the English high school of his native city he received his early education. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a dry goods importing and jobbing firm in Boston, and through that channel he became interested in manufacturing, to which, since 1872, he has given his entire attention. In 1856 he went to Roxbury, where he remained eight years; in 1864 he moved to Winchester, and in 1870 to Pawtucket, R. I. He is president of the Providence County Savings bank of Pawtucket. He is a prominent Universalist. For twenty years he was a trustee of Tufts College and since 1898 has been vice-president of the corporation. In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican and in 1900 was the Prohibition nominee for vice-president.

GEORGE WILBUR PECK.

George Wilbur Peck, ex-governor and journalist, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Henderson, N. Y., September 28, 1840. He learned

the printer's trade and in 1860 bought half interest in the Jefferson County Republican, at Jefferson, Wis. During the Civil war he served for two and a half years as private and lieutenant in the 4th Wis. Vol. Cavalry. In 1866 he started a newspaper at Ripon, Wis., called The Representative, and later owned the La Crosse Democrat until 1874, when he founded The Sun, which he removed to Milwaukee in 1877 and called Peck's Sun. It became noted for its humorous sketches, and particularly the Peck's Bad Boy series. He was mayor of Milwaukee from 1890-91 and served as governor of Wisconsin from 1891-95. He is the author of "Peck's Bad Boy" and "Compendium of Fun."

LORETTUS SUTTON METCALF.

Loretus Sutton Metcalf, journalist, Century Club, New York City, was born in Monmouth, Me., October 17, 1837. He received an academic education in his native town, in boyhood removing to Massachusetts, in which State he continued his education in the public schools and under private tutors. At an early age he began to contribute to periodicals, and for several years edited and published weekly newspapers in the suburbs of Boston. In 1876 he became managing editor of the North American Review, and continued to hold that position for nine years. In March, 1886, he founded the Forum, and remained editor of that journal for five years. In 1893 he established the Daily Florida Citizen, and continued in charge of it during the succeeding three and a half years.

CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING.

Charles Franklin Thwing, D. D., LL. D., president of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, was

born in New Sharon, Me., November 3, 1853. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from Harvard College (1876) and Andover Theological Seminary (1879). From 1879-90 he was a minister in Cambridge, Mass., and at Minneapolis, Minn. In the latter year he assumed his present position. Dr. Thwing is the author of many books relating to colleges and universities and is a frequent contributor to the *Forum*, *North American Review*, *Harper's* and other equally well known periodicals.

JOHN MELLEN THURSTON.

John Mellen Thurston, attorney-at-law and statesman (United States Senator), Omaha,



Neb., was born at Montpelier, Vt., August 21, 1847. He comes of Puritanic ancestry, the American branch dating back to 1636. Both his grandfather (Mellen) and his great-grandfather (Thurston) were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, his father being a private (First Wisconsin Cavalry) who died, during the Civil war, in the service of his country. The death

of his own wife, in Cuba, just preceding the commencement of active hostilities with Spain, may also be numbered as among the offerings made by his family upon the altar of patriotism. Senator Thurston's parents removed to Wisconsin in 1854, and it was in its public schools and at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, that he chiefly received his education. Upon the death of his father, in 1863, however, he had been thrown upon his own resources for support, so that his education was liberally interspersed with farm work and other manual labor. On May 21, 1869, he was admitted to the bar and in October of the same year he located in Omaha, his present home.

Senator Thurston at once entered into the practice of his profession and was soon acknowledged as a leader of the bar. Soon, also, he commenced to be a figure in local and State politics, being elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the legislature in 1875. His legal practice gradually drifted into the channels of corporation law and in 1877 he became assistant attorney of the Union Pacific Railway company, his promotion to the general solicitorship of the system following in February, 1888. In the meantime his political influence had also become so broad that in 1884 he had been selected as a delegate to the Republican National convention and when it assembled, in 1888, not only again represented his State but was chosen its temporary chairman. From 1889 to 1891 he served as president of the Republican League of the United States. In 1893 he came within five votes of being elected United States Senator in the Nebraska legislature, being chosen to his present seat, January 15, 1895. At the Republican National convention of 1896, he was honored with the permanent chairmanship and throughout the administration of President McKinley was esteemed one of his ablest and most eloquent supporters. His term of service as United States Senator expired March 3, 1901.

GEORGE CHASE.

George Chase, attorney and dean of the New York Law School, 35 Nassau street, New York City, was born in Portland, Me., December 29, 1849. In the public schools of his native city he received his primary education and in 1870 graduated from Yale College as valedictorian of his class. In 1873 he finished his professional course at the Columbia College Law School, N. Y., and from 1878 to 1891 occupied a chair in the faculty of that institution. In 1891 he secured a charter for a new law school, the name of which is the New York Law School, of which he has been dean until the present time.

Mr. Chase is the author of "Chase's Blackstone," "Chase's Stephen's Digest of Evidence," and "Chase's Cases on Torts;" has edited "Johnson's Ready Legal Adviser," and been an assistant editor of "Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia."

JONATHAN ROSS.

Jonathan Ross, ex-Chief Justice State Supreme Court of Vermont and present United States Senator, St. Johnsbury, Vt., was born in Waterford, that State, April 30, 1826. He was a farmer's boy, attending the district schools of the neighborhood and subsequently taking a course at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College. Before entering the latter institution he had taught school, and during his college course, as a means of support, continued in this occupation. Graduating from Dartmouth College, in 1851, he studied law and on January 16, 1856, was admitted to the bar. He at once settled in St. Johnsbury, where he has since resided and virtually passed his long and useful life.

Among the members of the bench and bar of Vermont there are few figures more familiar

or respected than that of Judge Ross. He is also an old-time Whig and Republican, his official life commencing in 1862 when he was elected State's attorney of Caledonia county, serving also during the following year. He represented his town in the State legislature from 1865 to 1867; was member of the council of censors in 1869; county senator in 1870 and member of the board of education from 1866 to 1870. In the year last named he was elected judge of the State Supreme Court and continued to hold that position, by fourteen consecutive elections, until January 11, 1899, when he was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justin S. Morrill. During this period he was chief justice of the court from December, 1890, up to the time of his entrance into the upper house of the national Congress.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, United States Senator, Trenton, S. C., was born in Edgefield county, that State, August 11, 1847. Here he was educated and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he became prominent in the development of the industrial and technical education of the South. He is the founder of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Fort Hill, S. C., which is Calhoun's old home, and the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, at Rock Hill. The former institution is for the education of boys, and the latter for girls, and they are among the largest and best organized establishments of the kind in the country.

The splendid work accomplished in this line of work called general attention to Senator Tillman's practical ability and in 1890 he was elected governor of South Carolina, being re-elected in 1892. His administration gave such satisfaction that in the fall of 1894 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, his

term expiring in 1901. In that body he has already made a record as a forcible, pungent debater, and a worthy representative of South Carolina. As to State affairs, he is the author of the dispensary system of selling liquor, under the control of the commonwealth, and was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1895 which instituted an educational qualification for suffrage.

JAMES H. WARD.

James H. Ward, attorney-at-law and ex-congressman, Chicago, Ill., is a native of that city, where he was born November 30, 1853. He was educated in its public and high schools, graduating at Notre Dame University, Indiana, in 1873, and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1876. For many years he has been one of the most prominent Democrats in the western division of Chicago. In 1876 he served as assistant attorney for the board of education and in 1879 was elected supervisor of West Chicago, being attorney for the town board in 1880. In the year named he refused a nomination to Congress and in 1884 was chosen a presidential elector. During the same year he was elected a representative to the Forty-ninth Congress, refusing a renomination in 1886 and 1890. In the latter year he also declined a unanimous nomination for the probate judgeship.

GEORGE W. HULICK.

George W. Hulick, attorney-at-law, Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, was born in that city, June 29, 1833. He received his education in the district schools of his native place and at Farmers College, College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, taking the full course of four years at the latter institution and graduating in July, 1855. While studying law Mr. Hulick

was engaged in teaching, for two years holding the position of principal of the Pleasant Hill Academy; for three years he also served as member of the board of school examiners. During the Civil war he served as captain of Company E., Twenty-second Ohio Regiment; was probate judge of Clermont county, Ohio, three years; delegate to the National Republican convention which met at Chicago and nominated General Grant for the presidency; elector of the sixth district of Ohio on the Hayes ticket, and member of Congress from that district in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sessions, serving as member of the committees on naval affairs and District of Columbia.

Outside of his profession Judge Hulick has long been an active factor in the progress of public enterprises. The common schools, railroads, banks and other local enterprises connected with the material and intellectual good of the community have found in him a constant and powerful patron. He was one of the organizers of the First National bank of Batavia, having been a member of its board of directors since 1865. He was also a prime mover in the building of the First Presbyterian church, of Batavia, and has long been an elder in that denomination.

HERBERT GOUVERNEUR OGDEN.

Herbert Gouverneur Ogden, assistant United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and inspector of hydrography and topography, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City April 4, 1846, being educated in private schools and by tutors. His first active occupation was as clerk in the office of the register of wills, Washington. In the summer of 1863 he was assigned to temporary duty with the army at the national capital, and during the winter of 1863-64 was with the navy, on board the "Commodore Hull" in the sounds of North Carolina.

Since April 22, 1863, he has been an officer of the coast and geodetic survey, and assistant since 1869. He has had charge of much important field work on the coasts of the United States, and from 1881 to 1893 was employed at Washington in charting the results of surveys. He spent much of the year 1865 in surveys for the improvement of San Juan river and Greytown harbor, Nicaragua. In 1870 was assigned as topographer of the first naval expedition to the isthmus of Darien in search of a suitable route for an interoceanic canal. In 1893 was in charge of a party making surveys and reconnaissance for the delineation of the international boundary of Southeastern Alaska. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him a member of the newly organized United States board on geographical names. He was one of the original vice-presidents of the National Geographical Society; is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has membership in other learned societies. He has made numerous contributions to the scientific press, preparing by request a paper on "Topography" for the World's Fair Congress, Chicago; is also author of the article "Maps" in Johnson's Encyclopedia.

FRANCIS SYLVESTER MONNETT.

Francis Sylvester Monnett, attorney general of the State of Ohio, was born at Kenton, Hardin county, O., March 19, 1857. His education was received at the Bucyrus Union schools, he graduating from the high school in 1875. In 1880 he graduated from the Greek classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of A. B., and in 1882 from the National Law School, Washington, D. C., with degree of LL. D. The following October he was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio and in January, 1883, began active practice in Bucyrus, where he had passed his boyhood

days. Quite early in his career he became an attorney for a number of railroad men and represented them before the State legislature. Later he took an active part in politics and for two terms (four years), was elected by the Republicans as city solicitor of Bucyrus, and this, although the city had heretofore been Democratic. He declined the nomination for Congress from the thirteenth district, but was elected attorney general of the State in 1895 and re-elected in 1897.

The vigor and importance of the work which he has accomplished while an incumbent of this position are well pictured in the subjoined extract from the New York Herald:



"When Attorney General Monnett entered office in January, 1896, he began a campaign against the combination then existing in this State among insurance underwriters and insurance companies, whereby rates of insurance were maintained at excessive rates. It was the testimony in these cases that led to the disclosures of other gross abuses of the laws of the State. Monnett called the attention of the State Senate to the flagrant violations of the State laws by numerous trusts and drew up resolutions calling for an investigation. He was made examiner for the investigating com-

mittee appointed by the Senate. The committee visited ten different cities of the State and examined witnesses from every section of the Commonwealth. This led Attorney General Monnett to draw up the Anti-Trust Law, which passed both the House and Senate without a dissenting voice. It is a composite measure, combining the principal features of the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the New York and Texas Anti-Trust laws.

"After the law became operative, July 1, 1898, Monnett began active litigation against railroad companies, insurance companies, local boards of insurance, banks and the Western Union Telegraph company to compel them to comply with its provisions. In breaking the combination of the insurance companies he has saved the citizens of the State fully \$1,000,000 annually, because of the great reduction of insurance rates, which before were much higher in Ohio than in New York and other Eastern states. By the recent decision in the United States bank cases there is retained and added to the valuation of bank property about \$45,000,000.

"As the result of the prosecution of the several express companies doing business in the state \$2,500,000 more has been added to their returnable valuation, while fully \$1,500,000 more is placed on the duplicate as more nearly representing the amount of taxable property of the Western Union Telegraph company. The suit against the American Bell Telephone company is still pending in the courts.

"The most notable of all these suits, however, is that to oust the Standard Oil company from doing business in the State as a trust."

In 1890-91 Mr. Monnett was elected president of the State Association of City Solicitors and for five years was secretary of the committee on judicial administration and legal reform of the State Bar Association.

It is obvious from the foregoing record that his legal talents are of the highest order and

that his energy and industry must be phenomenal. Especially has he shown his metal since he has held the office of attorney general of the State, having opposed to him the best legal ability at the command of unbounded capital. Mr. Monnett's personal appearance, however, is that of a quiet, amiable professional gentleman, of medium height, slight figure and dark, kindly eyes. He is the last man whom the stranger would select as a fearless and effective fighter of the trusts.

BENJAMIN F. JONAS.

Benjamin F. Jonas, attorney-at-law and ex-United States Senator, New Orleans, La., was born at Williamstown, Ky., July 19, 1834. He



was educated in the private schools of Quincy, Ill., and is a graduate in law of the University of Louisiana (class of '55). During the Civil war he served as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army. He has been a member of both branches of the Louisiana legislature and served as United States Senator from that State from 1879 to 1885. From 1876 to 1888 he was a member of the Democratic National committee and from

1885 to 1889 collector of the port of New Orleans.

WILLIAM WALLACE PAYNE.

William Wallace Payne, professor of mathematics and astronomy and director of the Goodsell Observatory, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., is a native of Somerset, Mich., being born May 18, 1837. He was educated at Hillsdale College and the University of Michigan and is a graduate of the law school of the University of Chicago (class of 1864). He practiced for a short time after his graduation, but soon became deeply interested in educational matters. In 1866 he removed to Minnesota. Since that year he has served as county superintendent of schools and assistant to the State superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota. In 1871 he was appointed to his present position on the faculty of Carleton College. Professor Payne has come into much prominence as an editor. For a number of years he was the principal editor of the "Minnesota Teacher," which he established in 1867. Through his efforts the "Side-reel Messenger" was established in 1882. Its aim is the presentation of astronomy and astro-physics in a popular fashion, and in the realization of this aim Professor Payne has been remarkably successful.

BUDD COFFEE.

Budd Coffee, collector of customs for the port of St. Mary's, Ga., is a native of that State, and was born in Valdosta, Lowndes county, November 13, 1860. He was educated at Atlanta (Ga.) University and was for a number of years a school teacher. For some time he has been an acknowledged Republican leader in State politics, having served as chairman of the Lowndes county organization. At

present he is secretary of the executive committee of the eleventh district of Georgia and was appointed collector of customs September 8, 1898.

JOHN P. GREEN.

John P. Green, lawyer, orator, statesman and United States postage stamp agent, Washington, D. C., was born at Newbern, N. C., April 2, 1845, and is a marked illustration of the successful manner in which the strong representatives of the colored race are taking advantage of the opportunities for advancement within the reach of citizens of the United States. His father died when the boy was little more than an infant, and at the age of fourteen our subject went out alone into the world, determined not only to support himself but to buy a home for his mother. As waiter, railroad store keeper and in other capacities, while living in Cleveland, he was enabled to accomplish the latter task when about twenty-two years of age. In the meantime he had entered the Central High-School, graduating in 1869 at the head of a class of twenty-three. He graduated from the Ohio Law School in 1870, and for two years practiced his profession in Bennettsville, Marlboro county, S. C., but in the fall of 1872 returned to Cleveland, where he continued to practice law, until June, 1897. In the following spring he was elected a justice of the peace (the first public office in Ohio to be occupied by a person of color), serving for nine years; was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1882-84, 1890-92, and of the State Senate from 1892 to 1894 (the only colored person to thus serve in a Northern State). He was an alternate delegate to the National Republican convention of 1872; in 1876, alternate-at-large to the St. Louis convention and in 1884 participated in the Chicago convention in the same capacity.

Mr. Green's abilities as an orator have been

repeatedly utilized by the Republican party, and he is well known as an effective campaigner in many sections of the South and Middle West. It was chiefly in recognition of his services to President McKinley, in the campaign of 1896, that he was appointed to his present position. For the past thirty years, however, he has done yeoman service for the Republicans and has delivered many public addresses, both in the United States and Great Britain. One of Mr. Green's sons, William R., is also a practicing attorney in Cleveland.

ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D.

Rossiter Worthington Raymond, Ph. D., mining engineer, 99 John street, New York City, was born in Cincinnati, O., April 27, 1840. Graduating from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1858, he subsequently pursued special courses at the universities of Munich and Heidelberg and the mining academy of Freiberg, Saxony. He served in the Union army as aid, with the rank of captain, and from 1864-68 practiced in New York as a consulting engineer; was U. S. commissioner of mining statistics from 1868-76; lecturer on economic geology Lafayette College, 1870-82; editor *American Journal of Mining*, 1867-68, and editor and special contributor *Engineering and Mining Journal* since 1868. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has been its vice-president and president and, since 1884, its secretary. In 1873 he was the United States commissioner to the Vienna Exposition and in 1885 served as the New York State commissioner of electric subways for Brooklyn, having an honorary membership in the Society of Civil Engineers of France, as well as in other technical societies of the United States. Dr. Raymond is the author of "Mineral Resources of the United

States West of the Rocky Mountains" (8 vols.); "Glossary of Mineral and Metallurgical Terms;" "Die Leibgarde;" "Brave Hearts;" "The Man in the Moon;" "Two Ghosts;" and various technical papers, especially on mining law. He is a member of the New York State and of the federal bar.

WILLIAM PHIPPS BLAKE.

William Phipps Blake, director of the Arizona School of Mines, territorial geologist and professor of geology in the University of Arizona, Tucson; was born in the city of New York, June 1, 1826. He was graduated at the Yale Sheffield Science School in 1852, receiving the degree of Ph. B. Soon afterward he was appointed mineralogist and geologist on the U. S. surveys for a railway route to the Pacific, and subsequently professor of mineralogy and geology at the College of California (1864). He was for a year or more in the government employ of Japan as mining engineer and instructor in science. Mr. Blake has had a wide experience in connection with the great international exhibitions, being the representative from the Pacific coast to the Paris exhibition of 1867. He also served officially at Vienna in 1873 and at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and was commissioner, juror and secretary at the Paris Exposition of 1878, where he received the decoration of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He prepared the classification for the Chicago International Exposition. He had previously edited reports of the U. S. commissioners, in 1867, and is the author of several technical works and papers in scientific journals. He also has made extensive explorations upon the Pacific coast and many valuable reports upon the mineral deposits of the United States. His report of explorations in California in 1853 is published in Volume V of the U. S. Pacific R. R. reports. A report of explorations up the Stickeen river

in Alaska was made to the late Secretary Seward and was published by the United States.

Mr. Blake is a fellow of the Geological Society of London, member of the American Philosophical Society and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

WILL D. JENKINS.

Will D. Jenkins, journalist, Secretary of State and insurance commissioner, Olympia, Wash., was born in Pekin, Ill., April 21, 1852. As printer, publisher, editor, correspondent and journalist, in every branch, he has been engaged in newspaper work all his life. He



removed farther west when quite young, and in 1872, before he had attained his majority, was editor of the *Smith County Pioneer*, of Kansas. For ten years he continued to edit this publication, when he located at Seattle and served for about a year as city editor of the *Chronicle*. In 1883 he founded the *Whatcom (Wash.) Reveille*, and was subsequently mayor of New Whatcom for three terms. He served as supervisor of the United States cen-

sus for the western district of Washington in 1890.

Until the year 1892 Mr. Jenkins acted politically with the Republicans. From that time until 1896 he was a Populist, and since 1896 he has been a Bryan Democrat. That he is one of the most popular men in Washington is evident from his election as Secretary of State in 1896, his majority being 15,000 and 1,580 above that of any other candidate on the successful ticket. In society life he is fully as prominent as in political, being Past Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a thirty-third degree Mason.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Fitz John Porter, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., retired, Morristown, N. J., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 31, 1822, being the son of Captain John Porter, U. S. N., and nephew of Commodore David Porter, of "Essex" renown. He graduated from West Point July 1, 1845, and was promoted to brevet second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, and assistant instructor of artillery in July and August of that year. He served in the garrison of Fort Monroe, Va., in 1845-46, in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Molino del Rey; the storming of Chapultepec and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was wounded at Belen Gate and was brevetted captain and major for gallantry at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to garrison duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Pickens, Fla., and for a number of years was adjutant and an instructor at West Point. In 1855 he was transferred to Fort Brady, Mich., and during the Kansas border troubles of the succeeding year was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the capacity of assistant adjutant general, De-

partment of the West. For the succeeding five years, or until the commencement of the Civil war, he was assigned special duties (with headquarters in Washington and New York) and to the Utah expedition, under General Johnston, as assistant adjutant general and chief of staff. The expedition mentioned covered a period from September, 1857, to February, 1859, and it was largely through General Porter's efforts that a Mormon effort to pass counterfeit checks upon the government was defeated. Upon his return to the East, by order of the Secretary of War, he inspected the defences of Charleston (S. C.) harbor, recommending that they be strengthened and supplied with ammunition and provisions and that Major Anderson occupy Fort Sumter. In February, 1860, he was sent to Texas to raise troops for the garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas, Fla., ably performing these duties as well as others connected with operations preliminary to the war. In April, 1861, he was in command of three thousand troops near Cockesville, Md., designed for the protection of the railroad between Baltimore, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa., and the maintenance of communication between Baltimore and Washington. This force, however, was withdrawn to Washington via Philadelphia and Annapolis, President Lincoln fearing "collision and bloodshed." While at Harrisburg and unable to communicate with the Secretary of War, General Porter assumed authority and ordered General Harney, commanding the Department of the West, at St. Louis, Mo. (who had refused local requests), "to muster into the United States service the Missouri troops, arm and equip them and use them for the protection of public property;" thereby, as declared by General Frank P. Blair, he "saved Missouri to the Union." His acts were approved by the Secretary of War and General Scott and he was appointed chief of staff to the United States Headquarters, Department of Pennsylvania, and, after a few months' ser-

vice at the front, colonel of the 15th infantry and brigadier general of volunteers. He was engaged in the action of Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861; later organized several brigades and was assigned to the command of a division in the defences of Washington. In the Peninsula campaign he commanded a division and the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; directed the siege of Yorktown, and was in command at the action of New Bridge, the capture of Hanover Court House, and the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Turkey Bend and Malvern Hill. In the campaign of Northern Virginia he commanded the Fifth Army Corps, participating in the battle of Manassas (second Bull Run). After organizing the defences of Washington his command was reinforced by a division of over 8,000 men and sent to join the Army of the Potomac in Maryland. He then became engaged in the battles of Antietam and Shepherdstown, capturing four guns, two of which had been lost to the enemy in the first battle of Bull Run.

As director of the siege of Yorktown he ascended in a balloon to ascertain the position and probable strength of the enemy's defences. Ascending but a hundred yards, the rope attached to the ground suddenly broke and the balloon rose rapidly and high, and passed over Yorktown into the enemy's country. With his usual presence of mind and good judgment, however, he obtained control of the runaway balloon, and, with the desired information, brought it back in safety to the Union camp.

General Porter continued in command of his corps, participating in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac until November 12, 1862, when he was relieved from duty and ordered to Washington, where, in January, 1863, he was cashiered and forever disqualified from holding office under the United States government for alleged violation of articles of war. It was only through his continuous efforts and those of his friends, and

after a period of sixteen years, that General Porter was vindicated and restored to his former position, the sentence of the court martial of 1863 being formally set aside June 20, 1878, by a special board of investigation appointed by President Hayes. The board also reported that "Porter's faithful and intelligent conduct that afternoon (August 29), when he was charged with disobedience of orders and cause of defeat, saved the Union Army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration." After several appeals to Congress, that body, in 1885, authorized the President to restore him to the army. This was done, and he retired, at his own request, as a colonel, U. S. A., with his original commission dated May 14, 1861. Thus his record of former services was counted, the records of the court martial annulled, and his thorough vindication secured.

From the date of the order promulgating the sentence to the spring of 1864 General Porter was virtually without business or professional occupation. He was superintendent of mining operations in Colorado, 1864-65. While there the injury occasioned by the verdict of the court martial followed him, and a bill was even introduced into the legislature of the territory requiring his expulsion therefrom. He was a merchant of New York City in 1865-71; superintendent in the erection of the New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, 1872-75; commissioner of public works, New York, 1875-76; assistant receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1877-82; police commissioner of New York City, 1884-88; fire commissioner, 1888-89; merchant, 1889-93, and cashier of the New York post-office, 1893-97, when he retired to private life.

In 1869 the Khedive of Egypt offered General Porter the position of commander of his army, with the rank of major general. This brilliant offer he declined, preferring to re-

main in his own country and secure the vindication as an American soldier which followed a few years later.

NOAH BROOKS.

Noah Brooks, journalist and author, Castine, Maine, was born in that town October 24, 1830. He was educated in the common schools of New England, subsequently studying art and literary composition. From 1859 to 1862 he was a journalist in California, and, during the last three years of the Civil war, Washington correspondent of the *Sacramento Union*. During the following two years he was naval officer of the port of San Francisco, after which he returned to newspaper work as editor, first of the *San Francisco Times*, then of the *Alta California*. In 1871 he removed to New York, and from that date until 1875 he was upon the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, when he took a place on the staff of the *Times*; in 1884 he left that paper to take the editorship of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. Since 1894 he has pursued general literature, being widely known as an author of juvenile stories, of special interest and value to boys. He has written numerous tales and essays for the standard periodicals, and is the author of the following books: "The Boy Emigrants," "The Fairport Nine," "Our Baseball Club," "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "The Boy Settlers," "American Statesmen," "Tales of the Maine Coast," "Abraham Lincoln and the Downfall of American Slavery," "How the Republic Is Governed," "Short Studies in American Politics," "Washington in Lincoln's Time," "The Mediterranean Trip," "The Story of Marco Polo," two volumes of "Scribner's History of the United States," and "A Soldier of the American Revolution: A Life of General Henry Knox, Major General in the Continental Army, Washington's Chief of Artillery," etc.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Charles Francis Adams, lawyer, congressman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1807. After passing ten years in Europe, while his father, John Quincy Adams, was minister to Russia and England, he entered the Boston Latin School, and in 1825 graduated from Harvard College. He studied law with Daniel Webster and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1831 he was sent to the State Legislature and served three terms in the House and two in the Senate. In 1848 he was a candidate for vice-president on the ticket with ex-President Van Buren, and in 1858 was elected to Congress. In 1861 he was appointed minister to England, and managed the American affairs with much success through the crisis of the war. In 1876 he was a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. He wrote much for magazines and the press generally, but his main work was the biography of his grandfather and editing the writings of both his grandfather and father. He died November 21, 1886, in Boston, Mass.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., railroad president and historical writer, Boston, Mass., was born in that city May 27, 1835. In 1856 he graduated from Harvard and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. During the Civil war he commanded a regiment of colored men and was mustered out with the brevet rank of brigadier general. He subsequently became identified with railroad development, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the board of railway commissioners of Massachusetts. In 1884 he became president of the Union Pacific Railway. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1895 and is the author of "Chapters on Erie and Other Essays," "Railroads, Their Origin and Problems," "Notes on

Railway Accidents," "Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History," "Three Episodes in Massachusetts History," etc.

DAVID BENNETT HILL.

David Bennett Hill, lawyer, ex-governor and ex-United States Senator, Albany, N. Y., was born in Havana, N. Y., August 20, 1843. After receiving a fair education, not only in the public schools, but at the academy of his native place, he removed to Elmira and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864. Before he had been six months in practice he was elected city attorney; in 1868 he was appointed delegate to the Democratic State convention, thereafter attending every succeeding convention, being president of the body in 1877 and 1881; in 1876 he was a delegate to the National convention. In 1870-71 he was in the State Legislature. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Elmira; served as lieutenant-governor of New York from 1882-85; governor from 1885-91 and United States Senator from 1891-97.

EMIEL CONNIE UNDERBURG.

Emiel Connie Underburg, M. D., Stanton, Neb., was born in Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1862. He was educated in Chicago, at the University of Iowa City and at Keokuk, Ia. After receiving his degree of M. D., at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1890, Dr. Underburg commenced the practice of his profession at Stanton, Neb., removing to Stanton April 1st, 1890. Here he has become known as a most energetic, able and versatile citizen. He has served as mayor for four terms; has been county coroner and county physician and at the present time holds the position of examining physician on the board of insanity. Dr. Underburg is so widely known as an actor and author of comedies that

he is professionally recognized in Donaldson's Theatrical Guide. He has three comedies already staged and copyrighted, viz.: "Corrigan's Conclusion," "Folklore," and "How They Loomed Up." As an actor he has also taken many star parts in amateur and manuscript plays and is the principal owner and manager of Stanton's stock company. He is a musician and is the business manager of the Stanton military band.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

Alexander Agassiz, naturalist, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Switzerland December 17, 1835, and is the son of Louis J. R. Agassiz, one of the most distinguished of modern naturalists. In 1848 he joined his father in Boston and entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1855. From 1859-60 he was on the coast survey of California and from 1860-65 was assistant in zoology at Harvard. He was superintendent of the Anderson school of natural history, member of the scientific expedition to Chili and Lake Titicaca, chief of the United States dredging expedition in the West Indies and one of the overseers of Harvard College. He has written largely upon ichthyology and in 1896 was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor.

JOHN LOUIS EWELL, D. D.

John Louis Ewell, D. D., dean of the theological department of Howard University and professor of sacred literature and church history therein, Washington, D. C., was born in Rowley, Mass., September 4, 1840, and is a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford, Thomas Rogers and John Alden, of the Mayflower. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1865, being valedictorian of the class, and the Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1870.

In the Civil war he was corporal of Company F, 60th Mass. Vol. Inf., and has held the following positions: principal of the Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn.; professor of Latin, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; pastor of Congregational churches in Clinton, Ia. (1871-74), Waverly, Mass. (1874-78), and Millbury, Mass. (1878-90). Since the year last named he has been identified with the Howard University, having held the position of dean since June, 1891. He has published articles of travel, history and biography, and has lectured before the National Geographical Society and other organizations upon similar themes. He has traveled extensively in Europe and the East in 1869, 1888 and 1895.

JOHN C. BELL.

John C. Bell, lawyer and congressman, Montrose, Colo., was born in Grundy county, Tenn., December 11, 1851. Attending the public schools of his native county and private schools of Rufus Clark at Alto and of Hampton & Miller, Boiling Fork, Franklin county, Tenn., he commenced to read law in Winchester, that State, and was admitted to practice in 1874, removing in June of that year to Saguache. He was soon afterward appointed county attorney, serving in that capacity until May, 1876. He then resigned and moved to Lake City, Colo., a most prosperous mining city in the San Juan region. In 1878 he was elected to the clerkship of Hinsdale county and subsequently served for two terms as mayor of Lake City. In August, 1885, he resigned the mayoralty, and, forming a partnership with Hon. Frank C. Goudy, removed to Montrose, where he has since resided. In November, 1888, he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district of Colorado, his term being for six years, but before its expiration (in the fall of 1892) he was nominated for Congress from the second district, first by the

Populists and afterward by the Democrats. As a fusionist he was elected to the Fifty-third and subsequent congresses. At the present time he is a member of the committee on appropriations and the United States nonpartisan industrial commission.

JAMES STEPTOE JOHNSTON.

James Steptoe Johnston, Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio, was born at Church Hill, Miss., June 9, 1843. After he had partially completed his education in the common schools and at Oakland College, Miss., and the University of Virginia, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He served generally within the borders of the Old Dominion and at the close of the war was a second lieutenant of cavalry. Ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, he served as rector of St. James church, at Port Gibson, Miss., 1870-76; church of the Ascension, Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1876-80, and Trinity church, Mobile, Ala., 1880-88. He was consecrated to his present position January 6, 1888.

CHARLES N. HERREID.

Charles N. Herreid, lawyer and prominent Republican politician of Eureka, S. D., was born in Dane county, Wis., on the 20th of October, 1857. He spent about three years at the Galesville University, in that State; afterward read law in an office for about one year and in 1882 graduated in the law department of the State University of Wisconsin. He was married the same year and located at Eureka, McPherson county, where he has since resided and practiced. He served his county as state's attorney and judge of the county court; lieutenant governor, 1892 and 1894; president of the Senate, 1893 and 1895.

and chairman of the Republican State committee, 1898. His splendid record as lieutenant governor placed him prominently before the people, and his subsequent service brought him into line as the strongest candidate for the gubernatorial chair whom his party could offer. He is conservative, thoughtful, sympathetic; a bimetallist until 1896 and subsequently a supporter of the Republican financial policy, and loyal to his people and his State. He was nominated by acclamation for governor by the Republican State convention which met at Sioux Falls May 23, 1900. He is deeply interested in the Knights of Pythias and Scottish Rite Masonry, having been grand chancellor of the order in South Dakota, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and deputy inspector general.

SLASON THOMPSON.

Slason Thompson, journalist (chief of the editorial staff of the Times-Herald since 1898), 328 Superior street, Chicago, was born January 5, 1849, in Fredericton, N. B., Canada. He received his education at the University of New Brunswick and in 1870 commenced practice of the law in his native city. In 1873 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., continuing his professional work as an attorney-at-law and entering upon his journalistic career as reporter for the San Francisco Morning Call. In 1878-79 he was on the New York Tribune and in 1880-81 served as Western agent of the New York Associated Press. In the latter year he was identified with the founding of the Chicago Herald; became chief editorial writer of the Chicago Record in 1883, and continued thus for five years; was editor of the Chicago Journal from 1892 to 1897, and in the following year was appointed chief of the editorial staff of the Chicago Times-Herald. Aside from his work as a journalist, Mr. Thompson has accomplished much as an independent

literary worker, being the author of several successful comedies and compiler of "The Humbler Poets," a standard collection of newspaper verse.

WILLIAM S. LINTON.

William S. Linton, postmaster and ex-member of Congress, Saginaw, Mich., was born in St. Clair, that State, February 4, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of the former city and early commenced work as a clerk in a general store. When a young man he became interested and influential in politics, local and State, serving as alderman in 1883-87; legislative representative, 1887-89, and mayor of Saginaw, as well as president of the water board, in 1891-93. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of Congress, being instrumental in securing the enactment of laws against the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian purposes. Mr. Linton has held the chief executive offices in the Knights of the Maccabees, Forresters and Masons. He is premier of the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii and has served as president of the Michigan State League of Building and Loan Associations.

SPENCER D. CARR.

Spencer D. Carr, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Clifton Springs, N. Y., January 24, 1847. There he was educated; was a clerk in the postoffice about one year, and during the last two years of the Civil war was employed in the commissary department of the United States Army. In 1868 he located at Toledo, where he was for seven years bookkeeper for a wholesale house.

Mr. Carr became identified with the First National bank, of Toledo, in 1875, commenc-

ing his financial career as a bookkeeper with that corporation. After having advanced to the positions of cashier and vice-president he severed his connection with the bank named, in 1892, to assume the active management of the National Bank of Commerce. On January 1, 1899, he was elected to the presidency.

JOHN S. JONES.

John S. Jones, attorney-at-law, Delaware, O., was born on a farm in Johnson township, Champaign county, that State, February 12, 1835. He received his education chiefly at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, studied law and was admitted to the bar on the 15th of June, 1857. He commenced practice in Delaware county, being elected prosecuting attorney thereof in the fall of 1860 and resigning in 1861 to enter the military service of the Union. On the 16th of April, of that year, he enlisted, as a private, in the first company raised in Delaware. Soon afterward he was promoted to the first lieutenancy to fill a vacancy, his commission dating from the time of enlistment. At the expiration of his term of service, June 26, 1864, he was mustered out as captain of Company B, 4th Ohio Vol. Infantry. Although nominated for a seat in the Ohio legislature, he relinquished that honor to accept the command of the 174th Ohio Vol. Infantry, being appointed colonel of that regiment on the 21st of September, 1864. Subsequently he was commissioned brevet brigadier general for gallantry and meritorious conduct during the war and was mustered out of the service July 7, 1865.

From 1866 to 1872 General Jones served as prosecuting attorney of Delaware county and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth general assemblies; member of the board of managers of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home, from its organization in 1870

to its reorganization in 1874, and again for the past eleven years, being now president of the same. From 1865 to 1875 he was a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, at Delavan, it being consolidated with the Ohio Wesleyan University in the latter year.

In 1872 General Jones served as a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket, representing the ninth congressional district of Ohio. He was elected to Congress from the same district in 1876. Undoubtedly he would have been returned, had it not been that at the close of his first term the State was so "gerrymandered" that Delaware county, with Franklin and Fairfield counties, was made to form one district which was overwhelmingly Democratic. Since that time, or for nearly a quarter of a century, he has devoted himself to his profession.

WARNER MILLER.

Warner Miller, manufacturer, farmer and ex-United States Senator, Herkimer, N. Y., was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, that State, August 12, 1838. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1860, and afterward received from that institution, as well as from Syracuse University, the degree of LL. D. After leaving college he taught Greek and Latin at the Fort Edward College institute, but soon joined the Union army as a private in the 5th New York Cavalry. He served under Sheridan and for gallantry and ability was promoted to be sergeant, major and lieutenant. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, he was paroled in the field and honorably discharged.

Returning from the front, Mr. Miller established himself, at Herkimer, as a manufacturer of paper, and is still engaged in that line of business, being among the most prominent makers and dealers in the country. He has

also extensive and profitable agricultural interests.

Senator Miller has long been recognized as an able, conservative and broad-minded man of public affairs. In 1874-75 he was a member of the New York assembly; member of Congress from 1878 to 1881 and United States Senator from 1881 to 1887. For many years he has been among the foremost advocates of the Nicaragua canal and is now the president of the company organized to bring the great project to a successful conclusion.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART.

William Morris Stewart, lawyer and United States Senator, Carson City, Nevada, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., August 9, 1827. When he was a small child his parents removed to Trumbull county, Ohio. He received a limited education, but when seventeen years old, having saved sufficient money to attend school, entered Farmington Academy. He subsequently returned to his native State, where he taught school. In 1848 he entered Yale College, where he remained two years, when he went to San Francisco and engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county, and in this way accumulated money with which he began the study of law. In the fall of 1852 he was admitted to the bar, on the same day receiving the appointment of district attorney, to which office he was elected at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney general of California. In 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was largely engaged in early mining litigation. He was Nevada's first Senator and served from 1865 to 1875. From 1875 to 1887 he was engaged in the practice of law, and in the latter year was elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1893 and again in 1909. His term of office expires in 1905.

JULIAN SHAKESPEARE CARR.

Julian Shakespeare Carr, manufacturer and banker, Durham, N. C., was born in Chapel Hill, that State, October 8, 1845. He graduated from the University of North Carolina, but the tendency of his mind was more toward business than toward any profession. During the Civil war he was a private in General Lee's army of Northern Virginia, and after receiving his university education, engaged in merchandising and afterward became a manufacturer. The Blackwell's Durham Tobacco



company, of which he is president, is known throughout the world. Mr. Carr has also been identified with the First National bank; the Durham Cotton Mills; the Raleigh & Eastern Railroad; the Citizens Saving bank; the Bank of Chapel Hill, etc. He has been twice a delegate from the State at large to Democratic National conventions, declining what would have been the unanimous nomination for governor by the State convention of 1896. He is a leader in the affairs of the Methodist church, having twice been a delegate to the Quadrennial general conference and three times a delegate to the Ecumenical council of that church. He has also been a trustee of the State University; a director of the Oxford

Orphan Asylum; president of the board of directors, Greensboro Female College; president of the State Association of North Carolina Confederate Veterans and major general commanding the United Confederate Veterans, of that State.

JOHN M. PALMER.

John McAuley Palmer, soldier, lawyer and ex-United States Senator, Springfield, Ill., was born in Scott county, Ky., September 13, 1817, his parents being Lewis and Ann (Tutt) Palmer, both natives of Virginia. When quite young, John moved with the family to Christian county, in the same State, there remaining until 1831, when the family came to Illinois, and settled in Madison county.

Mr. Palmer commenced the study of law at Carlinville, in 1839, with John S. Greathouse; went to Springfield the next December for his license to practice, and, by appointment of the court, was examined by Stephen A. Douglas and J. Y. Scammon; received his certificate on their recommendation; and returned to Carlinville, where he soon built up a good practice. While a resident of Carlinville, he held the office of probate judge for the term of four years.

Mr. Palmer early allied himself with the Democracy; cast his first vote for president in 1840, for Martin Van Buren; was elected to the State Senate in 1854; became an anti-Nebraska Democrat in 1854; broke with his old friend, Stephen A. Douglas; nominated and aided in electing Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate; supported Fremont and Dayton in the presidential campaign of 1856, and four years later did good service in putting his old friend, Mr. Lincoln, in the presidential chair.

When the war broke out, Mr. Palmer raised the 14th Illinois Infantry, and for his gallant and heroic deeds was promoted eventually to

major-general, and given command of an army corps. Subsequently, he had command of a department. He made a noble military record. The Civil war being closed, General Palmer resumed the practice of his profession, settling in Springfield in 1867. The next year he was elected governor on the Republican ticket, and served four years.

In 1890 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years. In 1896 he was nominated by the National Democratic party as a candidate for the presidency. Since his term as senator expired he has devoted himself to the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Palmer, Shutt, Hamill & Lester.

HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Hazen S. Pingree, twenty-fourth governor of Michigan, Detroit, is a native of Denmark, Maine, where he was born August 30, 1840. His father, a farmer, was also born in that village, remaining there until 1871, when he came to Michigan and lived with his son until his death in 1882. Moses Pingree, the governor's American ancestor, emigrated to this country from England, in 1640, many of his forefathers being distinguished characters in colonial and national history. One of the noted members of the family of our times is Samuel Everett Pingree, governor of Vermont in 1884-86.

Our subject lived upon the farm and attended school until he was about fourteen years of age, when he found employment in a cotton mill. For two succeeding years he was a hand in a shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., and in August, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company F, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg Road, Harris Farm, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anne and South Anne. In May, 1864, he was captured by Mosby's men and taken to

Andersonville, where he was confined for six months, and soon afterward (November, 1864) rejoined his command in front of Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and returned to civil life.

Governor Pingree first found employment in the shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin & Co., Detroit, and in December, 1866, formed a partnership with Charles H. Smith, under the firm name of Pingree & Smith. From the first he has had active management of the business. The firm originally employed eight men; the force is now seven hundred, with an annual output of over one million dollars.

The remarkable success of this enterprise and the business capacity evinced by Mr. Pingree induced the citizens of Detroit, irrespective of party, to put him forward as the business men's independent candidate for the mayoralty. The fair, compromising, practical talents which he had shown in settling the labor troubles in his own factory had brought him into favor with the working classes generally. From 1889 to 1896, therefore, he served as mayor of Detroit, being elected four times and the record which he then achieved brought him national fame. He equalized the system of taxation; corrected the extortionate rates of gas and telephone companies; established a municipal lighting plant; unearthed school board frauds; arbitrated and compromised the street car strike; reduced fares on street railways and the price of gas and set aside various vacant property on the outskirts of the city for the use of the poor in the raising of vegetables. The ultimate result of his administration was to raise the credit of Detroit to an unprecedented height and to elevate him to the governor's chair in November, 1896.

At this time he was still mayor of the city, but in March, 1897, by reason of his assuming the gubernatorial functions, the State supreme court declared the former office vacant. Mr.

Pingree was elected by the Republicans by a plurality of 83,499 votes, and a majority over all, of 61,060; or 27,331 more votes than were given to the presidential electors. He was re-elected in 1898, his present term expiring in January, 1901.

As a practical, generous-hearted statesman, and a pithy, eloquent speaker and writer, Governor Pingree has a reputation which is already national and which is continually broadening and strengthening.

ABNER C. HARDING.

Abner C. Harding, soldier and lawyer, was born at East Hampton, Conn., February 10, 1807. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1828, read law, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. In 1835 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. In 1838 he removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he continued the practice of his profession; in 1848 he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a member of the State Senate from 1848-50. In 1862 he enlisted as a member of the 83rd Ill. Vol. Infantry, of which he was made colonel. March, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1864 he was elected a representative from Illinois to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. He died July 19, 1874, in Monmouth, Ill.

REED BROCKWAY BONTECOU, M. D.

Reed Brockway Bontecou, M. D., Troy, N. Y., was born in that city, April 22, 1824. He was educated at the Troy high school and academy, at Poultney Academy, Vt., and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, from which, in 1842, he received the degree of B. N. S. During this year he commenced

the study of medicine, from 1844 to 1847 pursuing regular courses in the University of the City of New York and at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College. He obtained his degree of M. D. from the latter in May, 1847, and at once entered into practice with his preceptor, Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade, at Troy. He had already made a voyage up the Amazon river in the interest of natural science, but after his graduation began the practice of his profession with energy and determination.

In 1848 and in 1858 Dr. Bontecou served through severe cholera epidemics, being surgeon of the Troy Hospital, using the transfusion method upon his patients with marked success. In 1849 he was commissioned surgeon of the 24th Regiment, N. Y. State Militia, entering the Federal service as surgeon of the 2nd N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861. In September of that year he was promoted to be brigade surgeon and surgeon of volunteers, serving thus until June, 1866, when he received his honorable discharge.

During this period he was present at the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimack; was in charge of the U. S. Army General Hospital at Fortress Monroe for a year previous to its destruction; was on duty in the surgeon general's office; served in the Department of the South during the yellow fever epidemic; was chief medical officer of the Beaufort, S. C., hospitals and head of the Harewood General Hospital, Washington, D. C., from October, 1863, to June, 1866, the date of his muster out of the service. During the previous year (March 13, 1865) he had been brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

At the close of the war Dr. Bontecou returned to the private practice of medicine at Troy, N. Y. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Rensselaer, president in 1891, and again in 1892; a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York;

of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Surgical Association; was one of the council of the section on military and naval surgery and medicine of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., 1887; was a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890, and while abroad, in 1891 and in 1892, made a tour of the principal hospitals of England and the Continent. He has been surgeon to Marshal Infirmary, Troy, since 1880, and attending surgeon to the Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, since 1870. For many years he has been president of the examining board of surgeons for pensions at Troy.

Dr. Bontecou originated and practiced the appliance of photography to military surgical history and was one of the principal contributors to the "Surgical History of the War" and to the Army Medical Museum. In operations on the larger joints, especially in the line of military surgery, he has for many years been a high authority.

Of Dr. Bontecou's children, the son, Reed Brinsmade Bontecou, M. D., is a practicing physician with his father.

Republican State executive committee from Maine in place of the Hon. James G. Blaine, who resigned. He was elected a representative to the 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses and in 1881 was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Blaine, who had been appointed Secretary of State. He was re-elected in 1883, 1888 and again in 1895. His term expires in 1901.

CLELAND KINLOCH NELSON.

Cleland Kinloch Nelson, Bishop of Georgia, Atlanta, was born at Greenwood, near Cobham, Albemarle county, Va., and is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. From the institution named he received the degrees of B. A. and D. D. After graduating from college he taught school for three years, and in 1876 he became rector of St. John the Baptist church, Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1882 he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., and after holding that position for a decade he was consecrated to his present position.

WILLIAM P. FRYE.

William P. Frye, United States Senator, Lewiston, Me., was born in that city, September 2, 1831. In 1850 he graduated from Bowdoin College and at once entered upon the study of law, beginning practice in his profession as soon as he had been admitted to the bar. He was a member of the State legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867; mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866 and 1867, and in 1867, 1868 and 1869 was attorney-general of the State of Maine. He was a presidential elector in 1864 and a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1881 he was elected chairman of the

WILLIAM EDGAR SACKETT.

William Edgar Sackett, author and secretary of the United States Industrial Commission, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, May 23, 1848. He received his education principally at the private school of George C. Anthon in the metropolis and at the New York City College. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Henry L. Clinton, but engaged in newspaper work on the New York Times and the Herald. He also founded the Jersey City News, and for many years edited various journals in that city and New York, as well as engaged in political writing, which had a marked influence over

the politics of New Jersey especially. His chief d'œuvre was "Modern Battles of Trenton," a contemporaneous history of New Jersey covering a period of a quarter of a century and for which several thousand citizens of New Jersey had subscribed before a line was written, and which was placed in every school library of the State by direction of the Legislature. His connection with the United States Industrial Commission began in 1898, when he was appointed its disbursing agent. On January 1, 1899, he was promoted to his present position.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, of New York City, has been in the labor movement from early boyhood. At the age of a little more than ten years he was put to work in a factory in London, England, and there heard the discussions in regard to the abolition of slavery in the United States, and his early sympathies were decidedly with that movement. His early sympathies, too, were appealed to when seeing the large number of silk workers who had been discharged by the introduction of new machinery, and the supplanted men were walking the streets in bands singing the misery of their non-employment to the world.

In the early part of 1863, when thirteen years of age, he was brought to the United States by his parents. When he had been in the country a little more than a year the Cigar Makers International Union was formed, and, no age limit appearing, he became a member. Although the organization numbers now more than 30,000 and each member counts his membership in numerical order, his membership due card is number one. He served six years as president and two years as secretary in his local union in New York. He has been presi-

dent of the State Organization of Labor for two years, and president of the Federation for five years, and served in these capacities without a salary or any compensation. He was a delegate to the convention of the International Union of his trade from and including 1877, and was the deviser of the financial system of the organization which has placed it as the foremost American trade union. The election of officers by the initiative and referendum, as well as the legislation upon the same principle, was the result of his work. Mr. Gompers has been elected delegate from the International Union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor since its existence. Many of the laws upon the statute books of the different states were the result of his initiative and work. The Saturday half-holiday, now so general, virtually originated in a bill drafted by him and enacted by the New York Legislature.

Mr. Gompers has been engaged in a very large number of strikes and labor disputes, and, while going into them with undaunted courage and energy, sought by every means to avert and obviate them, believing that conciliation and arbitration will produce the desired results, provided labor is well organized to protect and defend its cause. He has, beyond doubt, settled more labor disputes than has fallen to the lot of any other man.

In 1886 Governor Hill tendered Mr. Gompers the position of commissioner of arbitration at a salary of \$3,000 a year, which Mr. Gompers declined, though he at the time was earning less than \$20 a week at his trade. The following year he was nominated by both Republican and Democratic parties for State Senator, and although his election was thus assured, he declined, believing that he could be of more service to labor by devoting his undivided efforts to the labor movement. The following year a nomination to Congress was tendered him, which he also declined; as also the subsequent tender by President McKinley

of membership upon the Industrial Commission.

His first newspaper work was as editor of *The Pickett*, the official journal of the cigar makers in their contest with the Knights of Labor to maintain the autonomy and independence of their organization. He subsequently edited the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, the *Trade Union Advocate*, and is now editing the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, *The American Federationist*.

Mr. Gompers was born in London, England, January 27, 1850.

Barbee & Co., and within five years became a partner in the firm. In 1866 this partnership was dissolved and shortly afterward Mr. Bliss became a member of the firm of John and Eben Wright & Co., which finally became Bliss, Fabyan & Co. In 1887 he was elected chairman of the New York Republican State committee, and in 1889 was appointed a delegate to the International American Congress. He was treasurer of the National Republican committee in 1892 and 1896, and was appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1897, which position he resigned the following year.

HENRY A. RUCKER.

Henry A. Rucker, collector of internal revenue, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Washington, Ga., Wilkes county, November 14, 1852. He is an undergraduate of the Atlanta University, of his native State, and in his early manhood was a school teacher. In 1881 he entered the Internal Revenue service as storekeeper-gauger, and in 1883 as a clerk, and was appointed to his present position in August, 1897. Mr. Rucker came into prominence as a successful political manager during the presidential campaign of 1880, and in 1896 with his co-workers, succeeded in giving 22 of the 26 votes of his State to McKinley.

CORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS.

Cornelius Newton Bliss, merchant, New York City, was born in Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833. He received his education in his native city and in New Orleans, whither his mother and stepfather had removed when our subject was fourteen years old. After two years in the high school, he engaged in his stepfather's counting room for one year and then went to Boston and secured a place with

BARTLETT TRIPP.

Bartlett Tripp, attorney-at-law and ex-Chief Justice of the former Territory of Dakota, Yankton, S. D., is a native of the Pine Tree State. His father was a circuit preacher of the Methodist church and the son was obliged to support himself while obtaining his education. In 1861 he graduated from the Waterville College (now Colgate University) and subsequently engaged in teaching and in the study of law. He is a graduate of the Albany Law School, class of 1866, and practiced his profession at Augusta, Me., from 1866-69. In the latter year he moved to Yankton, where he has since resided and become one of the most prominent men in the Northwest, whether as an attorney or a public spirited citizen. For twelve years he served as a member of the city board of education and was one of the incorporators of Yankton College, donating its site and making liberal cash contributions to its support. He was one of the founders and a member of the first board of regents of the University of South Dakota and from this university he received the honorary degree of LL. D. Also from Colby University. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the commission to codify the laws of the Territory; in 1878 was the Democratic nominee for delegate in

Congress, but was defeated in the election; in 1883 was president of the first Constitutional Convention; in 1885 was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, serving in that capacity for four years; served as United States minister to Austria from 1893-97 and in 1899 was appointed a member of the Samoan commission, performing the duties in a most acceptable and able manner. In 1891, when the South Dakota Legislature met at Pierre, he was unanimously chosen by the Democrats as their nominee for the United States Senate. Although he did not succeed in being elected, his candidacy encompassed the defeat of the Republican candidate.

Throughout the Civil war Mr. Tripp was a staunch Republican. Subsequently he joined the Democracy and in 1872 was a member of the National convention which nominated Horace Greeley to the presidency. Ten years later he was chairman of the South Dakota delegation to the National convention which nominated Grover Cleveland. Mr. Tripp has also established a broad reputation as a financier and is reputed one of the wealthiest men in Southeastern Dakota, having a large landed interest in this State as well as in California and Washington.

J. EBERHARD FABER.

J. Eberhard Faber, merchant and manufacturer, 545 Pearl street, New York City, was born in that place, on the 14th of March, 1859. He was educated in the school of Mines, Columbia University, and afterward went abroad to study business methods in Germany and France, especially as related to the manufacture and sale of lead pencils conducted by his father, Eberhard Faber. In 1879 he took charge of the business in America, as a partner, and later his brother, Lothar, was associated with him, the firm being the E. Faber

Pencil company. The firm still retains its place as perhaps the largest manufacturer and dealer in pencils, penholders and rubber in the country, having a cedar yard and mill at Cedar Keys, Fla., a rubber factory at Newark, N. J., and a general manufactory at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Faber is not only at the head of this enormous business, but is a prominent factor in such institutions as the First National bank, of Staten Island, and the Commonwealth and Eastern insurance companies, in all of which he is a director. He is also on the managing boards of the Staten Island Academy and Smith's Infirmary (a charity hospital on Staten Island).

JOHN GOODE, LL. D.

John Goode, LL. D., attorney-at-law and public man, Bedford City, Va., was born in Bedford county, that State, May 29, 1829. He was educated at the New London Academy and the Emory & Henry College, of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1848 and later received the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and practiced his profession in his native county previous to the commencement of the Civil war.

In May, 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in Company A., 2nd Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army, participating in the first battle of Manassas, Va., and subsequently serving as aide on the staff of General Jubal A. Early. In 1852 and 1867 he served as a member of the General Assembly. He was a member of the secession convention of 1861 and of the Confederate Congress, from 1862 to 1865; of the Congress of the United States in the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and solicitor general under Cleveland's first administration. He was a member of the Chilean Claims commission and served upon the National Democratic committee from 1868 to 1876. For some years he has been upon the board of visitors of the Agricul-

tural and Mechanical College, William and Mary College, and the University of Virginia. In July, 1898, he was honored with the presidency of the Virginia State Bar Association.

PHILETUS SAWYER.

Philetus Sawyer, United States senator and manufacturer, was born in Rutland county, Vt., September 22, 1816. He removed with his parents to Crown Point, N. Y., in 1817, and was brought up on a farm. He was educated in the district schools and became a saw-mill hand. In 1847 he emigrated to Wisconsin, and in 1849 moved to Algona (now Oshkosh) where he became one of the largest mill and lumber operators of Wisconsin. From 1857 to 1861 he served as a member of the Wisconsin Legislature; mayor of Oshkosh, 1863-64; member of Congress from 1865-75; and United States Senator from 1881 to 1893. He died in the spring of 1900.

HUGH JACKSON.

Hugh Jackson, lawyer, Beaumont, Texas, was born in that State, February 2, 1851. He received an elementary education in the common schools and for many years followed agricultural pursuits. In 1880 he obtained a license to practice law and has since been successfully engaged in legal work. He has also been honored with many positions of trust. In 1882 he was chosen vice-president of the State Democratic convention and since that year has served as a delegate to all the State conventions of that party. He has been clerk of the district court; county judge of Chambers county and member of the Texas legislature for the regular and special sessions from 1886-88.

Judge Jackson has also been prominently identified with the business enterprises of

Beaumont, especially with its flourishing board of trade.

ABNER COBURN CLEVELAND.

Abner Coburn Cleveland, Cleveland, Nevada, was born in Skowhegan, Me., November 17, 1839. He was educated in the schools of his native State but removed to California when eighteen years old, and came to Nevada in 1863. In 1869 he served as a member of the Nevada legislature (lower house) and in 1870-74 as State Senator. He was appointed



a commissioner to Washington to settle the territorial indebtedness in 1871 and was a presidential elector in 1888 and 1892. A delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1892 and 1896, he left the latter as a Silver Republican and in 1898 became an independent candidate for the United States Senate.

In 1894 he was the Republican nominee for governor of Nevada.

REUBEN S. SMITH.

Reuben S. Smith, attorney-at-law, No. 420 Fifth street N. W., Washington, D. C., was born in Jackson county, Fla., April 1, 1854.

He received his early education in the common schools of Marianna, in that county, and at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Before coming to Washington he taught school for a time and in 1876 served as an alternate delegate-at-large from Florida to the National Republican convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio. As a resident of the national capital he served as a clerk in the United States treasury department, in the office of the sixth auditor and in that of the second auditor. He was also Washington correspondent of several newspapers, but after graduating from the law department of the Howard University, in 1883, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and has since been successfully employed in the practice of his profession. He has not only established a lucrative private business, but has acted as attorney for a life insurance company and other corporations. In November, 1899, he was unanimously elected moderator of the conference of the Congregational churches of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia and is superintendent of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church Sunday school.

Mr. Smith was a delegate to the National Republican convention held at Chicago, in 1880, and a special agent of the eleventh census of the United States (1890), assigned to the work of collecting the statistics of the recorded indebtedness in the State of Florida. It is therefore evident that he is a man of versatility as well as ability.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS GROSVENOR.

Edwin Augustus Grosvenor, professor of modern governments and their administration, Amherst (Mass.) College, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 30, 1845. He was educated at Amherst College, Andover Theological Seminary and at various institutions in

Paris. Nearly twenty years he spent in Constantinople, engaged in educational work, being a tutor at Robert College, 1867-70, and professor of Latin and history in the same from 1873 to 1890. While abroad he traveled extensively in Europe and Asia. In 1892 he became identified with Amherst College as professor of French language and literature, retaining that position until 1895; also acting as professor of history at Smith College, 1892-94. From 1895 to 1898 he was professor of European history, at Amherst, and since the latter year has occupied his present chair at that college. He is also well known as a lecturer on historical and diplomatic subjects.

Professor Grosvenor is author of "The Hippodrome of Constantinople" (1889); "Constantinople" (1895); "Permanence of the Greek Type" (1897); and "Contemporary History" (1898). He is translator and editor of Duruy's "Modern History," from the French (1894); "Andronike," from the modern Greek (1897), and Duruy's "General History," from the French (1898). He holds a membership in the following: Hellenic Philologic Syllogos, Constantinople; Syllogos Parnassos, Athens, Greece; Authors' Club; American Antiquarian Society; American Historical Association; National Geographical Society and the Oriental Society.

WILLIAM J. SEELYE.

William J. Seelye, professor of Greek in the University of Wooster, Ohio, and a leader of the Union Reform party, is the son of the late Dr. Seelye, president of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and was born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 10, 1857. His father was very prominent in the reform movements of the Old Bay State, and while still a professor of metaphysics in that institution was elected to Congress upon a reform ticket, although his district was strongly Republican. He served, with credit, in 1875-76, but at the close of his

term declined a re-election and returned to the prosecution of his educational career.

Prof. William J. Seelye graduated from Amherst College in 1879, took a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins University and studied at Edinburgh University, at Halle, and at Leipzig, Germany. In 1882-84 he was professor of Greek and German at the Iowa College; 1886-87, member of the American Archaeological Institute at Athens, Greece; 1889-91, professor of Greek in Parsons College, and since the latter year he has occupied his present position.

Until he came to Ohio to assume his duties at the University of Wooster, Professor Seelye never took an active part in public life. At Wooster, however, he became interested in various features of local reform, chiefly relating to improvement in municipal government. In 1898 he assisted in the founding of the Union Reform party, which had its inception in Ohio as a State organization. On March 1, 1899, it was inaugurated at Cincinnati as a national alliance. Professor Seelye was chosen as a member of the national executive committee, of which R. S. Thompson, also of Ohio, was chairman. In the fall of that year he was put forward by the party as a candidate for lieutenant governor. The material portions of his letter of acceptance explain the objects and attitude of the movement with which he is identified in such a clear light that we republish them:

"Until last year I was an independent in politics. When the Union Reform party was organized, with its broad, but simple, foundation of direct legislation, I realized that I, a political wanderer, had found a home. Having seen in early life repeated illustrations of the practical working of direct legislation in the 'town meeting,' where candidates for local office were never voted for on a party ballot, I came to realize the value of a system of government which completely divorces legislation from politics. My knowledge of its workings

elsewhere and my faith in the people convince me of the practicability of this principle as applied to the government of the Nation. In no other way than by the adoption of direct legislation can I see any hopeful means for securing the reforms of which there is a crying need. No party which proposes to legislate for the people, however valuable its suggestions or plausible its promises, can ever give the people direct legislation. Antiquated as is our present party method for crossing the political stream, we shall never find ourselves equipped with the wings of self-government, whereby we can fly whither we will, until we have passed by means of the old structure to the new field of promise and privilege on which we are now eagerly gazing from the opposite shore. In my judgment the Union Reform party presents the only feasible opportunity for the union of all friends of good government and a practical method for realizing their desires."

WILLIAM WALLACE KIMBALL.

William Wallace Kimball, piano manufacturer, Chicago, Ill., was born in Oxford county, Me., in 1828. In 1857 he came to Chicago and in the fall of that year commenced business as a dealer in pianos and organs. In 1864 the wholesale trade in pianos, through his efforts, was established for the first time in Chicago. In 1881 he began as a manufacturer of reed organs; in 1887 added pianos, and pipe organs soon after. In 1882 the business was reorganized under the corporate name of W. W. Kimball Co., of which he is now president.

DANIEL SMITH LAMB.

Daniel Smith Lamb, M. D., 800 Tenth street N. W., Washington, D. C., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1843. He passed through

the public and the high schools of his native city, receiving from the latter the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, 81st Penn. Vol. Inf., but from 1862 to 1865 was on duty in the military hospitals of Alexandria, Va. From 1865 to 1892 he was hospital steward and acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Lamb has held professorships in the Howard University, medical department, Washington, D. C., first of materia medica, then of anatomy, since 1873; of general pathology in the U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, Washington, since 1894; and pathologist to the Army Medical Museum, Washington, since 1882. He is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia (vice president in 1887); the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; American Medical Association; the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; the American Anthropometric Society; the Association of American Anatomists (secretary since 1890); the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A. (president since 1893); the Washington Microscopical Society; vice president of the Woman's Clinic, Washington, since 1893; the Anthropological Society of Washington; the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a number of other literary and patriotic organizations. Dr. Lamb's wife was formerly Miss Isabel Haslup, a graduate in medicine of the Howard University, class of 1897.

GEORGE HERMAN POWERS.

George Herman Powers, oculist and aurist, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, Mass., and at Harvard University, graduating from its literary department in 1861 and from its medical school in 1865.

During the Civil war Dr. Powers served as assistant surgeon in the 60th Massachusetts Volunteers and as a private in the Independent Corps of Cadets, of Boston. Until he was established in medical practice he was also an organist and choir master in several of the leading churches of Boston.

In 1866 he removed to San Francisco, where he has devoted his professional abilities chiefly to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. At the present time he holds the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the University of California; is a member of the corporation of St. Luke's Hospital (vestryman of St. Luke's church) and oculist and aurist to that institution; is also oculist and aurist to the Southern Pacific and Market Street railroads and to the Southern Pacific company's hospital, and is identified with the Harvard, University, Bohemian and Pacific Union clubs, as well as with the F. & A. M., Military Order of Loyal Legion and G. A. R.

CLARENCE EDDY.

Clarence Eddy, one of the foremost concert organists of the world, residing at present at 92 Rue Jouffroy, Paris, was born in Greenfield, Mass., June 23, 1851. He gave early evidences of his genius, and at the age of twenty went abroad to study under the great German master, August Haupt, of Berlin. At the conclusion of his studies he received the following indorsement from his teacher and master: "In organ playing the performances of Mr. Eddy are worthy to be designated as eminent, and he is undoubtedly the peer of the greatest living organists." The concert tour which succeeded, through Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland, was an eminent success and brought him in contact with many of the most famous leaders in his special field of music. As a representative American organist he played at the Vienna exhibition of 1872,

returning to this country two years later with an established European reputation.

Mr. Eddy's first position after his return to America was as organist of the First Congregational church, Chicago, in which his series of twenty-five recitals earned him a fame which soon extended over the West. Shortly afterward he was made director of the Hershey School of Musical Art, subsequently marrying its talented foundress, Mrs. Sara Hershey. Here he gave his famous series of one hundred organ recitals, without the repetition of a single piece.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Eddy's reputation as a teacher and an artist has continually broadened, until it is now international in its scope. He has made several European tours and played officially at the Paris Exposition of 1889. At the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 he gave a series of twenty or more recitals. Partly because of his world-wide acquaintance among organ composers and virtuosos and in part as a tribute to his eminent powers of interpretation, a very large number of the most advanced organ compositions have been dedicated to him, and, in many cases, composed expressly with a view to his playing them.

JAMES HAY.

James Hay, lawyer and congressman, Madison, Va., was born in Clarke county, that State, January 9, 1856. Was a student of the University of Pennsylvania and is a graduate of the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. During thirteen years he served as attorney for the commonwealth of Madison county, was for four years a member of the Democratic State Central committee, and in 1888 was selected as a delegate to the Democratic National convention. For the past fourteen years he has been a representative of his constituents either in State or national bodies;

1885-91, as a member of the Virginia house of delegates; 1893-97, member of the State Senate, and since the latter year a representative in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

JAMES MULFORD TOWNSEND.

James Mulford Townsend, vice president Joseph Parker & Son Co., manufacturers of blotting paper, New Haven, Conn., was born in that city January 20, 1825. He was educated in its public schools and commenced his business career as a clerk in a New York wholesale cloth house. Mr. Townsend has



been connected with a large number of very important business enterprises. He employed and sent the first man to the Pennsylvania petroleum fields who was successful in striking oil. He also sent the first petroleum to Europe for the purpose of having it analyzed by a Parisian chemist. This expert reported that "if there is much of it, the lubricating and illuminating qualities are such that its discovery and production will revolutionize the world." Since the discovery and development of the oil wells he has been a prominent factor in the advancement and building of railroads, of manufacturing and business. He has been

executor of large estates and president of a number of banks; a life director in the New Haven Hospital and in insurance and manufacturing companies; a director in railroads; prominent in educational matters, a member of the board of education and park commissioners of the city of New Haven. He is the father of William Kneeland Townsend, D. C. L., Phelps professor at the Yale Law School, and judge of the United States District Court for Connecticut, and of James M. Townsend, Jr., a New York lawyer, who is now and has been for a number of years a lecturer at Yale on monetary securities. Mr. Townsend has for years been interested in that great educational institute, and is the founder of the Townsend prize in Yale University Law School (1874), given to the best writer and speaker in the senior class. In the military circles of his State he is well known as captain of the "New Haven Grays," and now captain and chief of staff, second company, of the "Governor's Foot Guards," of Connecticut, which was organized in 1774. It fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, being originally commanded by Benedict Arnold. In 1864 Mr. Townsend served as a member of the Connecticut Senate, and was secretary of the National Whig convention, which met at Baltimore and nominated Millard Fillmore for the presidency. He refused a renomination for the State Senate; also refused a nomination for treasurer of the State of Connecticut and paymaster on the staff of Governor Buckingham, the war governor of Connecticut. He partially equipped the "New Haven Grays" and "Townsend Rifles" when they went to the front. In the year succeeding the war Mr. Townsend refused a nomination for lieutenant governor, and subsequently built and was president of the first successful electric railroad in Connecticut, running from New Haven to Morris Cove, and consolidated under the name of Fair Haven and Westville Railway company.

ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Elisha Benjamin Andrews, educator, Chicago, Ill., was born in Hinsdale, N. H., January 10, 1844. He served in the Union army through the Civil war and was wounded at Petersburg in August, 1864. He graduated at Brown University in 1870, after which he entered Newton Theological Institute, graduating therefrom in 1874. From 1875-79 he was president of Denison University, at Granville, O., and in 1889 was elected president of Brown University. He was a United States commissioner to the international monetary conference at Brussels in 1892. Since July, 1898, he has served as superintendent of the Chicago public schools. He is the author of many works on history and economics, including: "Institutes of American Constitutional History, English and American," "Institutes of General History," "Institutes of Economics," "The History of the Last Quarter of a Century in the United States, 1870-95," and others.

JAMES CRAIG NICOLL.

James Craig Nicoll, artist, 51 West 10th street, New York City; was born in that place, November 22, 1847. In early boyhood he secured employment in a wholesale grocery, but following out his artistic inclinations commenced the study of painting under M. F. H. De Haas. His works have been exhibited at many of the principal expositions, and he has received medals at Paris, Boston, New Orleans, etc. He was secretary of the international jury on awards on paintings at the World's Columbian Exposition, and founded the American Water Color Society, of which he was for ten years secretary. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, of which he has served as secretary; of the Artists' Fund Society (president), and has held

other offices in the leading art associations of the country.

CHARLES S. HARTMAN.

Charles S. Hartman, attorney-at-law and ex-Congressman, Bozeman, Montana, was born in Monticello, Ind., March 1, 1861. He was educated in his native city, read law, removed to Montana in January, 1882, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. The same year he was elected probate judge of Gallatin county and thus served for two years. In 1889 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and was a representative in the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses. During the first two terms he was a Republican; during the third (1897-99) a Silver Republican.

ELLIOTT R. KING.

Elliott R. King, M. D., Wilton Junction, Ia., was born in West Liberty, that State, on June 12, 1869. He is a graduate of the West Liberty high school and of the Iowa City Business College. Later he clerked in a drug store, became a registered pharmacist, and was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Graduating from that institution in 1894, Dr. King at once located in Muscatine, Ia., for the practice of his profession. Two years later he removed to Wilton Junction, and his success has been most gratifying. In 1895, 1897 and 1899 he was elected coroner of Muscatine county, and has also served as physician to the boards of health of both Wilton township and city. For several years the doctor has been active in the affairs of the State militia, serving first as a private in Company C, 2d Regt., I. N. G., and in 1899 as assistant surgeon of the 50th Regt., I. N. G., with the rank of lieutenant.

HENRY R. LEMLY.

Henry R. Lemly, captain, U. S. A., retired, Bogota, Colombia, South America, was born in North Carolina, January 12, 1851. He entered the military college at West Point in September, 1868, graduating therefrom after a four years' course in June, 1872. He was first assigned as second lieutenant to the 3d cavalry, and for many years saw service on the Western plains. His successive promotions include the following: Second lieutenant, 3d artillery; first lieutenant, 3d artillery; captain, 7th artillery. He participated in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876 and in the Porto Rico campaign of 1898. After the latter campaign he was aid-de-camp to the governor general of Porto Rico. Captain Lemly was also aid-de-camp to Gen. W. S. Hancock and adjutant general of the District of Columbia National Guard. In Colombia he has served many years as colonel and director of the National Military School. In 1889-90 he was military attaché to the Pan-American conference and represented Colombia at the World's Fair of 1893. He is the author of "Who was Eldorado?" "Spanish Infantry Regulations," "Ejercicios Ginnásticos," "Manual of Strategy" and various magazine articles.

HON. JOHN F. SHAFROTH.

Hon. John F. Shafroth, lawyer and Congressman, Denver, Colo., was born in Fayette, Mo., June 9, 1854. In the fall of 1872 he entered the University of Michigan and three years later graduated from the library department of that institution. He then studied law with Hon. Samuel C. Major, of Fayette, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1876, forming a partnership with his preceptor. Here he practiced his profession until October, 1879, when he removed to Denver. He was elected

city attorney in April, 1887, and re-elected in April, 1889. Since the former year he has been associated in his professional business with Judge Platt Rogers, of Denver. As a Silver Republican he has been returned to three congresses—the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth—and his present term will expire in 1901. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the first congressional district of his State by the enormous majority of 58,196.

CORTLANDT PARKER.

Cortlandt Parker, counselor-at-law, Newark, N. J., was born at Perth Amboy, N. J., June 27, 1818, the youngest son of Hon. James Parker, a leading Jerseyman; educated in



schools of that city and graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1836. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law and commenced practice at Newark in 1839. From 1857 to 1867 he served as prosecutor of the pleas for Essex county, N. J. He has filled no other office, devoting himself only to the bar. He has declined various offices, such as judgeship of the State Supreme Court and a like position upon the

Court of Alabama Claims, and the posts of ministers to Russia and Austria. Was pressed more than once for the attorney generalship of New Jersey and as a candidate for the United States Senate, but unsuccessfully.

For the past quarter of a century Mr. Parker has been recognized as a high authority on corporation and general law, and as such has established a large and lucrative practice. Since 1873 he has been counsel of the great Erie Railway system for New Jersey and served as a director from 1874 to 1894. In 1874-75 he acted as one of the revisers of the New Jersey laws; was subsequently on the board of commissioners to determine the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, and was appointed by the State legislature to frame a general law for the organization of all cities in the State under similar provisions. Both Princeton and Rutgers colleges have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and in 1884 he was president of the American Bar Association. Mr. Parker has been from 1856 on, a leading and active member of the Republican party, especially during the Civil war and during the years of reconstruction. He has likewise been influential in State conventions of the Episcopal church and a member in six of its general conventions.

WILLIAM RICHARD JACKSON, M. D.

William Richard Jackson, M. D., Mobile, Ala., is a native of Nacogdoches, Texas, where he was born June 16, 1864. In 1883 he attended the university of that place, in 1884 he attended the Woodville (Texas) Institute and in 1888 graduated from the Medical College of Alabama (medical department of the State University), Mobile. He at once commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in that city and has achieved a substantial reputation both as a physician and surgeon and a medical educator. At different times he has held the

positions of demonstrator of anatomy and assistant in operative surgery on the faculty of the Alabama Medical College. Dr. Jackson is also a valued contributor to various medical journals and has written several professional papers, which have been widely noticed.

JAMES McMILLAN.

James McMillan, United States Senator, Detroit, Mich., was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838. In 1855 he removed to Detroit and entered the employ of the wholesale firm of Buhl & Ducharme, a position he left at the end of two years to become the purchasing agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Co. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the Michigan Car Co., and at the time of his election to the Senate was president of that concern, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Co. and the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican State Central committee, and on the death of Zachariah Chandler was made chairman; in 1886, 1890, 1892, and 1894 he was re-elected chairman. For three years he was president of the Detroit board of park commissioners and for four years was a member of the Detroit board of estimates. In 1884 he was a presidential elector. He received the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the legislature and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Thomas Witherell Palmer, and took his seat March 4, 1889. He was re-elected in 1895. His term expires March 3, 1901.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.

William R. Merriam, Director of the Twelfth census of the United States, was born at Wadham's Mills, Essex county, N. Y., July 26, 1849. When he was a boy of twelve his pa-

rents removed to St. Paul, Minn., and that city has been his home ever since. Much of his school life, however, was passed in Racine, and he graduated from the college of that city in 1871.

The year above named marks the commencement of Mr. Merriam's career as a banker. He then entered the First National bank as a clerk and in 1873 was cashier of the Merchants' National bank, which had just been organized. In 1880 he was elected vice president of that institution, and afterward became president.

Mr. Merriam's political career commenced with his election to the lower house of the State legislature in 1882. He was re-elected in 1886 and was speaker during the following session. As governor of the State, from 1889 to 1892, his administration was eminent for its straightforward and business-like methods, and largely determined his selection to his present post, which demands executive talents of the highest order.

OLIN HENRY LANDRETH.

Olin Henry Landreth, A. M., C. E., professor of engineering, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and consulting engineer, New York State Board of Health, was born in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., July 21, 1852. He was educated at the Rushville (N. Y.) high school; at Sodus, Penn Yan and Canisteo (N. Y.) academies and the Union College, graduating from the last named in 1876, with the degree C. E. and in 1877 with the degree of A. B. From 1877 to 1879 he was assistant astronomer at the Dudley observatory, Albany, N. Y., and has served as an engineer on several railroads and water works. He was professor of engineering at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., 1879-80; dean of the engineering department of the same institution, 1886-94, and professor of engineering,

Union College, from the latter year to date. For many years he has been consulted as an expert engineer on various public improvements and legal cases, and has been consulting engineer of the New York State board of health since 1896. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also the author of "Metric Tables" and a contributor to scientific and technical journals.

ISAAC LEA NICHOLSON.

Isaac Lea Nicholson, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1844. Received his education at St. Timothy's Academy, Catonsville, Md.; Dartmouth College, N. H., graduate of '69 (M. A.), and Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, 1871. He was ordained to the ministry at Baltimore, September 21, 1871, and became assistant at St. Paul's church in that city; was subsequently rector of the Church of the Ascension, Westminster, Md.; rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, and on October 28, 1891, was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin. He is president, ex-officio, of the Nashotah (Wis.) Theological Seminary, also of Racine (Wis.) College, and of Kemper Hall School, Kenosha, Wis.

ALBERT CHARLES PEALE.

Albert Charles Peale, A. M., M. D., geologist, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., was born in Hecksherville, Pa., April 1, 1849. He is a graduate of the Central high school of Philadelphia, Pa., obtaining his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1868 and 1873, respectively. In 1871 he was graduated

from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. During the succeeding eight years he was employed as mineralogist and geologist of the government surveys under Professor F. V. Hayden. From 1881-98 he was geologist on the United States geological survey, and from 1884-97 secretary of the Chemical Society of Washington. Since 1898 he has been connected with the National Museum. Dr. Peale is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Geological Society of the same city, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is the author of works connected with his special lines of study and investigation, such as the "Classification of American Mineral Waters," "Mineral Springs of the United States," "The Yellowstone National Park" and other geological reports and papers.

RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER.

Russell Alexander Alger, Secretary of War of the United States (home, Detroit, Mich.), was born in Lafayette, Ohio, February 27, 1836. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Cleveland. He removed to Michigan in 1860 and began lumbering in a small way. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private and was promoted to captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and in June, 1865, was brevetted major general of volunteers. After the war he resumed the lumber business and became head of Alger, Smith & Co. and the Manistique Lumber Co. He was governor of Michigan in 1885-86 and in 1888 was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Republican National convention. He was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in 1889. In 1897 he accepted the posi-

tion of Secretary of War in President McKinley's cabinet.

SAMUEL RITTER PETERS.

Samuel Ritter Peters, lawyer, Newton, Kansas, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, August 16, 1842. He received his higher education in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and at the law school of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In the Civil war he saw service at first in Company E, 73d Ohio Vol. Inf., enlisting on the 29th of October, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant in March, 1863; to first lieutenant and adjutant in March, 1864, and captain in January, 1865.

Mr. Peters was admitted to the bar in 1867; served as State Senator in 1874; judge of the ninth judicial district from March, 1875, to January 1, 1883, and representative in Congress from March 4, 1883, to March, 1891. He voluntarily resigned his seat in the National House of Representatives in order to return to the practice of his profession, having ably served on the committees on commerce, post office and post roads, patents and appropriations. Since retiring from Congress he has assiduously devoted himself to professional work, chiefly in the State and Federal courts.

EDWARD D. KEYES.

Edward D. Keyes, M. D., Winona, Minn., is a native of that city, where he was born January 9, 1859; received his education in its common schools and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1885. He has not only been a practitioner in good standing, but has been honored by the members of his profession, having been chosen president of the Winona county Medical Association in 1890 and 1899. He has also made a fine

record as a surgeon and holds the position of district surgeon to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the Winona & Western Railway, and is a member of the executive committee of the Winona General Hospital. Dr. Keyes is a member of the American Medical Association, Minnesota Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota Medical Association and the Winona County Medical Association.

FREDERICK VALLETTE McNAIR.

Frederick Vallette McNair, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, January 13, 1839. He entered the Annapolis Academy in 1853, was made a midshipman in 1860 and served in the China squadron. When the Civil war broke out he returned to join the command of Farragut, and was with that officer at New Orleans. He was made lieutenant in 1861, and in April, 1864, became lieutenant commander. After the war he was sent to Brazil as executive officer of the flagship, and in 1868 went to Europe as executive officer of the "Franklin." In 1872 he was made commander and was sent to the Asiatic squadron on the "Yantic." Afterward he commanded the "Kearsarge." He was commandant of cadets at Annapolis from 1878-82, when he went to Mare Island. He was in charge of the naval observatory in Washington from 1890-96, when he was sent to the Asiatic squadron. He was succeeded by Commodore Dewey just before the Spanish war. He died in Washington, D. C., November 28, 1900.

WILLIAM JASPER KERR.

William Jasper Kerr, president Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah, was born in Richmond, that State, November 17, 1863. He took a two years' course in the normal department of the University of Utah (1882-84), at

tending Cornell University in 1890-91, and during the summers of 1891-93. On July 8, 1885, he was married to Leonora Hamilton, of Salt Lake City, and for the succeeding two years he taught school at Smithfield, Utah. In 1887 and 1895 he was a delegate to the Constitutional conventions which met in Salt Lake City. From 1887 to 1888 he was instructor in physiology, geology and physics at Brigham Young College; 1888-90 and 1891-92, instructor in mathematics, same institution; 1892-94, professor of mathematics and astronomy, University of Utah, and since 1894 president of the Brigham Young College, his present position. Professor Kerr is perhaps more prominent as a master of mathematics than in any other branch of learning. He has been a member of the American Mathematical Society since 1892 and has been president of the Utah Mathematical Society since 1893, when he founded it. In 1897-98 he served as president of the Utah State Teachers' Association.

EUGENE WOLDEMAR HILGARD.

Eugene Woldemar Hilgard, professor of agriculture and director of the California experiment station, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., was born in Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, January 5, 1833. When three years of age he came to this country with his parents, his early education being conducted by his father, at Belleville, Ill. His higher studies were continued at the universities of Zürich, Freiberg and Heidelberg, Germany; upon graduation, in 1853, the last named conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. Soon afterward he returned to this country and located in Washington, holding the positions of chemist at the Smithsonian Institution and lecturer on chemistry at the National Medical College in 1855-56.

Dr. Hilgard was State geologist of Mississippi from 1857 to 1872 and was employed on

various professional details in the Confederate service. In 1860 he published a report on the geology and agriculture of Mississippi, the first systematic account of the geology of that State, and subsequently appeared as author of numerous papers, mainly on the geology of the southwestern States, and published partly in government reports and partly as individual contributions to scientific journals.

From 1866 to 1873 he served as professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, and from 1873 to 1875 as professor of geology and natural sciences in the University of Michigan, having held his present position in the University of California since 1875. His later work has been chiefly on the physics, chemistry and analysis of soils in the arid regions, published in reports of the California Experiment Station and in American and European journals. He was in charge of the report on Cotton Production for the tenth census of the United States, 1880 (vols. V. and VI.), and of the agricultural work of the Northern Transcontinental survey, Northern Pacific R. R., 1880-83. In 1894 he received the Liebig medal for meritorious work in agricultural sciences from the Royal Academy of Munich, Bavaria. Since 1872 he has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences, also of various other scientific organizations. He received the degree of LL. D. from the universities of Michigan, Columbia and Mississippi.

WILLIAM THORNTON PARKER.

William Thornton Parker, physician and surgeon, writer and inventor, Groveland, Mass., was born December 24, 1849, in South Boston, that State. In 1873 he graduated with honors from the University of Bavaria, Munich, and afterward served as surgeon of the Hamburg American line; as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; as surgeon of the Indian service and as acting assistant surgeon of

the U. S. Marine and Hospital service. In the Burton murder trial he was placed in charge of the medical proceedings, in behalf of the State, and was subsequently elected acting professor of medical jurisprudence at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago. He was the originator of the enterprise to found a national sanitarium for consumptives, founded the Guild of Mercy and was the first surgeon general of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Parker has taken a deep interest in the North American Indians and has contributed to American ethnology. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Society of Hygiene of France.

JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK.

John Henry Comstock, professor of entomology in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Janesville, Wis., February 24, 1849. He received his education at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at Cornell University, graduating from the latter in 1874. Since that time, or for the past quarter of a century (with the exception of 1879-81, when he was United States entomologist at Washington), he has been identified with his alma mater either as instructor or professor. He has held his present chair since 1881. Professor Comstock is a well-known author in his specialty; among his other works may be mentioned, "Manual for the Study of Insects," "Insect Life," and "Notes on Entomology."

CHARLES EDWARD SNODGRASS.

Charles Edward Snodgrass, attorney-at-law and Congressman, Crossville, Tenn., was born in White county, that State, on the 28th of December, 1866. Since boyhood he has lived at Crossville, where he attended and taught school, commenced the study of law, and upon

attaining his majority was admitted to the bar. He at once entered politics as an active Democrat, and has taken part in every campaign since. In August, 1898, his faithful and able services were recognized by his nomination as a representative from the fourth congressional district, to succeed Hon. Benton McMillan, and in the following November he was elected by a large majority over Hon. George H. Morgan, the Republican candidate. Previous to his election to Congress Mr. Snodgrass was actively engaged in an extensive law practice as senior member of the firm of Snodgrass, Robinson & De Rossett. Among the large interests represented by them may be mentioned the promotion and construction of the Tennessee Central Railway, now being built across the Cumberland plateau.

JOHN EZRA RICKARDS.

John Ezra Rickards, ex-governor, Butte City, Montana, was born in Delaware City, Delaware, July 23, 1848. Previous to removing to the West he received a fair education, both from a literary and a business standpoint. In 1870 he became a resident of Colorado, in which he lived for eight years, going then to San Francisco, Cal., where he remained until he located in Butte City in 1882. Governor Rickards at once took high rank both as a business man and an able, public-spirited citizen, being called to the following offices: Alderman, 1885-87; representative in the territorial council, 1887; member of the convention which framed the State Constitution, 1889; first lieutenant governor of the State, 1889-93, and second governor of the State, 1893-97.

At the convening of the first legislature, as president of the Senate, he made the ruling that "members present, but not voting, could not be regarded as absentees," thus effecting its organization and insuring the election of

two Republicans as United States Senators. A few days thereafter Speaker Reed, of the National House of Representatives, made a similar ruling, which created so much discussion and commotion throughout the country. Mr. Rickards' ability and courage, as evinced so strikingly during this ordeal, went far toward elevating him to the gubernatorial chair, which he filled with eminent satisfaction from January, 1893, to January, 1897.

WILLIAM SULZER.

William Sulzer, lawyer and Congressman, 45 Broadway, New York City, is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., where he was born March 18, 1863. As his name indicates, he is of German extraction, his father, Thomas Sulzer, be-



ing a refugee because of his participation in the German revolution of 1848. Our subject was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and at Columbia College, New York City, being admitted to the bar in 1884. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, as well as his political career, taking an active part in the campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892, especially in the States of New Jersey,

New York and Connecticut. Young as he was, he was in the employ of the Democratic National committee, and acquitted himself with rare judgment and ability. In 1889 he was elected to the New York State legislature, and, although he was in affiliation with Tammany Hall, his integrity was never questioned. He served in the legislature during the sessions of 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, being chosen speaker of the assembly in 1893. This was not only an honor to be coveted, but was a unique distinction, in view of his years. He made a most creditable presiding officer and left the legislature with a high reputation as a safe and eloquent champion of the masses and of organized labor. To him is chiefly due the passage of the laws providing for the State care of the insane; the Anti-Pinkerton police bill; the abolition of the "sweating" system; the establishment of the woman's reformatory; the codification of the quarantine and military statutes; the organization of free evening lectures for working men and working women; the abolition of laws authorizing imprisonment for debt and other measures of vast benefit to various classes and cities in the State of New York.

In November, 1894, Mr. Sulzer was elected to represent the eleventh congressional district in the Fifty-fourth session of Congress, being returned to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses by greatly increased majorities. In this broader political field he has held his own, to a remarkable degree, with old and experienced legislators, has ably sustained the principles of Democracy and greatly increased his former reputation. He is a national figure to-day and one of the foremost men in the councils of the Democratic party. He has especially been a warm friend of the Cuban insurgents, the Boers of South Africa, and a bitter opponent of trusts, and has also continued his championship of the best interests of the wage earners of the country. He is an earnest advocate of the platform and principles repre-

sented by William J. Bryan, serving as a delegate to the Democratic National convention which nominated him at Chicago. Mr. Sulzer has also narrowly escaped the nomination for governor of the State of New York. He organized and equipped a regiment during the recent war with Spain. Withal he has established and maintained a good law practice, is a prominent member of the New York Press Club and of several other social organizations in the city of New York, and his friends predict he has a brilliant future. No one ever questioned his honesty, his sincerity or his patriotism.

MORRIS JASTROW, JR.

Morris Jastrow, Jr., professor Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania and librarian of that institution, Philadelphia, Pa., was born August 13, 1861, in Warsaw, Poland, coming to the United States in early boyhood and receiving his primary education in the private schools of Philadelphia. He pursued the collegiate course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1881. He then took up philological studies at the universities of Germany and Paris. In 1884 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Leipzig. Upon his return from Europe, in 1885, he became connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and has since, both as a teacher and an author, earned a high position as an authority on Semitic philology, history and religion.

ROBERT CARSON DAVIDSON.

Robert Carson Davidson, financier, president of the Trust and Guarantee company, Baltimore, Md., was born in Lunenburg county, Va., December 25, 1850. Owing to the conditions existing during the Civil war his education was mainly acquired through

private tutors, the schools and colleges of that section having been virtually closed, and the male teachers having been drafted for service in the army. When the war closed his intention of taking a Harvard or other university course had to be abandoned for lack of means, and his education, therefore, has been mainly self-acquired. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Daniel Miller & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Baltimore, Md., at a very small salary, and eventually became financial manager of the house. In 1889 he had assumed such a position as a public citizen that he was elected mayor of Baltimore, his administration earning him great credit as a financier and a general manager of public affairs. He declined a re-election. At the conclusion of his term, however, he was chosen president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee company, in which position he has been signally successful, the company standing second to none in point of credit and actual achievement.

JACOB AUGUST RIIS.

Jacob August Riis, journalist, New York City, was born in Ribe, Denmark, May 3, 1849. He was educated in the Latin School of that place, where his father was a teacher, but in 1864 left that institution to learn the carpenter's trade in the city of Copenhagen. In 1870 he emigrated to America, locating in New York City, where for several years he worked at his trade. In 1874 he secured employment as a reporter for the New York News Association. In 1875 he bought a weekly newspaper in Brooklyn but sold it and joined the staff of the New York Tribune as police reporter, continuing in that position for ten years, and is now connected with the Sun in the same capacity. He is well known as an author of works dealing with phases of city life with which he has come in contact.

He is the author of "How the Other Half Lives," "The Children of the Poor," "Out of Mulberry Street," "Nibsy's Christmas," and numerous magazine articles dealing chiefly with the condition of the poor in New York.

CHARLES BENAJAH GILBERT.

Charles Benajah Gilbert, superintendent of schools, Newark, N. J., was born in Wilton, Conn., March 9, 1855. He graduated from Williams College in 1876 and later held the principalship of high schools in Mankato, Winona and St. Paul, Minn., and Beaver Dam and Oshkosh, Wis. At the head of the St. Paul high school from 1883-89, he became superintendent of all the schools of that city from 1889 to 1896. In 1897 he was president of the National Association of School Superintendents and has been since that year lecturer to the Teachers' College, Columbia University. Professor Gilbert is a contributor to various educational periodicals and is joint author, with Sarah L. Arnold, of "Stepping Stones to Literature" series.

JEROME HALL RAYMOND.

Jerome Hall Raymond, president of the West Virginia University and professor of economics and sociology, Morgantown, W. Va., was born in Clinton, Ia., March 10, 1869. At an early age his father died and his mother came with her family to Chicago, where the boy worked selling newspapers, as a telegraph messenger and in several retail stores. Subsequently he mastered stenography and typewriting, being employed both in St. Paul and Chicago as a private secretary. In the latter city he thus served George M. Pullman and Frances E. Willard. He located at Evanston, in 1887, and pursued a literary course at Northwestern University, graduating there-

from in 1892, with the degree of A. B. In the following year he obtained his degree of A. M.; and after a further period of graduate study the University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. in 1895. The period from 1890 to 1892 he passed abroad, as secretary to Bishop Thoburn, traveling over the main portions of Europe and Asia. He was professor of history and political science, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1893-94, and the succeeding year was lecturer in sociology in the extension department of the University of Chicago. From 1895 to 1897 he was professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin. Since 1897 he has held his present position as president of West Virginia University, where he has been instrumental in introducing the four-quarter or continuous session plan, the system of free electives in place of the fixed curriculum, coeducation in all departments of the university, and other educational reforms.

JOHN WILLIAM CORCORAN.

John William Corcoran, Clinton, Mass., member of the Suffolk Bar and ex-Justice of the Superior Court, was born in Batavia, N. Y., June 14, 1853. He attended the Clinton public schools, the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., and St. John University, Fordham, N. Y.; graduated from the Boston University Law school in 1875, and was at once admitted to the bar. He has for many years been identified with the public affairs of Clinton as solicitor, chairman of the school board, board of water commissioners and president of the board of trade, and his influence has extended over his State and Nation. He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, being chairman of the delegation in 1888 and 1896; chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1891, 1892, 1894 and 1896, and a

member for twelve years. In 1893 he served as chairman of the Massachusetts board of managers of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the present time he is a vice-president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, a position he has held almost continuously since the club was founded.

Judge Corcoran's legal business so increased that in 1889 he opened an office in Boston, which ever since has been the center of his large practice, the latter being especially devoted to corporation and business matters. In 1891 and part of 1892 he was judge advocate of the State, and in May of the latter year was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court. In November, 1893, he resigned the latter position, to assume the important legal business left by the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, who had been appointed consul-general at London. It was during this year, also, that St. John's University, his alma mater, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1894 Georgetown University likewise honored him, as did the College of the Holy Cross, in 1899.

In January, 1886, he was appointed by the Comptroller of Currency of the United States as receiver of the Lancaster National bank of Clinton, settling with the creditors of the insolvent bank in full with interest and paying stockholders a substantial dividend.

FERDINAND CLAIBORNE LATROBE.

Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe, attorney-at-law, ex-judge advocate of the State and ex-mayor of Baltimore, was born in that city, on the 14th of October, 1833. He received his higher education at the College of St. James, Washington county, Md., and after studying law with his father, the late John H. B. Latrobe, and engaging in mercantile pursuits, was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1867 he served

in the Legislature and from 1868 to 1878 was judge advocate general of the Maryland National Guard, being considered the author of the act which created the State militia. He was a member of the house of delegates from 1869 to 1872, serving during 1870-72 as speaker thereof. But his most important public record was made as mayor of Baltimore, being elected to that office for seven terms, or fourteen years, covering the period from 1875 to 1896.

ETHELBERT TALBOT.

Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, South Bethlehem, was born at Fayette, Mo., October 9, 1848. He received his higher education at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1870, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York, in 1873. From 1873 to 1886 he was rector of St. James church, Macon City, Mo., and during that period founded the St. James Military Academy. He was consecrated bishop of Wyoming and Idaho in 1886 and served thus until February 2, 1898, when he assumed the duties and responsibilities of his present position.

FREDERICK STRANGE KOLLE.

Frederick Strange Kolle, M. D., E. M., chief instructor department electro-therapeutics Electrical Institute, New York City (residence, 2 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y.); born in Hanover, Germany, November 22, 1871, receiving his early education in the common schools of his native land and New York State. In 1893 he graduated from the Long Island College Hospital with the degree of M. D. and later received the honorary degree of E. M. from the National College of Electro-Therapeutics.

Dr. Kolle, previous to entering private practice, enjoyed a thorough clinical training as

assistant physician in the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and interne at the Kings County Hospital. He has also served as assistant physician of the Contagious Disease Hospital, Brooklyn. Was a pioneer investigator of the X-rays and the inventor of many appliances in connection with that work. He was appointed to his present chair on the faculty of the Electrical Institute, November 1, 1898. As an author he is best known for his writings on the X-ray, such as: "The Recent Roentgen Discovery" (1896); "The X-Rays: Their Production and Application" (1897); "Medical and Surgical Radiography" (1898), and "The Intellectual Rise in X-Ray Research" (1899), and about 180 papers. He is also a contributor of child verse to the periodical and daily press.

HUBERT FRANCOIS PRAEGER.

Hubert Francois Praeger, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Stockholm, Sweden, February 25, 1850. He is a descendant of Catharine I, Empress of Russia, and a grandnephew of the Duc de Treviso, prime minister of France under Napoleon I and Louis Philippe. Dr. Praeger is a man of remarkable attainments, receiving his non-professional education at the Institute of the Dominican Fathers, Boulogne, France, and at St. Martin's School of Art, London, England. His original design was to adopt an artistic and musical career and he made quite an advance in this direction, but finally decided to enter a profession which offered a better field for his scientific and inventive talents. In 1871 he came to America. He first studied medicine with Dr. Elliot Richardson, Philadelphia, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. Since that time he has served as assistant instructor of practical anatomy in that institution and as laryngoscopic clinical assistant in the hospital, as well as house surgeon at

St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa. Besides establishing a large general practice, Dr. Praeger has invented a number of instruments generally approved and adopted by the profession. The flexible bullet and probe forceps is his, which was employed in the case of the late President Garfield. Another of his inventions was what is considered the most approved cranioclast in use, it being first exhibited and described by Professor Ellerslie Wallace, of Philadelphia, before the American Medical Association in 1878.

NATHAN BAY SCOTT.

Nathan Bay Scott, financier and statesman, Wheeling, W. Va., is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, date of birth December 18, 1843. His education was acquired in common schools, and he early commenced business as clerk in a country store. Served in the Union army from July, 1862, to July, 1865. For twenty years he was president of the great Central Glass Works, of Wheeling, and has been president of the Dollar Savings bank since its organization. Always a Republican in politics, his record has been as follows: President city council of Wheeling, two years; State Senator, eight years; member Republican National conventions, twelve years; member National Executive committee, 1896, headquarters in New York; commissioner of internal revenue from January 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899; elected to the United States Senate January 26, 1899, for a term of six years.

LOUIS JOHN RANDOLPH AGASSIZ.

Louis John Randolph Agassiz, naturalist, was born at Orbe, in the canton de Vaud, Switzerland, in 1807. After passing through the elementary courses of learning at Biel and Lausanne, he continued his studies at Zurich,

Heidelberg and Munich. He early displayed a strong love of natural history and at Heidelberg and Munich comparative anatomy was his favorite occupation. In 1846 he came to the United States, where he was appointed to a professorship in Harvard College; in 1852 he was transferred to the chair of comparative anatomy in Charleston, but this he resigned in 1854 and returned to Harvard. He was the founder of the Museum of Natural History at Cambridge. In 1868 he was appointed a non-resident professor in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and, with Count Portalés was placed in charge of the dredging operations in the investigation of the Gulf stream, undertaken by the American government in 1871. He is the author of "*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*," "*Etudes sur les Glaciers*," "*Système Glacière*," "*Geological Sketches*," "*Methods of Study in Natural History*," "*Structure of Animal Life*," "*A Journey in Brazil*," etc. He died in Cambridge, Mass., December 14, 1873.

JOHN NICUM.

John Nicum, D. D., president of Wagner College and pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rochester, N. Y., was born in Winnenden, Würtemberg, Germany, January 6, 1851. At an early age he attended the Latin School in his native town and soon afterward removed to Allentown, Pa., where he became a student at Muhlenberg College. Subsequently he pursued a theological course in the seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Philadelphia. His first charge was as pastor of the Zion's church, at Frackville, Pa., and his incumbency of that position covered the period from 1876 to 1879. For the succeeding year he engaged in pastoral work in Philadelphia; was at Syracuse, N. Y., from 1880 to 1887, and since the latter year has been a resident of Rochester, N. Y., engaged in

educational and ministerial labors. Since 1894 he has been president of Wagner College; has served for ten years as president and secretary of the German Home Mission Board of the General Council, and, for eleven years, was secretary of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America. He was a prominent participant in the general conference of 1898, especially in the movement to bring about a better understanding and a closer union among the Lutherans of the United States. His title of D. D. was obtained from Muhlenberg College in 1893.

Dr. Nicum is the author of various works well known by Lutherans in this country, such as "*Laws Pertaining to Churches*" (1884); "*Gleichniss Reden*" (1884); "*History of the New York Ministry*" (1888); "*Lutheranism in America*" (1892), etc.

JULIAN LA PIERRE.

Julian La Pierre, M. D., Norwich, Conn., was born in that city June 1, 1844; obtained his higher education at the Bowdoin College, Me., and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating from the last named institution in 1871. Dr. La Pierre commenced practice at Montville, Conn., in 1871, and since he has been a resident of Norwich he has been honored with many responsible positions, both in medical societies and in the national service. He has served as president of the New London County Medical Society; assistant secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society and visiting physician to the William W. Backus Hospital. On July 24, 1890, he was commissioned assistant surgeon (rank of first lieutenant) of the Third Regiment, C. N. G.; on July 4, 1892, as surgeon (major) of the same organization; on June 22, 1898, as surgeon (major) of the Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was hon-

orably discharged from the national service on September 21, 1898.

GENERAL J. HALE SYPHER.

General J. Hale Sypher, attorney-at-law and ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C., was born in Perry county, Pa., July 22, 1837.

The Sypher family is of Teutonic stock, emigrated to this country during the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled



on the Delaware river, near the present site of Chester, Pa. General Sypher's grandfather and five brothers bore arms in the Continental army, and participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, being at Valley Forge with General Washington.

In 1859 our subject graduated from Alfred University and adopted the profession of the law. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private soldier, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, April 21, 1861, and served during the war; received promotions to the rank of first lieutenant, captain and colonel, and was brevetted brigadier general U. S. Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious

services during the war." He participated during the three months' service in the campaigns and battles of West Virginia, from Phillippi (the first battle of the war, June 3, 1861) to Carrick's Ford. On the expiration of the three months' term of enlistment he engaged in recruiting and organizing Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery, and October 8, 1861, was mustered with his battery as first lieutenant, serving in the Army of the Cumberland and participating in its campaigns and battles until February 3, 1864. He received honorable mention in official orders by the commanding general for gallant conduct in battle as follows: "I deem it a duty to refer in complimentary terms to the marked efficiency of Lieutenant Sypher." And again, "Lieutenant Sypher deserves special notice." (History, War of the Rebellion, Vol. X, Part 1, pp. 894, 895, 905, 921.)

General Sypher re-entered the service as colonel, Eleventh Regiment U. S. Heavy Artillery, August 11, 1864, and served in the Department of the Gulf until mustered out with his command October 2, 1865. He commanded the United States forces at the military post at Plaquemine, on the Mississippi river, and the reserve artillery of the department, serving on special duty as president of general court-martial, and of a military board for the examination of officers.

As a Republican, General Sypher was elected a representative to the fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses and, during his eight years of service, was an able advocate of amnesty, internal improvements and protection.

A. CROSBY KENNETT.

A. Crosby Kennett, spool and lumber manufacturer, Conway, N. H., was born in Madison, that State, July 27, 1859. He was educated in the common schools of his native

town and at the New Hampton (N. H.) Institute. After leaving school he was employed for a time as a telegraphic operator. Mr. Kennett has established a large business in the manufacture of spools and boxes—the largest in the world—and has served his constituents in the State Legislature for a number of terms—in the lower house in 1894 and 1895, and in the Senate in 1896-97. He is also a leading figure in military circles, holding the position of colonel on the governor's staff.

STELLA M. MASON.

Stella M. Mason, M. D., Mason City, Iowa, was born at Edgewood, in that State, May 2, 1861. In 1885 she graduated from the Upper Iowa University with the degree of M. S. and in 1893 from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which she obtained her medical degree in 1893. Dr. Mason taught for five years after graduating from the university, but after graduating in medicine commenced practice in Mason City and has thus continued, both as physician and surgeon.

RICHARD MARTIN.

Richard Martin, lawyer, Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Liverpool, England, September 14, 1861. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Pawtucket, R. I., receiving a common school and an academic education and graduating from Alleghany College, from which he obtained the degree of A. B. Later he pursued a post-graduate course of three years, giving his attention to ethics, philosophy and divinity. He afterward pursued a regular course in law, at the same time teaching in the public schools. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar and during the first year of his practice was also employed as an editorial writer. He has since become well known both as a lawyer

and a Republican politician. For eight years he has served as a member of the Republican city committee, a portion of that time as its chairman, and for six years he was a clerk in the House of Representatives. It may be stated that Mr. Martin was the originator and primary promoter of the remarkable celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation, on the Western continent, of the cotton industry in Pawtucket. He also began the public agitation that resulted in the establishment of the present Y. M. C. A., located in Pawtucket and is a member in several fraternal organizations.

VICTOR LOUIS MASON.

Victor Louis Mason, private secretary to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., was born in that city December 9, 1870. Was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and at the Columbia University. After graduating from the latter he was appointed secretary of the board of ordnance and fortification, U. S. A., and assumed the duties of his present position, March 4, 1897. Within the past few years he has contributed several papers of interest to standard magazines of the country, including the following: "Stenographers and Typewriters in the United States Civil Service," Pitman's Shorthand Journal, England, February-March, 1894; "New Weapons of the Army," Century, February, 1895; "Four Lincoln Conspiracies," April, 1896; and "Recruits in the Army," Youth's Companion.

WILLIAM BRADDOCK CLARK.

William Braddock Clark, president of the Etna Insurance company, Hartford, Conn., was born in that city June 20, 1841. He was educated in its schools, after leaving which

he was employed for about a year on the Hartford Courant, of which his father, A. N. Clark, was publisher. Since that time he has continuously been identified with the fire insurance business, first as clerk in the Phoenix Fire Insurance company (1857), of which he became secretary in 1863 and retaining that position for four years, when he joined the Aetna Insurance company as assistant secretary. In 1888 he became vice-president, in 1892 becoming its president. He is also a director in the Travelers Insurance company, the Aetna Indemnity company, the City Bank of Hartford, the Fidelity company, the Mechanics Savings bank, the Society for Savings, and the Holland Trust company of New York. In politics he has been quite an influential Republican, having served as alderman for two years and water commissioner for nine. He is a member of the Veteran Foot Guard; president of the Governor's Veteran Foot Guard Association, and was treasurer of the original Lincoln Wide-Awakes.

HENRY ENOS TULEY.

Henry Enos Tuley, M. D., Louisville, Ky., is a native of that city, where he was born on the 11th of January, 1870. He was educated in the public and high school of Louisville and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1890. He has served as secretary of the Louisville Academy of Medicine and is secretary of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; secretary of the section on diseases of children American Medical Association, in 1897, and chairman of the same in 1899; visiting physician to the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Home of the Friendless; professor of obstetrics and clinical professor of diseases of children in the medical department Kentucky University, and is an active member of the State Medical Society of Kentucky.

STEPHEN BEAUREGARD WEEKS.

Stephen Beauregard Weeks, principal and normal teacher of the Indian Industrial School, Santa Fé, N. M., is a native of Pasquotank county, N. C., and was born February 2, 1865. He received his higher education at the University of North Carolina, being graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1886, with that of A. M. in 1887, and Ph. D. in 1888. Johns Hopkins University also conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him in 1891 for work in history, political science and English, and in the latter year he was called to the chair of history and political science at Trinity College, N. C. This position he held for two years, and from 1894 to 1899 he was connected with the United States bureau of education as a specialist in educational history, and assistant editor of the commissioner's reports. Since December, 1899, he has been at the head of the literary department of the Indian Industrial School at Santa Fé.

Dr. Weeks is one of the founders of the Southern History Association, and is one of the editors of its publications. He is widely known as a writer in this field, being the author, among other works, of "Southern Quakers and Slavery" (1896), "Beginnings of the Common School System in the South" (1898), "A History of the Educational Life of the Southern States During the Civil War," "An Index to the North Carolina Colonial and State Records," and many monographs dealing with religious, literary and political phases of the State of North Carolina treated from an historical standpoint.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Charles Henry Hart, art critic and author, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, February 4, 1847. He received his education in private schools and at the University of

Pennsylvania, obtaining from that institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. In November, 1868, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, practicing until February, 1894, when he met with a severe railroad accident which prostrated him for two years, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to literature and the history of art.

Mr. Hart has long been recognized as the foremost art critic and expert on historical portraiture in this country, his standing being recognized in a signal manner, by his selection as chairman of the committee on retrospective art, of the World's Columbian Exposition. Since 1884 he has been a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and has a membership in more than twenty-five learned societies. By special request he wrote the article on Gilbert Stuart, the American portrait painter, for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; also contributed the paper on "Philadelphia" for the same publication. He is the author of "Bibliographia Lincolniana," 1870; "Memoir of W. H. Prescott," 1868; "Portraits of Washington," 1889-97; "Biography of Robert Morris," 1877; "Turner, the Dream Painter," 1880; "First 150 Years of American Art," 1899; "Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans," 1899; "Hints on Portraits," 1898; "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women," 1900; "The Earliest Painter in America," 1898; "Kentucky's Master Painter," 1899; "Abraham Lincoln's Place in History," 1900, etc., etc. He is a regular contributor to the *Century*, *Harper's* and *McClure's* magazines, and has been interested in many practical enterprises such as the building of the Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson, of which he was one of the projectors.

NATHAN WEBB.

Nathan Webb, United States Judge Maine District, Portland, Me., was born in that city, May 7, 1825. He was prepared for college at

Portland Academy and graduated from Harvard in 1846. He was subsequently a student at law and was admitted to the bar in November, 1849. In 1864 and 1865 he was a member of the State House of Representatives and from 1866 to 1870 he served as county attorney of Cumberland county. In the year last named he resigned his position to assume that of United States district attorney, which he held for eight years (1870-78). He declined a reappointment, but in January, 1882, was elevated to the bench of the United States District Court.

JAMES PHILIP EAGLE.

James Philip Eagle, planter and ex-governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, was born in Maury county, Tenn., August 10, 1837; received his education in Prairie county, Ark., and at the Mississippi College. He served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army, holding all the grades from private to colonel, and was wounded and held as a prisoner of war. Since the conclusion of hostilities he has been a Baptist minister and cotton planter in Arkansas; has served four times as a member of the legislature and in 1885 was speaker of the house; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874 and was governor of Arkansas from 1889-93. For years he has presided over the annual meetings of the Baptist State convention and is widely known as a Christian worker. He is a prominent figure in the deliberations of the Southern Baptist convention.

RICHARD C. PAYMENT.

Richard C. Payment, D. D. S., Detroit, Mich., was born in that city, June 10, 1841, and is now accounted one of the leading members of his profession in the city. He was educated at South Bend, Ind., served in the

Civil war as a private, was postmaster of Sault Ste. Marie from 1871 to 1873, has been supervisor of Chippewa county and has otherwise proved himself to be a useful and an able citizen. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Dentistry in 1863, settled at Detroit in 1875 and has since followed his profession there. He is quite a judge of art, especially of portrait painting, and has one of the best portraits of the late Judge Goodwin, circuit judge of Chippewa county. It is much admired and has a place in the court house of Sault Ste. Marie. The doctor has also made numerous donations to the art museum of Detroit which are highly valued.

IRVING MURRAY SCOTT.

Irving Murray Scott, since 1863 general manager of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Hebron Mills, eighteen miles from that city, on December 25, 1837. After receiving an academic education he learned the iron and wood working trade under Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, the inventor of the reaping machine, studying marine engineering with Murray & Hazelhurst and mechanical drawing and German, at the Mechanical Institute of that city.

In 1860 Mr. Scott came to San Francisco and in the following year became chief draughtsman of the Union Iron works. He left the employ of the company for a few months in 1863, but in the fall of that year returned to the works as superintendent. In the same year he became general manager and during the thirty-six years of its stupendous growth since has retained that position. During this period the Union works have built some of the finest and most powerful war crafts afloat, including the "Oregon" and the "Olympia," and in the interests of the business Mr. Scott has visited all the civilized countries of the earth. In 1880 he made a

tour of the world; made his second visit to Europe in 1892 and his second visit to Japan in 1895. In the general interest of American shipbuilding he visited Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England in 1898, to induce their governments to purchase war-ships of the United States.

During his long residence in San Francisco Mr. Scott has been prominent in its art, literary and educational affairs. He was an original trustee of its free library; regent of the University of California (1878-80) and trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto. In other public fields he has also been prominent. From 1865 to 1872 he was president of the Young Men's Republican Club; was a delegate to the convention of 1896 to formulate a charter for the city of San Francisco; presidential elector on the Republican ticket, same year, and chosen to the directory of the Central Pacific company in April, 1898. As an orator, also, he has been in wide demand, having delivered orations at the laying of the corner stone of the Academy of Sciences building; at the unveiling of the Scott Key monument in Golden Gate park; annual address University of Nevada (1897) and at the opening of the Mechanics Institute, 1869, 1887 and 1898.

ROBERT THAXTER EDES.

Robert Thaxter Edes, M. D., 58 Eliot street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., was born in Eastport, Me., September 23, 1838. He obtained his education at the schools of Bolton, Mass., and Harvard College, graduating A. B. in 1858 and from the medical school in 1861. He at once entered the service of the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, being subsequently passed assistant surgeon with the Western Gulf blockading squadron and the Mississippi squadron. From 1870-84 he served on the faculty of the Har-

vard Medical School as professor of materia medica, and from 1884 to 1886 was Jackson professor of clinical medicine in the same institution. He has been visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital; visiting physician Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., and resident physician of the Adams Nervine Asylum. Dr. Edes is a member of the American Medical and the American Neurological associations, the Association of American Physicians, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and a companion of the Loyal Legion. He has written many articles for medical journals and several books.

EDWARD TYSON REICHERT.

Edward Tyson Reichert, professor of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was born in that city, February 5, 1855. He is a graduate of the medical department of that institution, class of 1879, and later studied abroad in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Geneva. For twenty years he has been an original investigator in natural science. He has held his present chair in the State University since 1886. Dr. Reichert is also an extensive contributor to medical and scientific periodicals and is a member of numerous societies of this country and Europe.

ABRAM W. HARRIS.

Abram W. Harris, president of the University of Maine, Orono, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 7, 1858. He obtained his education in the Friends' schools of the Quaker City; at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in 1880, and in the universities of Berlin and Munich. After graduating from college he taught mathematics in the Dickinson Semi-

nary, at Williamsport, Pa., and later was instructor in the Wesleyan University and director of the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1893 he was elected to his present position. Dr. Harris is the author of various reports issued by the national government, or the University of Maine.

RASMUS BJORN ANDERSON.

Rasmus Bjorn Anderson, LL.D., author and educator, known as "the father of Norse literature in America," was born in the town of Albion, Dane county, Wis., January 12,



1846. Bjorn Anderson, his father, was a sturdy, aggressive Norwegian peasant, while his mother (Abel Catherine von Krogh) represented an old, aristocratic, refined military family. The former led one of the first large colonies of Norwegian emigrants to America, in 1836, and settled with his young wife in Rochester, N. Y. In 1838 he removed to La Salle county, Ill., and in 1840 to what were then the wilds of Dane county, Wis., where, as stated, was born the subject of our sketch. From his father he has undoubtedly inherited

aggressiveness and from his mother refined patience.

Dr. Anderson was educated in the common schools, by private instructors, at the Norwegian Lutheran College, of Decorah, Ia., and at the University of Wisconsin. In 1866 he had become professor of Greek and modern languages in Albion Academy, near his home, having thus early evinced his learning and ability. Severing his connection with the academy he spent the spring of 1869 as a post-graduate student in the Wisconsin State University, when he was appointed an instructor of languages in that institution. He served in that capacity until the summer of 1875, when the professorship of Scandinavian languages and literature was created for him, having already obtained marked prominence in this field. In 1872, in company with the noted violinist, Ole Bull, he had visited Norway to extend his acquaintance with the scholars and literature of Northern Europe. Here he met the poet and novelist, Bjornson, whom he afterward introduced to the public of the Northwest and of America.

Dr. Anderson held the chair of Scandinavian literature until 1883, lecturing also throughout the country and contributing extensively as a writer to the general knowledge of Norse mythology and discovery. In 1875 appeared his most important work, "Norse Mythology;" 1877, "Viking Tales of the North;" 1880, "The Younger Edda;" 1881-82, translations of Bjornson's novels and stories (seven novels); 1884, translation of Dr. F. Winkel Horn's history of Scandinavian literature.

He served as United States minister to Denmark from 1885 to 1889, thus extending his already broad and intimate knowledge of her scholars, artists and literature. During this period he published (1886) a translation of George Brandes' "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century;" (1889) translations of Rydberg's "Tentonic Mythology" and Lum-

holtz's "Among Cannibals." In 1895 he published "First Chapters of Norwegian Immigration" (1821-40); in 1896 an illustrated work on Norway, and in 1897 an interesting and historically valuable series of articles in a standard periodical on the Pre-Columbian discoveries of America. Of late years he has made valuable contributions to leading encyclopedias of the United States and Great Britain, and in 1898 purchased "Amerika," a widely circulated Norwegian paper published at Madison, his home. He is also president of the Natural Premium Life Insurance company, of that city, and, it is needless to add, is still a busy writer and scholar with a fame which is international.

WILLIAM H. H. BENYAURD.

William H. H. Benyaurd, lieutenant colonel, corps of engineers, in charge of various river and harbor improvements in New York harbor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1841. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1863, being commissioned first lieutenant corps of engineers, and attached to the Army of the Potomac. He was actively engaged in all the campaign movements of that army until the end of the war and was twice brevetted for gallantry. From Congress he received "The Congressional medal of honor" inscribed as follows: "For most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Five Forks, Va. (April 1, 1865)." From 1866 to 1869 he was assistant professor of engineering at West Point and for the succeeding three years was connected with various government works of importance on the upper Mississippi river. From 1872-82 he was engaged in the same work in the lower Mississippi valley, and from 1882-86 was transferred to Chicago in charge of the government works on Lake Michigan. From 1886-96 his work was confined to the Califor-

nia coast and in the latter year he was transferred to Florida, his professional labors being upon the fortifications and river and harbor work extending along the east and west coasts of that State. In June, 1899, he was transferred to New York City and assumed the duties of his present position.

ANNE McFARLAND CROMWELL.

Anne McFarland Cromwell, M. D., superintendent of Oak Lawn Sanitorium, Jacksonville, Ill., was born in Lexington, Ky., October 10, 1867. She pursued a literary course at the Academy for Women, a business course at the Kentucky University and a medical course at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, graduating from the last named with her medical degree in 1891. Dr. Cromwell was therefore well qualified to assume the superintendency of the insane retreat, at Jacksonville, which she did in 1899. Besides the good and able work which she has accomplished in that capacity she has made many interesting contributions to medical literature, such as "Illinois Lunacy Laws" (Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1893), "Surgical Peritonitis" and "Chronic Hystero-Insanity." At one time she also served as assistant editor of the Woman's Medical Journal, of Toledo.

GEORGE FRANCIS ATKINSON.

George Francis Atkinson, professor of botany, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Monroe county, Mich., January 26, 1854. He received his education at Olivet College and Cornell University, his first occupation after graduating from the latter being as assistant professor of entomology and general zoölogy, University of North Carolina. This position he occupied from 1885 to 1888;

was professor of botany and zoölogy, University of South Carolina, in 1889, and professor of biology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, from 1889 to 1892. In the latter year he became assistant professor of botany at Cornell University, being appointed to the full professorship in 1896. He has long been identified with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Botanical Society of America, serving as vice-president of the former in 1896 and secretary of the latter in 1899. Professor Atkinson is a lecturer before various societies and academies, especially at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hall, Mass. He is also the author of "Biology of Ferns," "Elementary Botany," "Studies and Illustrations of Mushrooms" and numerous scientific papers in American and foreign journals.

WALTER HARVEY WEED.

Walter Harvey Weed, E. M., United States geologist, Washington, D. C., was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of that city and of Brooklyn, N. Y., subsequently pursuing a course in the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York City. From this institution, in 1883, he obtained his degree of engineer of mines. He was at once appointed assistant geologist on the geological survey of the Yellowstone National park, and later was placed in charge of the survey of the State of Montana. He has been connected with the geological department of the government since that time (1883), and is the author of many professional papers and reports dealing with the Yellowstone park, the Butte copper mines, the Montana coal fields, and various other districts of that section. He is also a well-known lecturer on geological topics. He was married in 1890 to Helena Hill, of Norwalk, Conn., daughter of F. J. Hill, congressman from that State.

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Butzbach, grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 22, 1831. His parents were poor in worldly goods and the boy was obliged to work while attending school, from his sixth to his fourteenth year. After leaving school he worked for three years at the barber's trade and when he came to New York City, in 1851, he continued that occupation. Upon his arrival one of his first acts (September 14) was to take out naturalization papers.

Mr. Diehl remained in New York for two



years, going to California by way of the isthmus of Nicaragua and arriving in San Francisco June 17, 1854. He worked at his trade, studied the English language, commenced the collection of a library, became a citizen of his adopted country (September 21, 1856), married May 13, 1860, Miss Anna Bothhardt, and pursued the even tenor of his way toward a substantial reputation. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and during the presidential campaign of 1856 was secretary of the German Fremont Club, of San Francisco. He is therefore one of the pioneer German Republicans of the West.

After having lost the savings of years in mining-stock speculations Mr. Diehl removed to Salt Lake City, arriving there April 1, 1866. By industry and ability he had accumulated another competency in 1889. In April of the following year he was appointed assessor and collector of water rates, holding the position for four years. He was elected to the city council in November, 1895, by a larger majority than was given to any other candidate on the ticket; was re-elected in 1897 and offered the nomination in 1899, but declined the honor. He has been a notary public for Salt Lake county, Utah, since 1881.

Mr. Diehl has a long and honorable record as a Mason, being initiated September 20, 1868, in Mount Moriah lodge, U. D., Kansas Registry. Since that time he has held the offices of senior warden, master, treasurer and secretary (nineteen years; continuously since 1884). In January, 1872, he was appointed assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and has been grand secretary and chairman of the committee on correspondence since October of that year. He founded the Grand Lodge Library, in 1875, was its secretary and librarian, and had charge of it until 1890, when the miscellaneous books (8,000 volumes) were turned over to the Pioneer (public) Library. The latter was organized in that year, and Mr. Diehl has since been its secretary and librarian. He is a life member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast and has been its secretary for Utah for the last ten years.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

William Larrabee, farmer, banker and ex-governor, Clermont, Ia., was born in Ledyard, Conn., January 20, 1832. After receiving a common school education he removed to Iowa and engaged in farming. At his present location he is known as one of the largest

and most prosperous agriculturists in the State, owning about ten thousand acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. He is also prominently identified with several local bands and is a leader in State politics. From 1868-86 he served as a member of the State Senate, being for sixteen years of this period chairman of the ways and means committee. From 1886-90 he was governor of the State of Iowa. He also served as a member of the board of control of State institutions, and is the author of a work of merit entitled "The Railroad Question."

ADAM H. FETTEROLF.

Adam H. Fetterolf, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., president of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., was born near Perkiomen, Montgomery county, Pa., November 24, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and at Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, in that State. Graduating from the latter institution in 1865 with the degree of A. M., he has since been honored with the following: Ph. D., Lafayette, 1878, and LL. D., Delaware, 1886. After leaving college he taught in the public schools and held the principalships of Freeland Seminary, Collegeville, and Andalusia Hall, Andalusia, Pa. In 1880 he was elected vice-president of Girard College and after holding that position for three years succeeded to the presidency. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the State Commission on Industrial Education.

ISRAEL C. McNEILL.

Professor Israel C. McNeill, president of the State Normal School, West Superior, Wis., is a native of Avoca, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born August 31, 1855. His branch of the family was prominent in

Revolutionary times, especially in the stirring events about Ticonderoga, Lake George.

Professor McNeill received his education principally in the schools of his native State, although he was subsequently a student in the University of Kansas, and much of his college work was accomplished in the smaller institutions. For about eighteen years he was connected with the schools of Kansas City, Mo., from 1891 to 1896 being assistant superintendent of public instruction, and from 1889 to 1896 regent of the normal schools in Missouri. For a period of ten years he was a member of the executive committee of the National Educational Association, holding the office of treasurer. With Prof. S. A. Lynch he is author of "Introductory Lessons in English Literature."

JOHN IREDELLE DILLARD HINDS.

John Iredelle Dillard Hinds, A. M., Ph. D., professor of chemistry and dean of the college faculty, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., was born in Davidson county, N. C., December 13, 1847; was educated at Cumberland University, from which he received the degrees of A. M. and C. E. in 1873, and at Harvard University and the University of Berlin, in which he pursued post-graduate courses. His degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Lincoln University. His labors have been mainly connected with Sunday school and educational work. Since 1884 he has been a member of the International Sunday School Lesson committee and from 1891-97 he was superintendent of the Monteagle assembly. He is chairman of the co-ordinating committee of the educational commission of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Professor Hinds is a contributor of note to scientific and literary journals. He is also the author of "Charles Darwin," "American

System of Education," "Use of Tobacco," and chemical papers, in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. He has also contributed to the London Chemical News, and is a prominent member of the American Chemical Society.

TRUMAN J. ELLINWOOD.

Truman J. Ellinwood, educator, phonographer and author, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., June 11, 1831. He was educated in the common schools, and at Oneida Academy, Cazenovia Seminary, and New York Central College. In early manhood he was an instructor in the Adelphi Academy, the evening high school, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Ellinwood School of Phonography and Typewriting, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was afterward one of the founders, treasurer and teacher of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute; joint proprietor, with John Lockwood, of the Brooklyn Adelphi Academy; and for several years president of the Cottage City Free Public Library and Rural Improvement Society. From 1858 to 1887 he was the official reporter of Henry Ward Beecher's discourses.

Since the death of Mr. Beecher, in 1887, Mr. Ellinwood has compiled from the sayings of this celebrated divine, and caused to be published, the following works: "A Book of Prayer," "Bible Studies," "Metaphors and Similes," "Hidden Manna and White Stone," and "Autobiographical Reminiscences," besides having furnished to the press various magazine and newspaper articles concerning Mr. Beecher and on other subjects. Mr. Ellinwood is also preparing for publication several volumes to consist largely of selections from his unpublished stenographic notes of Mr. Beecher's pulpit and platform utterances.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, Nahant, Mass., was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850. He was educated in the best private schools of New England and entered Harvard College at the age of seventeen, graduating with the class of 1871. He subsequently studied law at the Harvard Law School and graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1876. For two terms he served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts legislature and was afterward elected to the fiftieth congress, where he served until 1893, when he was chosen to succeed Henry L. Dawes in the United States Senate. He has made literature his profession and has made many contributions to history and biography. From 1876 to 1879 he was lecturer on American History at Harvard College; for three years edited the North American Review and for two years filled the same position on the International Review. He is the author of: "Life and Letters of George Cabot," "Studies in History," "Essays on Anglo-Saxon Land Law," "History of Boston," and many others.

CHARLES EDWARD RUTH.

Charles Edward Ruth, M. D., Keokuk, Ia., was born at Iowa City, in that State, on the 17th of August, 1861, and is at the present time (1899) serving as president of the Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. He received his higher education at the State University of Iowa, graduating from its medical department with his professional degree in 1883. In 1890 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Keokuk Medical College, and in 1893 professor of clinical surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Ia. During the year 1898 he was chosen chairman

of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women of the Iowa State Medical Society. In June of that year he was appointed brigadier surgeon (major) in the United States Volunteer service, but, on account of sickness, was obliged to resign his commission during the following month.

GILBERT DENNISON HARRIS.

Gilbert Dennison Harris, assistant professor of paleontology and stratigraphic geology Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and geologist to the State of Louisiana (experimental station, Audubon Park, New Orleans), was born in Jamestown, N. Y., October 2, 1864; graduated from Cornell University in 1886 and soon after, for a period of six years, served upon the United States geological survey of Arkansas and of Texas. He now divides his time between Cornell University and the State of Louisiana. He is the editor and proprietor of the *Bulletin of American Paleontology* and of the "Elementary Natural History Series," and is the publisher of "Reprints of Conrad's Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formation of the United States."

GEORGE FRED. WILLIAMS.

George Fred. Williams, lawyer and ex-Congressman, Boston, Mass., was born in Germany in 1851. His parents came to America when he was but an infant and settled at Dedham, Mass. He received his education in the public schools, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872 and studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and other European universities. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a time at Dedham, but now practices his profession in Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1889, and from 1891-93 served as a member of Con-

gress. He was the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts in 1895, but was defeated.

HENRY EUGENE ABBEY.

Henry Eugene Abbey, theatrical manager, was born in Akron, Ohio, June 27, 1848, and in his boyhood was employed as a clerk in a jewelry house. At the age of twenty-two he began his theatrical career as advance agent for Edwin Adams. In 1871 he leased the Akron Opera house, but not succeeding in this venture, became a clerk in the box office of the Euclid Avenue Opera house, Cleveland, after which he became treasurer of Ellsler's Opera house, in Pittsburg. In 1876 he leased Park theater, and at the time he had the management of Booth's theater and the Grand Opera house in New York, was manager of Park theater, in Boston, and the Lyceum theater, in London. He has acted as manager for Lawrence Barrett, Sara Bernhardt, Patti, Neilson, Mrs. Langtry and Henry Irving, and met with remarkable success in every case. He died in New York City in 1896.

DAVID DAVIS.

David Davis, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815. He received a primary education in his native State; attended Kenyon (Ohio) College; read law in the office of Judge Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox, Mass., and afterward took a legal course in the New Haven Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and in the same year emigrated to Illinois and located at Pekin, in the following year removing to Bloomington. In 1840 he was a candidate for State senator, but was defeated; four years later he was elected to the lower house, declining a renomination. In 1848 he was a mem-

ber of the convention which formed the State Constitution, and in the same year was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit of the State. In 1860 he served as a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for president. In November, 1862, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he resigned in 1877 to take his seat as a United States senator from Illinois for the term of six years. He died on the 26th of June, 1886.

WILLIAM HELMUS HOLLIDAY.

William Helmus Holliday, lumberman, merchant and builder, Laramie, Wyoming, is one of the most active and influential citizens of the far Northwest. He is a native of Ohio, being born in Green township, Hamilton county, Ohio, May 21, 1843. In February, 1858, he moved with the family to Coles county, Ill., where he continued his education (which had been well advanced in the Buckeye State) and worked upon his father's farm.

In April, 1865, Mr. Holliday left home for Atchison, Kan., then one of the chief outfitting points for those about to cross the plains for the farther West. He made the journey from Atchison to Denver, Colo., with cattle teams, arriving at the latter place in July of that year. Here he remained for two years, starting for the locality, which he has since made his home, in September, 1867. As owner of city property, merchant, lumberman and builder he was, for many years, the strongest individual force in the development of that section of the territory, and, at the present time, is president and general manager of the W. H. Holliday company, one of the most extensive dealers in general merchandise, hardware and lumber in the West.

Mr. Holliday has been one of the prime factors in the reclamation of lands on the

Laramie plains. In the early 80's he was one of the organizers of the Pioneer Canal company, which is yet doing the most important work in this line. As he was a pioneer in the industrial development of the Territory, so, from the first, has he taken an active part in her political affairs. In this regard his career is a long and honorable one. He was defeated for the Territorial legislature in 1871 and elected to the session of 1873, as well as to the legislative council in 1875, 1877, 1880 (tied with his opponent), 1882 and 1884. In the year last named he was president of that body, but was defeated for Congress the same year. Although he was the popular choice for governor, under the Cleveland administration, in 1886, he failed of an appointment. In 1887 he was chosen as a delegate from Wyoming to the Philadelphia convention called to provide for the centennial celebration of the promulgation of the constitution; was elected to the legislative council, in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1892; unsuccessful candidate for governor, on the Democratic ticket, in 1894; elected a member of the Democratic National committee, in 1896; defeated for the State Senate, in 1898, and in 1899 sent as a delegate from Wyoming to the Trans-Mississippi congress held at Wichita, Kansas.

CHARLES BEYLARD NANCREDE.

Charles Beylard Nancrede, M. D., LL. D., professor of surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born in Philadelphia, December 30, 1847. He received his early education in the private schools of Philadelphia and is a graduate both of the University of Pennsylvania (1869) and of the Jefferson Medical College (1883). After graduating with his degree he entered private practice, obtaining also a valuable clinical experience as interne in the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, of Philadelphia. He subsequently held

the position of senior surgeon in that institution, as well as in Christopher's Hospital for Children; also surgeon to the Jefferson College Hospital, demonstrator of osteology in the University of Pennsylvania, lecturer on surgery at Dartmouth Medical College, and professor of general and orthopædic surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

In 1889 Dr. Nancrede removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where, as stated, he has since engaged in the practice of his profession and devoted himself to the duties of his professorship in connection with the University of Michigan. He entered the volunteer service as surgeon of the 33d Michigan Infantry, but went to the front upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war as chief surgeon of the third division, second army corps, after his appointment as a chief surgeon of division by the president. He was ordered to Cuba with Duffield's command, participating in the battle before Santiago, on July 1, 1898, and being recommended by the army board and the president for brevet lieutenant colonel because of a faithful attendance upon the wounded under fire.

Dr. Nancrede is a member of the leading medical societies and of numerous bodies of learning; is a companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and of that of the Spanish-American war, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome. For the past twenty-eight years he has been a voluminous writer for periodical literature, and is especially known for his valued contributions to encyclopedic works on surgery.

EDWIN ARTHUR WELTY.

Edwin Arthur Welty, financier and author, Oregon, Mo., was born December 5, 1853, in Canal Dover, Ohio; was educated at the St. Joseph (Mo.) high school, delivering the valedictory, on his graduation at that institute in

June, 1872, and spent the next year in Colorado and New Mexico, gathering the materials for the series of "Indian and Border Ballads," appearing in the *Aldine*, Brooklyn Magazine and other publications during the ensuing years. He was one of the members of the Silvertooth expedition into Middle Park, of which Captain Bagley, the artist of the State Historical Society, of Denver, and himself are the only survivors. Returning from the West he settled in Oregon, Mo., as a broker and dealer in investment securities, his present occupation. During these years he wrote many historical and border ballads and minor poems of a lighter nature, which fugitive pieces were gathered into the volume issued by the Peter Paul Book company, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1896, under the title of "Ballads of the Bivouac and the Border." Mr. Welty has held many positions of honor in the Republican party of his State, with which he has been actively identified for a lifetime; was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1888 from the fourth Missouri district, and a delegate-at-large from the State of Missouri to the National Republican League, at Omaha, Neb., in July, 1898, being one of the committee of five selected to prepare its platform.

DANIEL S. FORD.

Daniel S. Ford, editor and publisher of the *Youth's Companion*, 201 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.; was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 5, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; at the New Hampton (N. H.) Institute and in the printing office of the *Christian Watchman*, of Boston. He there learned the trade of a printer, afterward became a partner with his employer, and one of the editors and the publisher of the *Watchman and Reflector*. In 1856 he purchased from N. R. Willis (the father of N. P.

Willis, the poet) the *Youth's Companion*, which has since been published under the name of Perry Mason & Co. It is a weekly paper, one of the most widely circulated publications in the world, and is considered one of the most valuable properties in that field.

WILLIAM MILLER BEARDSHEAR.

William Miller Beardshear, A. M., LL. D., president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 7, 1850;



educated at Otterbein University, from which he received the degrees of A. M. and LL. D., and post-graduate study, 1878-80, at Yale University. From 1881 to 1889 he was president of the Western College, Toledo, Iowa; superintendent of the city schools, Des Moines, Iowa, 1889-91, and president of the Iowa State College since 1891; member of the board of United States Indian commission since 1898; president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association (1894) and director for Iowa of the National Teachers' Association (five terms).

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Franklin W. Hooper, M. A., director of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences, was born in Walpole, N. H., February 11, 1851; was educated in the public schools in his native town, at Antioch College, Ohio, and at Harvard University, graduating from the last named in 1875 and receiving from it the degree of M. A. in 1897. After graduating from the university he went on a scientific expedition to Florida Keys, in behalf of Professor W. G. Farlow and the Smithsonian Institution, being thus employed from 1875-76. Upon returning to New Hampshire he became principal of the Keene high school, remaining in that position from 1877-80. During the succeeding nine years he was professor of chemistry and geology in the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1887 he served as chairman of the committee on scientific work of the Brooklyn Institute, and in 1889 presented the plan for its reorganization as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. For the past decade (1889-99) he has been director of that institution. He has also served as a member of the board of education of Brooklyn (1891-99), member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library and treasurer of the Brooklyn New England Society. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Hamilton, Montauk and Union League clubs.

GEORGE HARRIS.

George Harris, D. D., president Amherst (Mass.) College, was born in East Machias, Me., in April, 1844. He graduated from that institution in 1866, and received the degree of D. D. from it in 1883. Obtaining his theological degree from the Andover Seminary, in 1869, he assumed, as his first pastorate, that of

the High Street Congregational church, at Auburn, Me. This he retained from 1869 to 1872 and was pastor of the Central Congregational church, of Providence, from 1872 to 1883. In the latter year he became identified with the Andover Theological Seminary as professor of Christian theology, being chosen president in 1896. He was appointed preacher to Dartmouth College in 1894 and to Harvard College in 1897. He assumed the presidency of Amherst College in 1890. Dr. Harris is the author of several well-known works, among others, "Moral Evolution" and "Inequality and Progress."

BURKE A. HINSDALE.

Burke A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of science and the art of teaching in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; was born March 31, 1837, in Wadsworth, Ohio. He began teaching in a district school in Summit county, Ohio, afterward becoming principal of an academy; president of Hiram College from 1870-82, and superintendent of Cleveland public schools, 1882-86. In 1888 he assumed the professorship which he has since held and honored. Professor Hinsdale has had conferred upon him the degree of A. M. by Bethany and Williams colleges; by Ohio State University that of Ph. D., and by the Ohio University that of LL. D. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the National Council of Education and the Michigan State Teachers' Association and Schoolmasters' Club. In 1897 he was president of the council and has served as president of some of the other departments of the National Educational Association. He is prominent as an historical writer on American topics, holding a membership in the American Historical Association, the Historical and Archaeological Society of Ohio, and the Historical Society of Virginia. Of his more pretentious works may

be mentioned: "Schools and Studies," "President Garfield and Education," "The Old Northwest," "The American Government," "How to Study and Teach History," "Teaching the Language-Arts," "Jesus as a Teacher," "Study in Education" and the "History and Civil Government in Ohio" (in connection with his daughter, Mary L. Hinsdale).

JULIUS W. BUTLER.

Julius W. Butler, president of the J. W. Butler Paper company, was born at Essex, Vt., May 7, 1828. Ever since leaving school he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He located in Chicago in 1842 and since that time has established one of the largest wholesale paper houses in the country, if not in the world.

JOSEPH THOMAS HOWELL.

Joseph Thomas Howell, lawyer and cotton planter, Baton Rouge, La., was born in West Feliciana parish, that State, June 29, 1847. He entered Newtonia College, Miss., but left school at the age of sixteen to join the Confederate army. Enlisting in the cavalry, which was operating on the rear of General Banks, during the siege of Port Hudson, he was subsequently transferred to North Mississippi, and served under the famous General Forrest to the close of the war.

Although a lawyer by profession, Mr. Howell has devoted most of his time to the planting and cultivation of cotton, having developed several valuable properties in this line. Since 1892 he has become prominent as a speaker and writer on industrial and financial topics, especially in the latter domain of discussion. His contributions to the columns of the New Orleans Times-Democrat have been marked for force of style and thoroughness of presentation—in fact, he has independent con-

victions on all questions of public and political import, supporting them with well-matured arguments, virilly expressed

Mr. Howell has never held a political position other than that of presidential elector on the fusion ticket of 1896. At the present time he is one of the three members of the National committee representing the State of Louisiana.

STEPHEN RAND, JR.

Stephen Rand, Jr., commander and pay inspector, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., was born at Norwich, Vt., May 11, 1843. His collegiate education was only partially completed, leaving, as he did, in his sophomore year at Dartmouth College, to enlist with Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, August 15, 1861. He was honorably discharged on April 5, 1863, and was graduated with his class at Dartmouth College during that year. During the war he participated in the Peninsular campaign, in the evacuation of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days battles in Virginia, including Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill. He also took part in the battles between Manassas and Washington in August and September, 1862. He was appointed third assistant engineer, U. S. N., in December, 1864, and was assigned to the U. S. S. "Merrimac," at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Subsequently on his way to blockade the port of Galveston, Texas, he was wrecked off Fernandina, on the Florida coast, February 11, 1865. Until August, 1869, he served continuously in the engineer corps, when he was transferred to the pay corps and was assigned to the position of assistant paymaster, U. S. N., and stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. His later record in the navy service is as follows: Paymaster of the Mexican surveying expedition for the Oceanic canal, 1870-72; past assistant paymas-

ter, attached to the U. S. S. "Kearsarge," East Indies, in 1873; judge advocate of Asiatic squadron and ordered to Japan; attached to the Transit-of-Venus party in 1875, at Vladivostock, Siberia; special duty at Washington, D. C., 1872-81; on European station, 1881-83; at Torpedo station, Washington, D. C., 1883-85; promoted to paymaster, July, 1884; April, 1885, in charge of accounts and stores of naval and marine force; ordered to Aspinwall September 21, 1885; afterward ordered to take special course in analytical chemistry, which duty continued till May, 1887; to U. S. S. "Mohican," 1887-91; special duty, Navy Department, 1891-93; paymaster, Washington, D. C., 1893 to August, 1895; ordered to U. S. battleship "Texas," August, 1895; put out of commission January, 1896; ordered to U. S. S. "Columbia," February, 1896, to June, 1897; July 15, 1897, ordered in charge of pay office, Washington, D. C. Promoted to pay inspector September 1, 1899.

POTTER PALMER.

Potter Palmer, capitalist, Chicago, was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1826. He received a good English education, and when eighteen years old accepted a minor position in a country store and bank at Dunham, N. Y. Soon after attaining his majority he started business on his own account in Oneida county, afterward removing to Lockport, in Niagara county. He removed to Chicago and opened a large retail dry goods store, which became the leading retail establishment in that city, and later Field, Palmer & Leiter. He retired from mercantile life in 1867 and invested his money in real estate. The fire of 1871 wiped out his income, but he rebuilt the Palmer House and other buildings and accumulated a large fortune. He was active in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, contributing

\$200,000 toward the Woman's building, in which his wife was president of the board of lady managers.

FRANCIS E. BAKER.

Francis E. Baker, Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, the youngest of the five members of the bench, was born at Goshen, Ind., October 20, 1860, and in that city he still resides. Until he was fifteen years old he attended the public and private schools of his native place, living in Washington while his father served as a member of Congress in 1875 and 1876. Subsequently he spent two years at the Indiana State University and four years at the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter with honors in 1882. Immediately after graduation he entered the law office of his father, John H. Baker, and his uncle, J. A. S. Mitchell, where he continued for sixteen years. On the first of January, 1885, Judge Mitchell became a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and the firm of Baker & Mitchell was succeeded by the firm of Baker & Baker. Seven years later (1892) the senior member of that firm became United States district judge for the district of Indiana, and Charles W. Miller was associated with the subject of this sketch in the firm of Baker & Miller. Since Judge Francis E. Baker was first associated with this law firm it has been employed on one side or the other of nearly every important lawsuit in Elkhart county, and in the most important cases in the surrounding territory. The extensive manufacturing interests along the St. Joseph river have given rise to much litigation over the water rights of hydraulic and manufacturing companies, in which Judge Baker took a prominent part. For many years the firm of which he was a member has controlled the law business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company in a number of counties in

Northern Indiana, and during that period the company has never paid a final judgment in a contested case in which the firm represented it. In the fall of 1898 he was elected to the Supreme Court bench and took his seat January 2, 1899.

MARTIN LUTHER SNYDER.

Martin Luther Snyder, lawyer, Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., was born on a farm in Point township, that county, April 3, 1853. He was educated at Solinsgrove and the Bloomsburg State Normal School, continuing his literary studies at Princeton College. Mr. Snyder, however, did not graduate, being called home, on account of the death of a brother, and assuming his position as cashier of the Sunbury bank. After filling that office for three years he began the study of law with Hon. Simon P. Wolverton.

Admitted to the bar in 1880, Mr. Snyder has since given his entire time to professional work. He has steadfastly declined to accept any position of trust, although the Republicans have repeatedly urged him to accept various nominations. The consequence is that he has not only accumulated large sums of money, but made such fortunate investments in real estate as to place himself in very prosperous circumstances. In his legal practice he has been especially successful in the conduct of large ejectment cases. His work, however, has been of a general nature, and he has carried many of his causes to the State Supreme Court, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Snyder was married to Ella S. Fisher, oldest daughter of Major J. B. Fisher, of Centre county, Pa. Major Fisher was one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Centre county. Mr. Snyder has one son—Charles F. Snyder—a very bright, intelligent and active youth, who, if he lives, will make his mark in life.

JOSEPH WARREN HAYWARD.

Joseph Warren Hayward, M. D., Taunton, Mass., was born in Easton, that State, on July 11, 1841. Was educated in the public schools and at the N. Middleboro (Mass.) Academy and the State Normal School at Bridgewater, pursuing medical courses in the Harvard Medical School and the Medical School of Maine. From March, 1863, to November, 1865, he served as a medical officer in the regular and volunteer army; was present upon General E. O. C. Ord's staff at the fall of Petersburg, and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox; for several years was surgeon of the Third Regiment and medical director of the First Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, holding other positions of trust and honor while in the service. Dr. Hayward is associate professor of surgery in the Boston University School of Medicine and has been president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society and president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; is prominently identified with the Morton Hospital, at Taunton, and the St. Botolph Hospital, Boston; is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society.

JOHN G. ORTON.

John G. Orton, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y., was born in Seneca Falls, that State, December 5, 1827, being the son of the Rev. Azariah G. Orton, D. D., who was for twenty-eight years a Presbyterian minister of Seneca Falls and of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y. He is the sixth in line of descent from Thomas Orton, a native of England, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1636, removing to Windsor, Conn., in 1641. Our subject graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1853, and

after devoting a year to hospital work commenced the practice of his profession in Binghamton, his present place of residence. In 1856 he became a permanent member of the American Medical Association, which had then been in existence but nine years; president of the Broome County Medical Society in the same year and also permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; member of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, in 1875; one of the founders and vice-president of the New York State Medical Association, in 1884, and member of the American Public Health Association, in 1890. He was an organizer and is a trustee of the Binghamton City Hospital and has served as consulting surgeon to the New York State Inebriate Asylum. He was the originator of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine in 1854. Since 1887 he has been a member of the International Medical Congress, and in 1889-90 was president of the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Orton has contributed considerably to medical literature and has been United States examining surgeon for his section of the State for a quarter of a century. He is actively identified with local public interests—financial, commercial and educational—and has been the leading spirit for many years in the founding and management of such charities as the Orphan Asylum and the Home for Aged Women, in the city of Binghamton.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY.

Benjamin F. Shively, lawyer and Congressman, South Bend, Ind., was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., March 20, 1857. His early life was spent on a farm and he acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools. He left the farm when still a mere youth, entered the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and after a systematic course of study in that institution took up teaching, to

which he devoted five years. In 1886 he removed to South Bend, Ind., and became editor of the *Industrial Era*. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a member of the House of Representatives to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of his term entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1886. In the fall of that year he was elected to Congress for a full term and was re-elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses.

GEORGE WHITING ALLEN.

George Whiting Allen, collector of customs (district of Key West) and president of the First National bank of Key West, Florida, was born in Jacksonville, that State, Septem-



ber 1, 1854. He received his education in his native city, at Key West and Ithaca, N. Y.; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Florida in November, 1879.

Mr. Allen's official career has been long and honorable. He has served as deputy clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county, Fla.; deputy clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida and deputy

collector of internal revenue. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1882. He was chosen city treasurer of Key West in 1891, and was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor of Florida in 1896. Mr. Allen declined the nomination, however, and in July, 1897, was appointed to his present position. He is also prominent in the business world, being now president of the chamber of commerce of Key West.

SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER.

Sydney George Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa., is the son of the late Sidney George Fisher, a well-known lawyer and political writer, and was born in that city (as was his father before him) September 11, 1856. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia: St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (graduating in the class of 1879), and at the Harvard Law School. After spending two years in the institution last named he became a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1883 and soon after wrote several legal articles for the magazines, which attracted some attention. In 1892 he wrote a paper entitled "Alien Degradation of American Character," which was published in the *Forum* for January, 1895, and very widely read and commented on. It was an historical investigation of the effects of excessive immigration on our national character. It was followed about a year afterward by another article, also published in the *Forum*, under the title, "Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature?" This article also attracted much attention, especially in Massachusetts, and, together with the previous article, is said to have been an important incentive to the formation of the Immigration Restriction League. Since then another article of Mr. Fisher's, "Has Immigration Increased Population?" was published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for

December, 1895, and also an essay on the effect of immigration on the laboring man, in one of the Philadelphia newspapers.

Mr. Fisher has also written a pamphlet entitled "The Causes of the Increase of Divorce," published in March, 1890, in which he has attempted to account for the increase of divorce in modern times by a historical review of the whole subject and an analysis of our conception of marriage, as it was developed in the middle ages. This pamphlet, rewritten and amplified by further investigations, was published in the Philadelphia Sunday Press of July 13, 1890, and copied the following week by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On July 30, 1880, Mr. Fisher wrote for the New York Nation a letter signed "F. G. S.," which was the beginning of the movement establishing the various Civil Service Reform societies throughout the country. This letter was followed by other similar communications from Mr. Fisher and from Mr. F. W. Holls, a well-known lawyer of New York ("F. W. H." in the Nation), resulting in the distribution of reform literature throughout the country, which had its effect in bringing about the adoption of Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Fisher has always been interested in public questions, and especially in the study of colonial history. He considers the history of Pennsylvania more varied and interesting than that of any other State in the Union, and his book, "The Making of Pennsylvania," was the first fruits of his investigations. He has endeavored to raise the writing of State history out of the commonplace condition into which it has been allowed to fall and restore it to its true importance and interest; for State history is really nearer to us than national history and shows more distinctly the life of the people. To this end he has taken great pains in the style and manner of "The Making of Pennsylvania."

In the spring of 1896 this, his first book, was published, followed in the winter of the

same year by "Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth," and in the spring of 1897 by "The Evolution of the Constitution." Another work, "Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times," appeared in the autumn of 1897. These books, though given to the public within a period of three years, were the result of study in the colonial history of the country, pursued at intervals for more than a decade. Another book by Mr. Fisher, "The True Benjamin Franklin," appeared in the autumn of 1898, and "The True William Penn," in 1899. Mr. Fisher is one of the trustees of his alma mater, Trinity College.

SAMUEL ARTHUR HARRIS.

Samuel Arthur Harris, banker, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Goshen, Ind., October 25, 1847, his father (Thomas G.) being a prominent lawyer and banker of that State. After passing through the public schools he spent two years in the East and in Europe, locating at Minneapolis in 1868. For several years he was employed in the hardware and lumber businesses, and upon the organization of the Hennepin County bank, in 1870, he became a stockholder and trustee. Afterward he was appointed assistant cashier, remaining with the bank for nine years, when he assumed a similar position with the Northwestern National bank. In the spring of 1880 he was advanced to the post of cashier and in 1887 was elected president. He resigned in 1890 and went abroad for a time, being elected president of the National Bank of Commerce and treasurer of the Globe Elevator company, in 1891.

The latter is one of the largest elevator companies in the world, and Mr. Harris has so reorganized the bank that it is now one of the strongest financial institutions in the Northwest, having a cash capital of \$1,000,000. He has also been president of the Clearing House

Association and of the Dual City Bankers' Club, as well as a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association. He has been a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company from the time of its organization, and for some years treasurer of the Globe Gaslight company.

Mr. Harris is almost as well known in missionary work as in business circles, having served for years as secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Alliance. He is an elder in the church and active in its affairs.

JOHN COIT SPOONER.

John Coit Spooner, lawyer and United States Senator, Madison, Wis., was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., January 6, 1843. In 1859 he removed to Madison, Wis., with his parents, and in 1860 entered the University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1864. In that year he entered the service of the government as a private in Company D, 40th Regt., Wis. Vol. Infy. and later became captain of Company A, 50th Regt., Wis. Infy. He was mustered out June 12, 1866, with the brevet rank of major. Returning to Madison he studied law with his father and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he had served as private and military secretary to Governor Fairchild and attained the rank of colonel on the governor's staff. In 1868 he was appointed quartermaster general of the State, serving two years in that capacity, and in 1869-70 he served also as assistant attorney general. In 1870 he removed to Hudson, Wis., where he practiced his profession for eleven years. In the latter year he became general counsel for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., and retained that position until 1884, when he resigned. In 1872 he was a member of the State legislature and in 1885 was elected to the United States Senate. In 1897 he was

again elected to the United States Senate, his present term expiring in 1903.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET WEADOCK.

Thomas Addis Emmet Weadock, counselor-at-law, banker and ex-Congressman, Detroit, Mich., was born in Wexford county, Ireland, January 1, 1850. His parents removed to St. Mary's, Ohio, the same year. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at the University of Michigan, serving in the State militia from 1874-76. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Courts of Michigan and Ohio in 1873, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Bay county in 1877, serving one term. He has always been an active Democrat and an effective campaigner, being elected mayor of Bay City in 1883 and serving two years; was a member of the board of education for a time; chairman of the Democratic State conventions of 1885-92; delegate-at-large from Michigan to the Chicago convention, in 1896, and representative from the tenth district in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses. He served on the committees on rivers and harbors, Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. Mr. Weadock stands high professionally, as well as politically. Of late his name has been especially associated with the establishment of the northern division of the United States District Court at Bay City and the founding of a Gaelic chair in the Catholic University of Washington.

ISIDOR RAYNER.

Isidor Rayner, attorney general of the State of Maryland, No. 8 E. Lexington street, Baltimore, was born in that city April 11, 1850, and was educated at the University of Virginia. After leaving that institution he was

admitted to the bar of Maryland, and since then has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature of Maryland, and in 1886 to the State Senate, serving in both bodies upon the judiciary committee. In the fall of 1886 he received the nomination for Congress as a Democrat, and has since served three terms in that body, receiving the nomination unanimously each time and declining a renomination for a fourth term. In Congress Mr. Rayner acted upon the committees of foreign affairs, commerce, and coinage, weights and measures. He was chairman of the committee on organization, and conducted the contest in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, opening the debate on the floor. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Rayner was elected attorney general of Maryland, in which position he is now serving.

Mr. Rayner's wife is the daughter of the late William F. Bevan, of Baltimore, and he has one son, Mr. William B. Rayner, who is a member of the Baltimore bar.

HENRY TURNER EDDY.

Henry Turner Eddy, professor of engineering and mechanics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, was born in Stoughton, Mass., June 9, 1844. He prepared for college at a private academy in Brockton, Mass., and graduated from Yale in 1867, with the degree of A. B. In 1868 the Sheffield Scientific School conferred upon him the degree of Ph. B., and from his alma mater he also received that of A. M. in 1870. He obtained C. E. from Cornell University in the same year, and Ph. D. from that institution in 1872. In 1879-80 he was abroad, pursuing advanced courses and investigations in physics at the Physikalische Institute and University of Berlin, and at the Sorbonne and Collège de France, Paris. Center College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1892. Professor Eddy, during his

career of more than thirty years as an educator, has held the following positions: Instructor in field work, Sheffield Scientific School, 1868; instructor in Latin and mathematics, University of Tennessee, 1868-69; assistant professor of mathematics and civil engineering, Cornell University, 1869-73; adjunct professor mathematics, Princeton, 1873-74; professor of astronomy, mathematics and civil engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1874-90; dean of academic faculty of same, 1874-77, 1884-89, and acting president and president-elect, 1890; president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., 1891-94, and since 1894 his present professorship in the University of Minnesota. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Mathematical Society and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (president, 1896). He is also author of "Analytical Geometry," "Researches in Graphical Statics," "Thermodynamics," "Neue Constructionen aus der Graphischen Statik," "Maximum Stresses Under Concentrated Loads," and numerous contributions to current technical literature.

PATRICK AUGUSTINE FEEHAN.

Patrick Augustine Feehan, Roman Catholic Bishop, Chicago, was born at Springfield, County Tipperary, Ireland, August 29, 1829. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Castleknock, and two years later to St. Patrick's College, at Maynooth. In November, 1852, he was ordained a priest, and, having decided upon the archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo., as his field of labor, he at once entered upon his duties there. In 1853 he was appointed assistant to St. John's church, St. Louis; one year later was made president of the Educational Seminary, and filled that position four years; then became

pastor of St. Michael's church and one year later pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where he remained until 1865, when he was consecrated bishop of Nashville, Tenn. In 1880, when Chicago was made an archiepiscopal see, he was consecrated its first archbishop.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Samuel Johnston, inventor, 190 Baynes street, Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., February 9, 1835. There he obtained a common school education and commenced early to make improvements on farm machinery, his inventions on harrows, bean harvesters, corn planters, etc., being still in general use. His next inventions were on self-raking machinery for harvesting grain. These have been extensively used since 1856, and have been exported to all parts of the world, since 1867, with an ever increasing demand. His principal inventions have been on metals and metal workings, continuous molds for castings and methods of producing heat. His latest is for the production of heat from all natural fuels, at any desired temperature up to that of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe.

THOMAS FREDERICK DAVIES.

Thomas Frederick Davies, Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, Protestant Episcopal church, Detroit, was born at Fairfield, Conn., August 31, 1831. Was educated at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, and Yale College, graduating from the last named in 1853. After leaving Yale he secured a position as professor of Hebrew in the Berkley (Conn.) Divinity School, occupying this chair from 1856 to 1862. He served as rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., 1862-68, and rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia,

1868-81, being elected to the bishopric of the diocese of Michigan, 1880.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

Samuel Abbott Green, A. M., M. D., LL. D., librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, was born at Groton, Mass., March 16, 1830; was fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of A. B., in 1851, subsequently (1854) obtaining that of A. M. from the same institution. In the meantime he had begun the study of his profession under the eminent Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston, and had attended one course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and two courses at the medical school of Harvard University. In 1854 he obtained the degree of M. D. from the latter institution and for about a year thereafter continued his medical studies in Paris. Upon returning to America he settled permanently in Boston for the practice of his profession.

In 1859 Dr. Green was commissioned surgeon of the Second Massachusetts Militia, and at the breaking out of the Civil war entered the service as assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment; was promoted to be surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment September 2, 1861, and in this capacity was with the Burnside expedition in North Carolina; chief medical officer at Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner in the summer of 1863, and post surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Fla. He was acting staff surgeon in Richmond for three months, following the surrender of that city in April, 1865, during the previous year having been brevetted lieutenant colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field."

A mere enumeration of the positions of trust which Dr. Green has been called upon to fill during his residence in Boston of nearly half

a century is an impressive tribute to his worth and ability. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and librarian since 1868; of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia; of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, 1885-86; was superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, 1865-72; city physician of Boston, 1871-82; president of Channing Home, a hospital for consumptives, 1870; a member of the school board of Boston, 1860-62 and 1866-72; mayor of the city of Boston, 1882; trustee of Boston Public Library, 1868-78, and acting librarian, October, 1877, to October, 1878; overseer of Harvard University from 1869-80, and from 1882 to the present time; trustee of the Peabody Education Fund since 1883; and secretary of the board, and from 1885-88 the acting general agent; in 1870 was appointed by Governor Claflin one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers; in 1878 was a member of the board of experts authorized by Congress to investigate the causes and prevention of yellow fever; in 1884 was appointed on the board of commissioners to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers and documents in the State department of Massachusetts, which is still in existence; and was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1871-91.

Dr. Green has taken a deep interest in the history and public affairs of his native town, having contributed many valuable papers in this connection. He is also author of several works of a more general nature, such as "History of Medicine in Massachusetts;" "Story of a Famous Book," (Benjamin Franklin's autobiography); "School Histories and Some Errors in Them," "Career of Benjamin Franklin," "Address Before the Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell," an account of the library of the Massachusetts Historical So-

ciety and a work on "Early American Imprints." In May, 1896, he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Nashville.

THOMAS BENTON BROOKS.

Thomas Benton Brooks (fellow of the Geological Society of London, England), farmer and planter, Newburg, N. Y., and Bainbridge, Ga. (in winter), was born in Monroe, N. Y., June 15, 1836. He was educated in the common schools of the Empire State, at Union College, N. Y., and the University of Pennsylvania. He completed his course in engineering at Union College, graduating in 1857 with the degree of C. E., to which was afterward added that of M. A. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed second lieutenant of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineer Regiment, subsequently being promoted to be lieutenant, captain, major and aid-de-camp, brevet lieutenant colonel and colonel, serving much of this period on the staff of General Gilmore. At the conclusion of the Civil war he resumed his studies and investigations in geology, serving as assistant State geologist of New Jersey in 1865, of Michigan from 1869-73, and assistant State geologist of Wisconsin from 1873-76. During this period he made important geological surveys of Michigan and Wisconsin, his economic reports on the Lake Superior iron regions being especially thorough and valuable. His professional career has therefore included work as a civil engineer, a military engineer and a mining engineer, and both his military and geological reports are noteworthy. Of late years Colonel Brooks, being broken in health, has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits both in the northern and southern sections of the country, possessing valuable holdings in New York and Georgia. He is not only a land owner and cultivator, but is widely known as a raiser of live stock in the South.

D. FRANK POWELL.

D. Frank Powell, M. D., physician, scientist, soldier and politician, was born among the mountains on the Kentucky-Tennessee border in the town of Powell, May 25, 1847. Was educated in the district schools, at the Transylvania University, Columbia College and the Louisville Medical College (1873), also the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating from the institution last named in 1875. He was a druggist before entering the practice of his profession and also served as a Western guide and scout with Colonel W. F. Cody.



From 1869 to 1878 he was assistant surgeon in the regular army, and during the Spanish-American war he held the position of ranking major of U. S. Volunteers. For some time he was connected with the amusement enterprises of Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), but in 1886 settled in La Crosse, Wis., for the regular practice of his profession. His active temperament, however, soon led him into politics, and he became a prominent politician of Western Wisconsin. Four times he served as mayor of La Crosse, was twice a candidate for governor and twice for Congress (seventh district), running either as an independent or on the people's party ticket. Dr. Powell has

also made a reputation as a scientist, on account of his investigations into prehistoric and aboriginal history. He removed from La Crosse to St. Paul, Minn., in 1899, and is now extensively engaged in the mining of gold and copper, practicing his profession in the intervals between visits to his mines, as he is a medical enthusiast who would probably not give up his practice were he to become a multimillionaire.

RICHARD HENRY JESSE.

Richard Henry Jesse, LL. D., president of the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, is a native of Lancaster county, Va., March 1, 1853, his birthplace being the birthplace and early home of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. The place is still the family homestead.

Professor Jesse comes of English and Welsh ancestors, who settled in Virginia at an early day, his maternal grandfather, a famous Baptist clergyman, being a soldier of the war of 1812. His father was reared in King and Queen counties, Va., where, and in Lancaster county, he was a well-known merchant and farmer. The boy received his preparatory education in Lancaster county at an academy founded by his father, the building for which was erected on his own land. Later Jesse was sent to the Hanover Academy, at that time the oldest and best fitting school in Virginia. Thence he went to the University of Virginia, graduating with distinction in 1875. The next year he returned to Hanover Academy as instructor, chiefly in French and in mathematics. For the next two years he was principal of an endowed high school in Princess Anne, Md., resigning that position to read law. Being unanimously recommended for the position of dean of the academic department of the University of Louisiana, however, he determined to give up his entire time and energy to the upbuilding of his department. In the face of

strenuous opposition from those interested in other institutions, and in spite of the apathy of the legislature and the city council, he achieved brilliant success in building up the academic department. He was largely instrumental in effecting a consolidation between the universities of Louisiana and Tulane. The consolidation was effected in June, 1884, and Professor Jesse was appointed senior professor of Latin in the fall of that year. For seven years he occupied that chair, serving also as one of the original trustees of the Howard Memorial Library, one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in the South.

Without solicitation on his part, Professor Jesse was offered the presidency of the University of Missouri, accepting the position on January 19, 1891, and being inaugurated in June. In January of the following year the buildings were destroyed by fire, and since 1892 about \$700,000 have been expended in the work of reconstruction. It is said that during the first four years of his administration the legislature gave to the university more money than was ever given by any State to any educational institution within an equal space of time. He has not only brought the departments of the university to a high degree of perfection, but has been especially successful in fostering secondary education in Missouri.

In 1893 Professor Jesse was appointed by the National Educational Association a member of the committee of ten, whose report on secondary schools has become justly famous. In June, 1897, he was made chairman of the section of Higher Education for 1898 in the National Educational Association. On accepting his resignation in June, 1891, Tulane University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., which it had previously given to no one but President G. W. Custis Lee.

Dr. Jesse is an open-communion Baptist. In July, 1882, he was married to Addie Henry Polk, of Princess Anne, Md. Her family

(Scotch-Irish) came from Ireland more than a century and a half ago and settled on the lower part of the eastern shore of Maryland, and the family homestead has been handed down from father to son for more than one hundred and fifty years.

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN.

William Babcock Weeden, manufacturer, 158 Waterman street, Providence, R. I., was born in Bristol, that State, September 1, 1834. He received his higher education at Brown University, but commenced his mercantile career in a counting-house at quite an early age. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he became second lieutenant in the 2d R. I. Battery, being promoted to captain of Battery C, R. I. L. A. He participated in the battle of the First Bull Run, the siege of Yorktown and the engagement at Hanover Court House; was chief of artillery of the first division, fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill, and resigned in August, 1862, to return to business life.

Mr. Weeden's long and honorable business career commenced as a clerk for Bradford & Taft, wool dealers, in 1851, he becoming a partner of the firm in 1856. In 1852 they began the manufacture of fancy cassimeres at Waterford, Mass., their mills having been established in 1812 by W. & D. D. Farnum. This establishment was destroyed by fire in the 70's. In 1864 the firm of Taft, Weeden & Co. was formed, business being established and incorporated as the Weybosset Mills, Providence, R. I. In May, 1899, the corporation was merged into the American Woolen Co., under the management of William M. Wood—the above being the first consolidation of this textile industry. Mr. Weeden is agent of the Weybosset plant, which is devoted to the manufacture of fancy worsteds and cassi-

meres. He is quite well known as an author on economic and historical subjects, as witness his "Morality of Prohibitory Liquor Laws" (Boston, 1875); "Social Law of Liberty" (Boston, 1882); and "Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789," (2 vols.; Boston, 1890).

NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank, merchant, Chicago, was born at Sodus, N. Y., in 1829. He was apprenticed to a bricklayer at the age of fifteen, and completed his apprenticeship at Rochester, N. Y. Shortly after this he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a flour mill, and at the end of six months became a partner in the business. In 1855 he removed to Chicago and established himself in the grain commission business, for ten years being the Western agent for David Dows & Co., of New York. During this time he became financially interested in the lard and oil refinery of Smedley, Peck & Co., which four years later suffered the loss of its valuable plant by fire. In 1870 the firm built its present refinery at a cost of more than \$80,000. Some two years later Mr. Smedley sold his interest, and afterward Mr. Peck withdrew from the business, their places being taken by Messrs. W. H. Burnet and Joseph Sears, the firm name changing to N. K. Fairbank & Co.

JOHN FRYER.

John Fryer, LL. D., professor of Oriental languages and literature, University of California, Oakland, was born in Hythe, Kent, England, August 6, 1839. He was educated at Highbury College, London, and in 1861, the year after graduating, was appointed principal of St. Paul's College, Hong Kong. After holding that position for two years he removed

to Peking, China, to accept the chair of English language and literature in the Tung-Wen College at that place. This he filled from 1863 to 1865; was head-master of the Anglo-Chinese School, Shanghai, 1865-67, and for twenty-nine years (1867-96) head of the department for the translation into Chinese of foreign scientific works, with headquarters at the Imperial Government arsenal, Shanghai.

Since 1896 Professor Fryer has filled his present chair at the University of California. His wife was formerly Miss Anna E. Nelson, A. M., a professor of Alfred University, New York, and from this institution he received his degree of LL. D. He has been highly honored by the Chinese government, which, in 1872, conferred upon him the third degree of the brevet civil rank. By imperial command of July, 1899, he obtained the first rank of the third degree of the order of the Double Dragon. There are, in fact, few Americans who are more widely or favorably known in the Chinese Empire than Professor Fryer.

ALBERT C. HALE.

Albert C. Hale, A. M., E. M., Ph. D., expert chemist and mining engineer; secretary of the American Chemical Society and head teacher of the Physical Science, Boys' High School, address, 551 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 2, 1845. He was graduated from the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1869, and subsequently obtained from the same institution the degrees of A. M. and E. M. He also studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, from which institution he received the degree Ph. D. in 1880. From 1873 to 1877 he was vice-principal of the high school in Jersey City, N. J., acting during this period as State educational commissioner to the Centennial Exposition. In 1880 he removed to Colorado, where for three years

he held the position of president of the State School of Mines. He was then called to Brooklyn as head teacher of the physical science department in the high school for boys. He was vice-president of the American Chemical Society in 1889 and since that year has been its secretary. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of various other scientific bodies.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

John D. Davis, Ph. D., D. D., professor of Semitic philology and Old Testament history in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 5, 1854. In 1879 he graduated from the Princeton University and in 1883 from the Theological Seminary, receiving from the former institution the degrees of Ph. D. and D. D. He also spent several years abroad in the universities of Bonn and Leipzig, 1879-80 at the former and 1884-86 at the latter. Since the last named year he has taught in the Old Testament department of the seminary. Mr. Davis is the author of "Genesis and Semitic Tradition" (1894) and "A Dictionary of the Bible" (1898).

ENOS P. BAKER.

Enos P. Baker, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Modesto, Cal., was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., on the 20th of December, 1856. He graduated from the Lake Forest (Ill.) University in 1882, and then pursued a three-years' course in the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Mr. Baker's first charge was as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Midland, Mich., and he subsequently engaged in the work of the ministry at different points in Illinois, Colorado and California. In 1894 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Del Norte, Colo., and also entered

into active work in connection with the College of the Southwest, at that place. As treasurer and president of the institution, assisted by his wife who was principal of the academic department, he materially advanced the interests of this college. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker resigned in June, 1898, when the former was called to his present charge in Modesto.

CARO O. BAKER.

Caro O. Baker, educator, Modesto, Cal., graduated from the Lake Forest (Ill.) University in 1882 and engaged for a number of years in teaching in Iowa and in Chicago. In the school years 1893-98, while her husband, Professor Enos P. Baker, was identified with the Presbyterian church and College of the Southwest, at Del Norte, Colo., she was principal of the academy and made a high reputation for untiring and efficient work as an educator.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C., was born in Augusta, Me., February 11, 1833. When sixteen years old he entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1853. Immediately after completing his college course he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, at Bangor, Me., and later attended a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in his native State and began the practice of law in Augusta, in 1856, in partnership with his uncle, Hon. Benjamin A. G. Fuller, with whom he was also associated in the editorship of the Age, then one of the leading Democratic papers of the State. In 1856 he was elected to the common council of Augusta, of which body he became president, serving also as city solicitor. Before the

close of 1856 he removed to Chicago. He was a member of the convention called for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Illinois in 1861; was elected to the State legislature in 1862, serving one term; and was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1888 he was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland, to succeed Hon. Morrison R. Waite.

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON.

Ernest Cushing Richardson, A. M., Ph. D., librarian of Princeton University, New Jersey, was born in Woburn, Mass., February 9, 1860. He graduated from Amherst College, in 1880, and three years later from the Hartford Theological Seminary. After his graduation from the latter, in 1883, he was librarian and held a professorship until 1890, when he assumed his present duties at the Princeton University. Both Amherst and Princeton have conferred degrees of A. M. upon him (1883, 1896) and Washington and Jefferson (1887), Ph. D.

Professor Richardson has been prominently identified with the American Library Association (vice-president) and the New Jersey Library Association (president). As an author he is known for his writings on historical, bibliographical and critical subjects, having made a special study of topics relating to American history and the Church Fathers.

JOHN B. CASSODAY.

John B. Cassoday, lawyer and jurist, Madison, Wis., was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 7, 1830. After graduating from the academy at Alfred, N. Y., he entered upon a special course of study at Michigan University, read law at Wellsborough, Pa., and attended a course of lectures at the Albany

Law School. In 1857 he went to Wisconsin and entered the law office of Hon. H. S. Conger, Janesville, where he completed his studies. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of Bennett, Cassoday & Gibbs, which continued for seven years; was later head of the law firms of Cassoday & Merrill and Cassoday & Carpenter. In 1864 he was elected a member of the State legislature and in 1876 was again a member of the Wisconsin assembly, during the latter term serving as speaker. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1864 and 1880. In the latter year, the death of Chief Justice Ryan created a vacancy in the Supreme court of Wisconsin and Chief Justice Cole, who had served upon the Supreme bench for more than twenty-five years, was elevated to the chief justiceship. Governor William E. Smith appointed Mr. Cassoday to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Cole, and in the spring of 1881 he was elected to the office which he held by appointment, serving thus until 1895, when he was made chief justice.

OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS WHITE.

Octavius Augustus White, A. M., M. D., LL. D., New York City, is a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born on the 8th of February, 1826. He was prepared for college at the Academy of Henry M. Bruns, LL. D., entering the College of Charleston, S. C., from which he graduated with honor in 1845. During the following year he began the study of medicine, attending lectures at the South Carolina Medical College and receiving his degree of M. D., in 1848. After traveling abroad for two years to engage in professional study and investigation, he returned to Charleston and commenced the practice of medicine, in which he continued so actively and successfully that he became one of the most prominent physicians in Charleston.

Dr. White was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate army and served in the field to the end of the Civil war. As an expert in the treatment of yellow fever he was ordered by the war department in Richmond to proceed to the relief of Wilmington, N. C., in 1862, and to investigate and report upon the origin and character of the epidemic, as that city had been visited by an appalling visitation of the disease. Dr. White also volunteered for the relief of Savannah, Ga., in 1876, when that city was visited by yellow fever, rendering in both of these instances most signal and conspicuous service. He became a resident of New York City in 1865 and long engaged in active practice, but for some years past his services have been in demand chiefly as a consulting physician.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

Alonzo B. Cornell, twenty-fifth governor of the State of New York, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., January 22, 1832. He is the eldest son of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, the associate of Professor Morse in the development of the telegraph and the eminent philanthropist whose name is so linked with the highest advancement of the Empire State. Young Cornell was educated at the Ithaca Academy and in the practical duties of a telegraph operator. After more than twenty years of active experience in all the various grades of the service, from operator to general superintendent, in 1868 Mr. Cornell was elected a director of the Western Union Telegraph company, which position he has held continuously to the present time. For the past twenty-five years he has been a member of its executive committee, and since 1883 chairman of the law committee; was senior vice-president for seven years and in 1875 was the acting president.

Aside from his continuous telegraphic ser-

vice, Governor Cornell has been extensively interested and occupied in the management of various railway and steamboat enterprises in the United States and South America. He has had large experience as a national bank dictator and officer, as well as in life insurance corporations. He is the president of the Cornell Public Library at Ithaca, and has been one of the trustees of Cornell University from its foundation in 1865.

Mr. Cornell became affiliated with the Republican party at its original formation, and has ever since exerted potent influence in its counsels, both local and general. For many years he was chairman of the New York Republican State committee, until elected governor in 1870 by a majority of more than forty thousand over his leading opponent. His management of the Republican campaign in 1872, resulting in the re-election of President Grant, won him eminent repute as a sagacious and efficient political organizer. He was one of the New York State delegates-at-large to the Republican National conventions of 1876 and 1880, was a member of the Republican National Executive committee from 1876 to 1880, and has been a member of the Union League Club since 1867.

As supervisor of Ithaca, New York State Capitol commissioner, speaker of the assembly, surveyor of customs for the port of New York, and United States naval officer, Mr. Cornell rendered notable service as a public official, but the most noteworthy record of his life has been made as governor of New York and as a manager of the affairs of Cornell University and the Western Union Telegraph company.

KINSLEY TWINING.

Kinsley Twining, D. D., L. H. D., Morristown, N. J., and The Evangelist, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, was born in West Point, N. Y., July 18, 1832. He graduated

from Yale College in 1853 and from the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. From Yale he obtained his title of D. D., while Hamilton conferred upon him that of L. H. D. He has served as pastor in Hinsdale, Mass., San Francisco, Cal., Cambridge, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Within the past twenty years, however, he has devoted himself chiefly to literary work in connection with the religious press. From 1880 he has been literary editor of the *New York Independent*, and since May, 1899, has held the same position on the staff of the *New York Evangelist*. He is one of the founders of the Reform Club, and is identified with the Century and University clubs of New York City.

SETH SCOTT BISHOP.

Seth Scott Bishop, M. D., LL. D., Chicago, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., on February 7, 1852. He was educated in the Pooler Institute, Beloit College, University of the City of New York and the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, from which last named institution he graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1876. Dr. Bishop is widely known as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat; is professor in the Illinois Medical College and the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, the South Side and the West Side Free dispensaries, the Illinois Hospital and Dispensary, and consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital, to the Physiological School of the University of Chicago, to the Silver Cross Hospital, of Joliet, etc. He is also one of the editors of "The North American Practitioner" and the "Laryngoscope," and author of a standard and richly illustrated work on "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat and Their Accessory Cavities," as well as of numerous papers and monographs on medical subjects.

NATHAN G. KING.

Nathan G. King, retired lawyer and scholar, Brooklyn, Mich., is a native of the town of Nassau, N. Y. He was educated in the district school houses of this locality, and during his early manhood was a lumber merchant at Albany, N. Y. After being admitted to the bar there he was appointed first assistant postmaster general by President Fillmore, serving thus from 1851 to 1853. During that period he enjoyed the friendship of such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Benton, and his recollections of men and events are clear and interesting. In the War of the Rebellion he served on the staff of General McClellan and General Sedgwick, with the rank of colonel. Colonel King was offered promotion in the army, but declined the honor on the ground that he was not a graduate of West Point and had received no regular military education. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican by a large majority, while all the rest of his ticket was defeated. He is known as the author of the charter of the Northern Pacific R. R.; Hon. Jacob M. Howard being chairman of the committee in the Senate, a personal friend, he had no difficulty in putting it through Congress. Of late years he has devoted himself to the collection and reading of rare old volumes, his library being now one of the largest and most valuable in Michigan. As his memory is quite encyclopedic, the world's history, day and date, is as familiar as his own days.

JOSHUA S. SALMON.

Joshua S. Salmon, counsellor-at-law and member of Congress, Boonton, Morris county, N. J., was born in Schooley's Mountain, in that county, on the 2d of February, 1846. He was educated principally at seminaries located at Charlottesville, N. Y., and in his native town.

After teaching school for a time he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in March, 1873. In this year he was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1875 to that of New Jersey, and afterward as a counsellor-at-law of the latter State. In 1894 he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Salmon has been a resident of Boonton since 1874. For six years he was a member of its common council, and in 1877 was elected to the New Jersey legislature. In 1878 he was a candidate for county clerk and in 1883 a Democratic candidate for State Senator. In November, 1898, he was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the fourth district of New Jersey.

Mr. Salmon has a large practice, maintaining two offices—one at Boonton and the other at Morristown, the county seat. For nearly twenty years, previous to his election to Congress, he has served as a prominent legal official of the county, being counsel for Morris county from 1880 to 1893 and prosecutor of the pleas from 1893 to 1898. He has also been identified with various public enterprises, having served as director of the Boonton national bank from its organization in 1895 to the present time.

ELLWOOD C. NASH.

Ellwood C. Nash, A. M., S. T. D., president of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.; was born in Mamuchy, N. J., March 31, 1855. He was educated at the Bay City high school; Curry's Seminary, Newton, Ia.; Lombard University, from which he graduated in 1875 and received the degree of A. M. in 1878, and Tufts College (class of 1878; S. T. D., 1891). He was a settled pastor over a congregation in Stamford, Conn., from 1878-81; at Newtonville, Mass., 1881-84; at Akron, O., 1884-91; at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1891-95, and since the

latter year has been president of Lombard University.

ALBERT HENRY WALKER.

Albert Henry Walker, patent lawyer, 105 Broadway, Manhattan, New York; born in Fairfax, Vt., November 25, 1844; received a common school education, and graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1877. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1891-92. He has been non-resident lecturer on patent



law in Cornell University since 1889; and in the University of Michigan since 1896. As a lawyer he has argued important cases in nineteen different States, and is the author of "Walker on Patents," the first edition of which was published in 1883, the second in 1889 and the third in 1895, and which is in general use as leading law book on that subject.

CARL HERING.

Carl Hering, consulting electrical engineer, No. 929 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is a son of the famous Dr. Constantine Hering,

who is considered one of the ablest exponents of homeopathy in his time and a founder of that school of medicine in America. Our subject was born in Philadelphia on the 29th of March, 1860, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880 and from the Polytechnikum, Darmstadt, Germany, in 1884. In his early manhood he taught in the University of Pennsylvania, and after the post-graduate course at Darmstadt was chief engineer at a large electrical factory in Germany. Since 1888 he has been practicing chiefly as a consulting electrical engineer and expert in Philadelphia. He has served as a member of the jury of awards at five international exhibitions and was one of the representatives of the government of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He has been vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering, and since 1893 has been compiling a department published weekly in the *Electrical World*, known as the "Digest," which is a summary of all electrical literature published during the week. He is also the author of several books on electrical subjects, which have been well received.

WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

William Hayes Ward, A. M., LL. D., D. D., editor of the *Independent*, New York City; was born in Abington, Mass., June 25, 1835. He graduated from Amherst College in 1856 and obtained from this institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. D.; Rutgers College and the University of New York have also conferred upon him the degree of D. D. In 1859 he graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary, also pursuing a course in the Yale Scientific School. He entered the ministry as pastor of the Congregational church at Oskaloosa, Kan., and as an educator has taught the sciences at the Ithaca (N. Y.) Free Academy and in Beloit (Wis.) College. He has also

served as professor of Latin in Ripon College, Wis. Since 1871 he has held the chief editorial chair of the *New York Independent*, and is known as an Oriental archaeologist, especially in Assyriology. He has been president of the American Oriental Society and was director of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia, and his writings in the Eastern field of archaeology are widely known.

MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY.

Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, financier, ex-mayor of Hartford and ex-governor of Connecticut, was born in East Haddam, that State, December 26, 1837. He received his education in his native town and at Hartford, Yale College conferring the degree of A. M. upon him in 1890. In early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Brooklyn, N. Y., but returned to Hartford in 1872, and has since resided there. He has been president of the United States bank and of the Aetna Life Insurance company, his father, E. A. Bulkeley, having at one time also been at the head of the latter organization. Mr. Bulkeley served as mayor of Hartford from 1880 to 1888 and was honored with the governorship from 1889 to 1893. He has been president of the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution, and is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Foreign Wars, Mayflower Society, G. A. R., and the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

THOMAS D. LEWIS.

Thomas D. Lewis, lawyer, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in that city September 15, 1865. He obtained his degree of B. S. from the University of Utah in 1886, that of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1891. In 1887 he was appointed deputy county recorder

for Salt Lake county; has also been deputy collector of internal revenue for Utah, and in 1886 served as a member of the House in the first State legislature. He is now practicing law in Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH BLOUNT CHESHIRE, JR.

Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., was born at Tarborough, N. C., March 27, 1850. He received his higher education at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; taught for two years, practiced law six years; and was ordained a deacon April 21, 1878. He was ordained to the priesthood May 30, 1880, and was placed in charge of the following churches:

The Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, 1878-81; St. Peter's church, Charlotte, 1881-93. He was consecrated bishop coadjutor on the 15th of October, 1893, and became bishop of the diocese by the death of Bishop Lyman December 13, 1893.

W. J. McGEE.

Professor W. J. McGee, ethnologist in charge, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., was born in Dubuque county, Ia., April 17, 1853. His father was born in Ireland, of Scotch descent, and was a pioneer lead miner of Mineral Point, Ia., his mother, Martha Anderson, being a Kentuckian by birth and tracing her American ancestry from both Ireland and England. Both families were among the early settlers of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa. Our subject was himself a graduate of the pioneer school house, of the farm and the blacksmith shop; later studied Latin, higher mathematics and law, and became a land surveyor. In the early 70's engaged in a manufacturing enter-

prise at Farley, Ia., inventing and patenting several mechanical devices, chiefly improvements in agricultural implements. About this time he became interested in geology and archaeology, in 1877-81 making an amateur geological survey, covering 17,000 square miles, in Northeastern Iowa, being the most extensive survey ever made at private cost. From 1883 to 1893 he was in charge of the coastal plain operations of the United States geological survey; has compiled many geological maps and made personal surveys covering more than 300,000 square miles. He has published several volumes and many papers on geological and anthropological subjects. Among other work which he has accomplished has been the establishment of various new principles in glacial geology and general geology, as well as tracing the beginnings of agriculture, marriage, domestication of animals, etc., in the field of anthropology. In addition to his official position Professor McGee is non-resident professor of anthropology in the State University of Iowa, and was representative of the United States geological survey at the International Geologic Congress in Berlin, 1887; vice-president (acting president) American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897; president Anthropological Society of Washington, 1897-99; vice-president National Geographic Society, 1898-99, and vice-president Washington Academy of Sciences, 1899. He is a member of leading scientific and historical societies, being founder of the Columbia Historical Society and a founder and first editor of the Geological Society of America.

WILLIAM FLETCHER KING.

William Fletcher King, LL. D., president of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., was born near Zanesville, Ohio, December 20, 1830. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University

in 1857, and after finishing his college course he became a tutor in his alma mater, continuing thus for five years. In 1862 he resigned his position and accepted the chair of ancient languages in Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon. Upon the death of Professor Fellows, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the college and formally elected president in 1865, and still holds that office. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from the Illinois Wesleyan University; in 1887 that of LL. D. from his alma mater, and in the same year he received the same degree from the State University of Iowa.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Charles Dudley Warner, essayist and novelist, 57 Forest street, Hartford, Conn., was born in Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1820, and is one of the most prolific, versatile, entertaining and learned writers in the country. Although a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1856) and a practitioner for four years in Chicago, since the first year of the Civil war he has devoted his abilities to journalism and general literature. In 1861 he became editor of the Hartford Press, and in 1867 (upon consolidation) of the Hartford Press and Courant. Since 1884 he has been upon the editorial staff of Harper's Monthly; has edited "American Men of Letters" and "A Library of the World's Best Literature;" contributed liberally to the columns of the standard periodicals and written numerous books of biography, fiction, travel and other narrative. Among his works may be mentioned the following: "My Summer in a Garden," "Backlog Studies," "Mummies and Moslems (reissued as "My Winter on the Nile"), "Being a Boy," "Life of Washington Irving," "Captain John Smith, Sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," "On Horseback, a Tour in Virginia, North Carolina and Ten-

nessee, with Notes of Travel in Mexico and California," "A Little Journey in the World" (novel), "As We Were Saying," "The Golden House" (novel), "The Relation of Literature to Life," "That Fortune."

Mr. Warner is president of the American Social Science Association and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He is a member of the park commission, city of Hartford, and chairman of the State Sculpture commission; is much interested in prison reform and kindred movements and has been an occasional lecturer on educational and literary topics.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON.

Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, West Orange, N. J., was born in Alva, Ohio, February 11, 1847. At the age of twelve he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, and later learned telegraphy. He worked as operator at various places in the United States and Canada and invented many telegraphic appliances. He established a workshop at Newark, N. J., removing to Menlo Park, N. J., in 1876, and later to West Orange. His principal inventions are the telephone, phonograph and electric light.

JAMES ARTHUR EDGERTON.

James Arthur Edgerton, editorial staff, Denver (Colo.) News, was born in Plantsville, Ohio, January 30, 1869. He was educated in the Bartlett Academy, the Lebanon Normal School and Marietta College, all within the State of Ohio. While still in school he engaged in newspaper work, which he has since followed. In 1890 he removed to Nebraska. From its inception he was connected with the reform movement in that State, serving as chairman of the Populist State Central committee; secretary of the Populist National

committee and chief clerk of the Nebraska State Labor Bureau. In 1899 he removed to Denver to assume an editorial position on the staff of the News. Outside of his newspaper work Mr. Edgerton is well known as an author. He has written three books of poems and has contributed to the *Cosmopolitan*, *Arena*, *Youth's Companion* and other magazines and periodicals throughout the country.

WILLIAM ERNEST MASON.

William Ernest Mason, lawyer and State Senator, Chicago, Ill., was born in Franklinville, N. Y., July 7, 1850. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa. From 1865 to 1870 he taught school, during the last two years in Des Moines, Ia., and in 1870 began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, and was admitted to practice law at Des Moines. In 1872 he went to Chicago and has practiced law there ever since. In 1879 he was elected to the general assembly and in 1881 to the State Senate. He was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses and defeated for the Fifty-second; was elected to the State Senate in 1897, his term expiring March 3, 1903.

LOUIS KEMPF.

Louis Kempf, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., commandant Mare Island Navy Yard and Station, Oakland, Cal., was born near Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., October 11, 1841. He was educated in the private schools of his native place and then received the appointment of acting midshipman from Illinois. In September, 1857, he commenced his course at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and upon the breaking out of the Civil war in April, 1861, left it for active service. In the blockade off Charleston he served on

the "Vandalia," capturing the schooner "Henry Middleton" and taking it to New York. Rejoining the "Vandalia" in October, 1861, he was appointed acting master, participating in the engagement at Port Royal, S. C., in the following November. Subsequently he served on the flagship "Wabash" and other vessels on the coasts of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico until the conclusion of the Civil war. In May, 1862, he participated in the bombardment of Sewell's Point, Va., and since the rebellion has been successively advanced as follows: To lieutenant commander, July 26, 1866; commander, March 9, 1876; captain, May 19, 1891; rear admiral, March 3, 1899. From 1890 to 1893 he was president of the board of inspection, San Francisco, Cal.; 1893 to 1895, commanding the coast defense ship "Monterey"; 1895-96, member of the examining and retiring board, Washington, D. C.; October, 1896, to April, 1899, commanding the receiving ship "Independence," and since May, 1899, commandant of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Kempf was married July 16, 1873, to Miss Cornelia Reese Selby, of San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN DAVIS LONG.

John Davis Long, Secretary of the Navy in President McKinley's cabinet, Washington, D. C., is a native of Buckfield, Me., being born October 27, 1838. He received a common school education in his native place, an academic education at Hebron, the neighboring town, and a collegiate education at Harvard. For two years after leaving college he held the position as principal of Westford Academy, then entered the Harvard Law School and completed his legal studies in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler and Sidney Bartlett, in Boston. Admitted to the bar, in 1861, he began the practice of law in his native

town and in 1862 became a partner of Stillman B. Allen. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1875 to 1879, the last three years as speaker. He was lieutenant governor of the State in 1879 and governor from 1880-82, declining a re-election. He was elected a representative from Massachusetts to the Forty-eighth and re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses. He then returned to the practice of his profession and was thus employed when he was appointed by President McKinley, in 1897, to fill the responsible post of Secretary of the Navy.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank, New York City, was born in Troy, N. Y., September 9, 1841. His father, Joseph Ferris Simmons, was for nearly half a century a successful merchant of his native city, and our subject grew to manhood in the midst of refined and refining influences. At the Troy Academy and a private institute in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, he was prepared for Williams College, from which he graduated in 1862. He was also a student at the Albany Law School, and graduated at that institution in the class of 1863.

At the May term of the State Supreme Court, held that year, Mr. Simmons was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice in the city of Troy. There he continued until his removal to New York City, in 1867. His remarkable financial abilities, however, soon became so evident that the old established banking house of Grant & Co. received him into partnership and, for a period of five years, his association with the firm was continued. In 1872 he was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health, but after a rest of more than a year, passed principally in the South, in 1874 he returned to the financial circles of Wall street. He so increased his

reputation within the succeeding decade, as a conservative, able and broad-minded financier, than when the panic of 1884 occurred, forcing the president of the stock exchange into bankruptcy and thereby, under the rules of that body, creating a vacancy in that office, Mr. Simmons was selected for the presidency of the largest majority ever accorded a candidate. His incumbency of the office for two successive terms was so satisfactory that the members requested him to allow his name to be presented a third time; but he declined.

In 1886 he retired from business again, traveling abroad with his family and spending more than a year in Europe. In 1888, soon after his return, he was elected president of the Fourth National bank, and since that time, under his management, it has attained a mark second to none in the metropolis for enterprise and stability. Its aggregate deposits are more than \$30,000,000—double what they were when he assumed the presidency. He was especially prominent in averting the depressing influences following the hoarding of specie in 1892 and 1893, which resulted in the money panic of the latter year.

Although Mr. Simmons is personally acquainted with the leading statesmen of this country—being an intimate friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden—he has never entered the political field as a practical worker or as a seeker for preferment. More than once he has been called in consultation by the national leaders of the Democracy and his name has been mentioned in connection with the mayoralty of the metropolis and the governorship of the State. He has served as a commissioner of education for New York City, from 1881 to 1890, when he was chosen president of the board of education, an office which he held for five successive terms. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in June, 1885.

Mr. Simmons is a Free Mason of the highest rank, and in 1883 he was unanimously

chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He is also a member of such clubs as the University, Riding, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Players', Tuxedo, Lawyers' and New York Athletic and of such societies as the St. Nicholas and New England. As has been pithily stated, "a man of serious aims, shrewd in business, broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, conscious of the dignity of life, these are the traits which shine in his character and make him an object of universal esteem."

CHARLES HENRY HACKLEY.

Charles Henry Hackley, lumberman and philanthropist, Muskegon, Mich., was born in Michigan City, Ind., January 3, 1837. In



early boyhood he removed to Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., where for a time he attended the public schools, but at the age of fifteen he was obliged to commence work as a laborer in the building of the plank roads being constructed in that vicinity. In 1856 he worked his passage on a schooner to Muskegon and since that time has been a resident of the city. At first he was employed as a common

laborer in a lumber mill, then was advanced successively to be foreman and book-keeper, subsequently purchasing an interest in the business of one of the largest mills in that section of the country. He early took an active part in the development of the educational institutions and public parks and has donated not far from half a million dollars in the construction of public edifices and in city improvements. He bought an entire square in the heart of Muskegon, removed all the buildings from it and gave nearly \$100,000 toward its beautifying. In the center is a military monument which alone cost \$27,000. In 1898 he placed at his own expense, around the soldiers and sailors' monument, statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut. In the execution of these beautiful works of art he paid the sculptors some \$25,000. He has also given \$200,000 for the establishment of the public library, \$100,000 for a manual training school and endowed it with the same amount. Mr. Hackley has served on the school board for a period of fifteen years and was elected a regent of the Michigan State University. He resigned the latter position, however, for want of time to properly attend to its duties. During his residence of more than forty years in Muskegon, Mr. Hackley has been connected with nearly all of its educational, manufacturing and financial interests of importance and is a marked example of a man who has liberally returned to the public the fortune which he has made in its midst.

ALBERT HUNTINGTON CHESTER.

Albert Huntington Chester, professor of chemistry and mineralogy, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., November 22, 1843; graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in 1868 with the degree of M. E. In 1870 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Hamilton

College, Clinton, N. Y., which position he held until 1891, when he was appointed to the chair which he now occupies. He obtained the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia College in 1878 and Sc. D. from Hamilton College in 1892. Professor Chester is the author of the following well known works: "Dictionary of the Names of Minerals" and "Catalogue of Minerals with their Chemical Composition and Synonyms."

HENRY NEWBEGIN.

Henry Newbegin, lawyer, Defiance, Ohio, was born in Pownal, Cumberland county, Me., graduating from Bowdoin College in 1857. He afterward removed to Ohio and was superintendent of the public schools of Bryan for four years. From 1867, for a period of twenty years, he was United States commissioner for the northern district of Ohio, and for twelve years was general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., for northern Ohio and for the State of Indiana. For the same length of time he was also a director in the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Railroad Co. Since 1886 Mr. Newbegin has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College.

JAMES MONROE TAYLOR.

James Monroe Taylor, D. D., LL. D., president of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Brooklyn, August 5, 1848. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester, class of '68, and of the Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he obtained the degree of D. D. From Rutgers College he obtained the degree of LL. D. After leaving college he engaged in the work of the ministry, serving as pastor of the Baptist church in South Norwalk, Conn., for nine years, and of the Fourth Baptist church, Providence, R. I., for four years. Since 1886 he has been president

of Vassar College, having also served on the committee of ten of the National Educational Association and on the educational committee of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

JOHN C. HEMMETER.

John C. Hemmeter, M. D., Ph. D., 1734 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md., practicing physician and musical composer, was born in that city, April 25, 1864; educated in its public schools; at the Royal Gymnasium, Wiesbaden, Germany; Baltimore City College, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. He received his degree of M. D. from the latter, in 1884, and Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1895. Dr. Hemmeter has held the following positions: physician to Bay View Hospital, Baltimore; consultant to the University of Maryland hospitals; director of the clinical laboratory and clinical professor of medicine, University of Maryland (present chair). In practice his specialty is the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines, and he is the author of elaborate works on "Diseases of the Stomach" and "The Organic Diseases of the Digestive Organs." He is the composer of "Hygiea," a cantata for male voices, with full orchestra; also orchestral music adapted to the XXIII Psalm and many pieces for the voice and piano.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORBES.

John Franklin Forbes, A. M., Ph. D., president of John B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida, was born in Middlesex, Yates county, N. Y., June 13, 1853. In 1878 he graduated from the University of Rochester, N. Y., from which he later received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. Previous to his graduation he had enjoyed a number of years' experience as

a teacher at the Middlebury (N. Y.) Academy and as professor of the Castile (N. Y.) Union School. He then spent a year in travel and in study at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig and in the city of Paris. After his graduation he was principal of the Mt. Morris high school, professor of Latin and Greek in the State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y., and (since 18—) president of the John B. Stetson University.

G. NORMAN LIEBER.

G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; was born in Columbia, S. C., May 21, 1837. He received his education at the South Carolina University, from which he graduated in 1856, and at the Harvard Law School (class of 1859). After engaging in practice for a short time he entered the Union army in 1861 as first lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry, being appointed major and judge advocate in 1862. He served in the Army of the Potomac and in the Department of the Gulf, receiving during the war period three brevets for gallantry and meritorious services. Since the war of the Rebellion he has been on duty as judge advocate of several departments, having been in charge of the judge advocate general's office since 1884. In 1895 he was appointed judge advocate general. He served as professor of law at the United States Military Academy, 1878-82. He is the author of "Remarks on the Army Regulations and Executive Regulations in General" and "The Use of the Army in Aid of the Civil Power."

FREDERICK ROBIE.

Frederick Robie, ex-governor of Maine and now president of the First National bank of Portland; was born in Gorham, Me., August 12, 1822. He received an academic education

in his native town and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1841. He then removed to Thomas county, Ga., where he taught for some time in an academy but afterward took a medical course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and from 1844-56 practiced his profession in Biddeford, Me. He afterward removed to Waldoboro, where he continued in practice for a number of years and then returned to Gorham. During the Civil war he served as paymaster in the United States army and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was a member of the State legislature for ten terms, speaker in 1872 and 1876; member of the Senate, 1886-87, served for four years as member of the executive council of the State and governor in 1883-87. In 1872 he was a member of the National Republican convention and has served as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition and on the directory of several large financial institutions. He has also been commander of the Department of Maine, G. A. R., and has been master of the Maine State Grange for eight years.

HERBERT FULWILER ROBINSON.

Herbert Fulwiler Robinson, civil engineer, Phoenix, Ariz., was born in Lexington, McLean county, Ill., June 7, 1865, and was educated in Milwaukee, Wis. After leaving school he engaged in various clerical and mercantile pursuits and in 1887 located in Phoenix, Ariz. He had already received a training as a civil engineer and became interested professionally in the great irrigation system of the Salt River valley, in the construction and maintenance of which he has been prominent. He has been identified with the National Guard of Arizona for the past ten years, having ascended through all the grades from private to adjutant general (rank of brigadier general). He has served upon the staff of five governors and

is among the most prominent figures in military circles in Arizona. For three terms he has served as president of the Arizona Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

LUTHER BURBANK.

Luther Burbank, naturalist and originator of new fruits and flowers, Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Cal., was born in Lancaster, Worcester county, Mass., March 7, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and academy of the latter place, lived on a farm in his boyhood and after leaving school devoted much time to pattern-making and wood-turning. Outside of these practical occupations, however, he spent all his spare moments in the study and investigation of nature, especially as relating to plant life. In 1875 he located at Santa Rosa and soon after established his experimental farms, from which, of late years, have issued so many new forms of vegetable life.

MORDECAI THOMAS ENDICOTT.

Mordecai Thomas Endicott, rear admiral and chief of the bureau of yards and docks, U. S. N., 1330 R street N. W., Washington, D. C., was born at May's Landing, Atlantic county, N. J. He received his early education at the parochial school of the Presbyterian church and from private instructors, in his native town. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., graduating from it, in 1868, with the degree of C. E. At first he practiced his profession in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but his liking for the navy induced him to apply for service in that department of the government. On July 13, 1874, he was commissioned a civil engineer in the United States Navy and has served continuously since. He has been connected with various public works, yards and

stations, and has advanced, grade by grade, to his present position. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the Nicaragua canal commission, of which Colonel William Ludlow, U. S. A., was then president, the object of the commission being to examine and report upon the feasibility, permanence and cost of the project. On April 4, 1898, he was appointed chief of the bureau of yards and docks, with the rank of rear admiral.

EDWARD OSGOOD OTIS.

Edward Osgood Otis, M. D., Boston, Mass., was born at Rye, N. H., October 29, 1848, being educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College and Harvard Medical School. He obtained his medical degree in 1877, having previously had an experience as teacher in the Cambridge high school. Dr. Otis has served as president of the American Climatological Association and has been connected with various medical societies and hospitals. His literary labors have usually taken the form of papers read before societies dealing with subjects relating to tuberculosis and climate.

JOHN GILMORE JOHNSON.

John Gilmore Johnson, attorney-at-law and politician, Peabody, Kansas, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 22, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, was for a time employed in the house-building trade, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. In 1877 he removed to Kansas, locating at Peabody, which town has been his home since. For twenty years Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Democratic State committee of Kansas and for eight years has served upon the National committee. In 1899 he served as acting chairman of the latter organization. He has long been connected with

the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America, being its general attorney from 1895 to 1899. In 1896 he was vice-president and in 1897 president of the National Fraternal Congress.

LUCIUS NATHAN LITTAUER.

Lucius Nathan Littauer, manufacturer and Congressman from the twenty-second district, Gloversville, N. Y., was born in that place, January 20, 1859. Is particularly identified with the history and progress of Gloversville. He graduated from Harvard College, in the class of 1878, and was soon afterward employed by his father, Nathan Littauer, in his great glove manufactory at that point. Succeeding to the business in 1882, he has proved to be a man of active public spirit, one of his beneficencies being the founding of the Nathan Littauer Hospital. He is a director of several banks in New York, Gloversville and other business and financial corporations.

Mr. Littauer was a Republican member of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses and was renominated to the Fifty-seventh. He has served upon such committees as manufactures, and coinage, weights and measures, appropriations, and has been a practical and valuable member of the house.

JUSTIN DEWITT BOWERSOCK.

Justin Dewitt Bowersock, manufacturer, banker and Congressman, Lawrence, Kans., was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 19, 1842. Was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at an early age removed to Iowa City, Ia., and engaged in various occupations of a mercantile nature. In 1877 he located in Lawrence and has since then been most active in advancing its industrial, financial and public interests. For two terms

(1881-85) he served as mayor of the city; was a member of the lower house of the State legislature in 1887-89; in 1895 was elected to the State Senate and in 1898 was chosen by his Republican constituents as a representative from the second congressional district. He has always been a power in the financial and industrial projects which have done so much to advance the best interests of the community in which he has so long resided. He was the prime mover in building the dam across the Kansas river, at Lawrence, which created the greatest water power in that section of the country; for years served as president of the Lawrence Commercial Club and is now at the head of the Lawrence National bank, Lawrence Gas and Electric Light company, Bowersock Milling company, Kansas Water company, Lawrence Iron works, Griffin Ice company and Merchants' Athletic Association. Mr. Bowersock is also president of the board of trustees of Plymouth Congregational church, having long been a member of that denomination.

ALCEE FORTIER.

Alcée Fortier, professor of Romance languages in Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans; was born in St. James parish, La., June 5, 1856. He was educated under private tutors, at Romain's Classical and Commercial School, and the University of Virginia. After leaving school he studied law and worked for a short time as a clerk in a commercial house in New Orleans, but he soon abandoned the mercantile world and gave his entire mind to the cause of education. In 1888 he was elected a member of the State board of education, holding that position eight years, and in 1897 he became a member of the city board of civil service commissioners for a term of eight years. He served as president of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1894; presi-

dent of the Modern Language Association of America in 1898, and is at the present time president of the Louisiana Historical Society (since 1894), president of the *Athénée Louisianais* (since 1892), president of the Catholic Winter School of America (since 1897). He has been a delegate of the Alliance Française of Paris since 1893 and was vice-president in 1899 of the American Dialect Society.

Professor Fortier belongs to one of the oldest colonial families of Louisiana and has endeavored to correct many of the alleged misrepresentations regarding the Creoles of Louisiana put forth by the novelist George W. Cable. His maternal grandfather, Valcour Aime, was the first sugar refiner in Louisiana and was well known for his wealth and philanthropy. He has written much regarding the dialects and history of Louisiana, notably his "Bits of Louisiana Folk-Lore," "Louisiana Studies," and "Louisiana Folk Tales." He has also written in French several works on French literature and history, and has edited a number of French text-books for colleges. He has also been a member of the advisory board of Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature" and the "World's Best Orations," and in 1896 received the decoration from the French government of *Officier d'Académie*.

ALFRED JENKINS SHRIVER.

Alfred Jenkins Shriver, attorney-at-law, Equitable building, Baltimore, Md., was born in that city June 5, 1867. He received his education at the Johns Hopkins University, of which he is a graduate, and from which, in 1891, he received the degree of A. B., together with the highest honors of the university; also of the law school of the University of Maryland, obtaining his degree of LL. B. in 1893 and ranking second in his class on graduation. In May of the latter year he was admitted to

the bar, and, after a year of travel, commenced the practice of his profession in Baltimore. He has done considerable professional work in the interests of corporations, being a director of several large companies in Baltimore as well as their legal representative; has also been prominently identified with several associations connected with Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Shriver has written many legal monographs, which have attracted favorable attention. Of formal opinions on points of law, which have been recognized as unusually sound and thorough, should be mentioned his opinion on the "Legal Status of the First Preferred Stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co.," published before the receivership of that corporation. The subsequent and famous litigation as to the status of this issue of stock, of which the Johns Hopkins University and the State of Maryland were large holders, bore testimony to the thoroughness and soundness of Mr. Shriver's previously published opinion thereon. In the important and leading case as to the limit of liability of savings banks for the payment of deposits, decided in the case of Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Murphy, 82 Md. 314, Mr. Shriver represented the bank, in whose favor the decision was rendered.

IRWIN CARSON CARLISLE.

Irwin Carson Carlisle, M. D., was born February 28, 1853, at Cleveland, Ohio; received his education in the public schools of that city, after which he engaged in the drug business until the year 1870, when he began the study of medicine, and after a four years' course at the medical department of Wooster University received the degree of M. D. from that institution in February, 1875. The following year he located at Glenville, Ohio (a suburb of Cleveland), where he has since been actively engaged in the general practice of his

profession. In addition to his being a member of the board of health since 1884, and for eighteen years physician to the poor for East Cleveland township, he is at the present time, and has been since its organization in 1890, attending physician to the Rainbow Cottage for Convalescent Children, a charitable institution conducted by the Society of King's Daughters. The doctor is a member of the Cleveland, of the Cuyahoga County and of the Ohio State Medical societies, besides being a frequent contributor to several of the leading medical journals of the day.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

Washington Matthews, M. D., LL. D., major of the United States Army, retired, Washington, D. C., was born in Killiney, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1843.



While an infant he was brought to America by his widowed father, Dr. Nicholas Blaney Matthews, who first settled in Wisconsin and later in Iowa. At Dubuque, in 1860, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and in May, 1864, graduated from the medical department, University of Iowa. In recogni-

tion of his philological studies Dr. Matthews received the degree of LL. D. from the same institution in 1880.

In 1864 he entered the United States service as acting assistant surgeon, serving until the close of the war; again entered the service in the summer of 1865, and became assistant surgeon in 1868; captain and assistant surgeon in 1871 and major and surgeon in 1880. He was assigned to different forts from Maine to California, and from 1884 to 1890 was on duty in the Army Medical Museum, Washington.

It was in 1865, while engaged with his duties as post surgeon, at Fort Union, Montana, and Fort Berthold, Dakota, that Dr. Matthews became intensely interested in the study of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, especially of the Arickarees, Hidatsas and Mandans. For the greater part of six years he carefully investigated their languages and ethnography, but, unfortunately, in 1871, his notes and manuscripts, the results of his labors, were destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding which he published several volumes upon the ethnography and philology of the Hidatsa Indians. His duties as surgeon, accompanying the regular troops in their various campaigns against hostile Indians, brought him in contact with tribes in California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and New Mexico. In 1884-90, also while on duty at the Army Medical Museum, he made two excursions to the Southwest on archaeological and ethnographic investigations. During all these years he has contributed many monographs and essays on ethnological and philological subjects, which have secured wide attention and scientific recognition.

Dr. Matthews is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Association of American Anatomists; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C., and other scientific soci-

eties; was president of the American Folk-Lore Society, 1896; vice-president of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society, 1894.

CHARLES S. HERNLY.

Charles S. Hernly, attorney-at-law and politician, New Castle, Ind., was born in Henry county, that State, on the 23d of September, 1856. He received his education in his native town and at the Quaker Academy, of Spiceland, Ind. Subsequently Mr. Hernly was a teacher for several years, and was admitted to the bar on November 30, 1879. Since becoming of age he has taken an active interest in local and State politics, and of late years has been an acknowledged leader of the Indiana Republicans, being especially prominent as an organizer. He began his political career in 1876 as a precinct committeeman, and it is said that his precinct is now the most perfectly organized of any in the United States. From 1880 to 1886 he served as clerk of the town of New Castle; 1886-90 as chairman of the Henry county committee; 1892-96 as clerk of Henry county, and in 1898 was chosen chairman of the State organization. Mr. Hernly has also been a sturdy and practical advocate of reform movements, having been especially identified with the county and township reform laws of Indiana.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

Charles Henry Davis, Captain, U. S. N., and superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 28, 1845. In 1864 he graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Newport, R. I. Served on the Mediterranean station, 1865-67; Brazil station, 1867-71; Pacific station, 1872-75. Was connected with various naval expeditions to all parts of the world for the determination of secondary meridians

of longitude, following the extension of submarine cable lines, 1877-84; home station, 1885. Commanded the "Saratoga" and cruising training squadron, 1886-88; the "Quinnibang," Mediterranean station, 1888-89, and was chief intelligence officer, Navy Department, 1889-93. Commanded the "Montgomery" on the home and West India stations and in Admiral Bence's squadron of evolution, 1894-96. Was member of the board of inspection and survey, 1896-97; superintendent of the naval observatory, 1897.

Captain Davis was lieutenant in 1868; lieutenant commander in 1869; commander in 1885, and was commissioned captain August 10, 1898. In the war with Spain he was in command of the auxiliary "Dixie," which was engaged in blockade duty, and effected the capture and received the surrender of the port and city of Ponce in the expedition to Puerto Rico.

GEORGE J. LEWIS.

George J. Lewis, publisher, Boise City, Idaho, was born in Watertown, Minn., March 28, 1861. He was educated in the university of that State, and has, since leaving college, been engaged in the publishing business. In 1893 he represented Blaine county in the Idaho legislature, and from 1897-98 was Secretary of State. In 1897 he received seventeen votes in the Idaho legislature for the United States senatorship.

JAMES HUTCHINS BAKER.

James Hutchins Baker, A. M., LL. D., president of the University of Colorado, Boulder, was born in Harmony, Me., October 13, 1848. He received his elementary education in the typical district school and at the age of eighteen was a teacher. In 1869 he entered Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., and during the four

years' course there pursued, on account of limited means, he was both student and pedagogue. Graduating in 1873 he was appointed principal of the Yarmouth (Me.) high school, and in 1875 resigned that position to become principal of the Denver (Colo.) high school. During his able administration of the affairs of the latter institution, covering a period of seventeen years, the attendance increased from fifty to seven hundred, and a magnificent building was erected.

In January, 1892, Mr. Baker accepted the presidency of the State University, receiving from his alma mater during the same year the degree of LL. D. Under his management the attendance has increased from 170 to 700, departments have been added, and the curriculum and equipment greatly broadened and improved.

During his residence in Denver he has been an active member of the State Teachers' Association (president in 1880), and in 1886 he was elected to the National Council of Education. In 1890 he was made chairman of the national committee on the relation of high schools to colleges, and in 1891 was chosen to the presidency of the National Council itself. He was one of the committee of ten which made the famous report on secondary education in the United States, and is the acknowledged originator of the scheme for such an investigation; is also the author of an elementary psychology, published in 1890, besides a large number of valuable papers and addresses.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY.

Edward Augustus Moseley, Secretary Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; was born in Newburyport, Mass.; was educated in the common and high schools of his native place and afterward shipped as a seaman in the East India trade. Mr. Moseley for many years was extensively engaged in

the Southern lumber trade with all countries. For many years he was a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, being alderman, councilman, etc., of his native city, and represented same in the general court of Massachusetts. Was president of the Mechanics' Exchange of Boston, president general of the American Irish Historical Society, as well as being honored with a vote of thanks from the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for "disinterested services in the cause of humanity." When the Interstate Commerce Commission was organized, in 1887, Mr. Moseley was chosen its secretary, and has held the office continuously. Member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, being descended on both sides from ancestry distinguished as officers in both the early Colonial wars and the Revolution.

OLIVER PERRY TEMPLE.

Oliver Perry Temple, author and retired lawyer, Knoxville, Tenn., was born in Greene county, that State, January 27, 1820. He received his higher education at Tusculum and Washington colleges, Tennessee, graduating from the latter in 1844. Having finished his professional studies he was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in the year following was a candidate for Congress against Andrew Johnson. He removed to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1848, and two years later was appointed by President Fillmore a member of the commission to negotiate treaties with the Indians who occupied the territory recently acquired from Mexico.

In 1860 Judge Temple was chosen an elector on the Bell-Everett ticket, representing the Knoxville district. He was appointed one of the chancellors of the State in 1866, holding that office for a period of twelve years. President Grant appointed him a visitor to West Point in 1874, and President Arthur

postmaster of Knoxville in 1881. For forty years he has been a trustee of the University of Tennessee, and at different times has been a director in several railroads and banks.

Since 1891 Judge Temple has been engaged in authorship, being at present employed on a work entitled "The Union Leaders of East Tennessee." He is also the author of the "Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan" (1897) and "East Tennessee and the Civil War" (1899).

THOMAS B. COX.

Thomas B. Cox, attorney-at-law and member of the Improvement company, Waco, Texas, was born in Sumpter county, Ala., October 14, 1848. He passed his early years at Greensboro, Ala., and, being the son of a prosperous merchant and farmer of that place, attended the common schools quite regularly until he was twelve years of age. He was a student at Howard College, Ala., until patriotic zeal led him into the Civil war, and at the close of that war he continued his studies at the universities of Mississippi and Virginia. He served in the Confederate army as a private soldier and sergeant major of the Sixth Mississippi, and after the battles around Nashville he was promoted to brevet captain, in which capacity he surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., following the fortunes of President Davis until the downfall of the Confederacy. He fought altogether nineteen battles, among them Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and the two days' engagement at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864. He was wounded three times and captured once, being imprisoned at Alton, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. After the war he continued his studies, pursuing a law course at the Virginia University, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, at Waco, Texas, where he is still a member of the bar. Major Cox has

never been a candidate for political office, but has repeatedly canvassed the State for the Democratic gubernatorial candidates. He has also been prominent in the improvement and settlement of Waco and McLennan county, Texas, and in the advancement of Baylor and the State universities; has been active in the promotion of the Cotton Belt and Waco & Sabine Pass railroads, the cotton manufacturing industry at Waco, and the now great project of opening and navigating the Brazos river from Velasco to Waco, Texas. As a lawyer and political economist he has attained distinction in Texas, his adopted State, and is now ambitious to have Waco, the city of his adoption, the center of the cotton manufacturing industry of the Southwest.

FRANCIS PHILIP FLEMING.

Francis Philip Fleming, attorney-at-law and ex-governor, Jacksonville, Fla., was born in Panama, that State, on the 28th of September, 1841. He received his education chiefly within the confines of his native State, in private schools and under tutors. In July, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Second Florida Infantry; in November, 1862, he was promoted to be quartermaster sergeant, serving in Virginia from July, 1861, to August, 1863; during the latter portion of the war was first lieutenant of the First Florida Cavalry, Army of the Tennessee.

At the conclusion of the war he studied law, and in May, 1868, was admitted to practice, having been an attorney of Jacksonville ever since, excepting when serving as governor of the State. From 1885 to 1888 he was captain in the Florida National Guard, and in November, 1888, was elected governor of the State on the Democratic ticket. He occupied the gubernatorial chair for a period of four years—from January, 1889, to January, 1893.

His present position as a member of the profession is indicated by the fact that he is president of the Jacksonville Bar Association. He is also prominently identified with the Episcopal church, being chancellor of the diocese of Florida.

B. PICKMAN MANN.

B. Pickman Mann, assistant examiner, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., was born in West Newton, Mass., April 30, 1848. After graduating from Harvard College, in 1870, he received the appointment of entomologist to the government of Brazil, holding that position for about a year. In 1877 he was instructor in botany at Bowdoin College, Maine; 1881-86, assistant entomologist of the United States government, Department of Agriculture, and since 1887 has held his present position in the United States patent office. For many years (1874-85) he was editor of "Psyche," and is recognized as one of the most learned bibliographers and linguists in the United States. He is the founder of a bureau which furnishes, to those engaged in literary work, references to special subjects; information as to the location of rare works and the best means of obtaining access to them, and extracts, abstracts or translations. He is a life fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, life member of the American Library Association and corresponding member of the American Entomological Society.

WILLIAM DALLAS CHESTERMAN.

William Dallas Chesterman, managing editor of Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, was born in Hanover county, Va., July 10, 1845. He was prepared for college when a little more than sixteen years of age, but left school in order to enter the Confederate army. He

joined that service as private in Company A, Richmond Blues, 46th Va. Infy., and continued to serve until disabled by a wound received at Petersburg in the summer of 1864. He then became a clerk in the Confederate war department (bureau for exchange of prisoners). Subsequently he accepted a position in the office of the Richmond Examiner; was then business manager of Southern Opinion, and successively reporter, city editor and managing editor of the Dispatch. For many years he was secretary of the Richmond chamber of commerce and has also served as secretary of the City Democratic committee and a director of the Virginia Penitentiary.

CHARLES RANLETT FLINT.

Charles Ranlett Flint, merchant, banker and diplomatist, 30 Broad street, New York City, was born in Thomaston, Me., January 24, 1850. Although a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, his active and broad mind early turned toward mercantile pursuits, and at an age when the average young man is beginning to fairly master the principles of business he was busily engaged in the organization of large commercial and financial schemes. In 1871, when he had but just attained his majority, he became a partner in the firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Co., and the following year became associated with William R. Grace & Co. In 1876 he organized the firm of Grace Brothers & Co., of Callao, Peru, being its representative upon the west coast of South America for one year. He acted as the Chilean consul at New York City in 1877, during a portion of the time being acting charge d'affaires. More recently he has been consul general to the United States of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and for many years has been a prominent factor in the establishment of friendly commercial relations with the republics of Central and South America. There

is perhaps no one in the country who has been more influential in consolidating and directing the South American trade and the manufactures in these lines than Mr. Flint.

In 1889-90 he was a member of the International Conference of American Republics, representing the United States on the banking committee and formulating the report in favor of the establishment of an international American bank; also as a member of other committees formulating a report on the unification of customs and for the establishment of a Bureau of American Republics. He assisted materially, in 1892, in negotiating the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and during the following year fitted out a fleet of war vessels for that republic, which went far toward defeating the revolutionary attempts at re-establishing the monarchy. During the Japanese-Chinese war he purchased the cruiser "Esmeralda" from Chile and delivered her to Japan, and in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, acted as confidential agent for the United States in the negotiations for war vessels and munitions of war.

In 1878 Mr. Flint organized the Export Lumber company, which was the first consolidation undertaken by Mr. Flint. Since that time he has come to be known as the most prominent figure in the organization of industrial consolidations. In 1881 he brought about the organization of the crude rubber business, now known as the Crude Rubber company. In 1892 he effected the organization of the United States Rubber company, which now has a capital of over \$46,000,000. Other important consolidations followed, the last being that of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company in the spring of 1899.

He has also been an important factor in the establishment and extension of various lines of transit. In 1896 he established the Flint & Co. Pacific Coast Clipper Line between New York and San Francisco, and in 1897 was chairman of the reorganization committee

which consolidated the street railroads of Syracuse as the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway company. He is also a director in the Manaos Railway company, as well as of the National Bank of the Republic, the Produce Exchange bank and the Knickerbocker Trust company.

LEE MANTLE.

Lee Mantle, journalist, real estate and mining operator and United States Senator from Montana (term expired in 1899), Butte City; was born in Birmingham, England, Decem-



ber 13, 1851. Since he was ten years of age he received no regular schooling, being employed in farm work until about sixteen or seventeen years old. At the age of eighteen he learned telegraphy, continuing with the Western Union Telegraph company as an operator for six years, after which he became an agent of the Wells Express company, at Butte, Mont.

In 1881 Mr. Mantle established himself in the newspaper, real estate and mining business and entered local politics as a member of the city council. Since then his advancement has been rapid and continuous. In 1882 he

was elected to the State legislature; 1884, became a delegate to the National Republican convention; 1886 and 1888, member of the legislature (speaker of the House in the latter year); 1892, mayor of Butte; 1893, appointed United States Senator by the governor, the legislature having failed to agree upon a candidate, and in 1895 elected to that high office. At present he is a member of the National Industrial commission, consisting of five senators, and is one of the best known of the Silver Republicans. In 1896 he supported Bryan solely on the silver issue, with a large majority of Montana Republicans, but is a staunch supporter of the administration policy in the Philippines.

In 1892 and 1894 Senator Mantle was chairman of the State Republican committee of Montana and has many times served as chairman of the Republican State conventions. In 1896 he was chairman of the Silver Republican State Central committee and in 1898 chairman of the State committee of that organization.

JAMES EDWARD BOYD.

James Edward Boyd, commission merchant, ex-mayor and ex-governor, Omaha, Neb., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, September 9, 1834, and emigrated to the United States in 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio, but was early thrown upon his own resources, clerking in a grocery store and learning the trade of a carpenter. In 1856 he removed to Nebraska, worked at his trade and engaged in business, becoming specially prominent as a successful railroad contractor and cattle raiser.

In time also Mr. Boyd became much interested in politics, and has been honored with most of the offices within the gift of the people. In 1866 he served as a member of the first State legislature; 1870 and 1875, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of

Nebraska; 1881-83 and 1885-87, mayor of Omaha, and 1891-92, governor of Nebraska. On the ground of non-citizenship he was ousted from the gubernatorial chair by the State Supreme Court, after he had served five months of his term. His case being appealed to the United States Supreme Court he was declared a citizen by that tribunal and reinstated as governor February 8, 1892, serving the balance of his term—ten months. Governor Boyd has been a member of the National Democratic committee eight years and was a delegate to the National conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1892.

PORTER J. McCUMBER.

Porter J. McCumber, lawyer and United States Senator, Wahpeton, N. D., was born at Crete, Ill., February 3, 1856. Was educated chiefly in Rochester, Minn., taught for a time in its public schools and was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1880. In 1885 and 1887 he served as representative and Senator, respectively, in the Territorial legislature, but since then has held no office until on January 20, 1899, he was chosen United States Senator by the legislature of the State of North Dakota.

FRED STARR FISH.

Fred Starr Fish, attorney-at-law and educator, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Cedarville, Herkimer county, N. Y., February 23, 1860. He received his education in a select school of his native town; at the academies in Winfield, N. Y., Ilion, N. Y., Sauquoit, N. Y., and at Cornell and Wisconsin State universities. He received a military training at Cornell, graduating from there in 1884 and from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1892. Mr. Fish has met with marked success as an educator, especially in the estab-

lishment of high schools at Chetek, Wis., and Lone Rock, Wis. In his earlier years he was also well known as an extensive manufacturer of cheese, at different periods operating factories at Cazenovia, Wis., Atkins, Ia., and Letcher, S. D. In 1893 he was elected a police justice at Richland Center, Wis., and at various times he has been put forward as a candidate for superintendent of schools, district attorney and circuit judge. Mr. Fish located in Milwaukee in 1895 and has since enjoyed his share of practice. He offered himself for service in the Spanish-American war, but was rejected on account of physical disability occasioned by a surgical operation performed upon him in 1895.

CHARLES JEWETT.

Charles Jewett, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Bath, Me., in 1842; graduated from the Bath high school and from Bowdoin College, receiving the degree of A. B. from the latter institution in 1864, A. M. in 1867 and Sc. D. in 1894. He obtained his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, in 1871. After graduating from the institution last named he commenced practice in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Although he began his career as a general practitioner, of late years he has made a specialty of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. In 1878-80 Dr. Jewett was president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and is yet (1899) one of its trustees; was president of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society in 1893 and of the New York Obstetrical Society in 1894, being honorary president of the obstetrical section of the Pan-American Medical Congress during the former year; is also a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, State Medical Society, American Gynecological Society (member of the council, 1895), the American Academy of Medi-

cine, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association (vice-president, 1891-93), one of the founders of the *Congrès Périodique International de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique*, the Detroit Gynecological Society and the British Gynecological Society (honorary member).

Dr. Jewett has been professor of obstetrics and pediatrics in Long Island College Hospital since 1880, and obstetrician to the hospital since 1882; consulting obstetrician to Kings County Hospital since 1893; for several years chief of the department of diseases of children in St. Mary's Hospital; surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, 1893 to 1897; consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick Hospital since 1894 (now president of the board of trustees); a trustee to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1887. Dr. Jewett has successfully performed all the major operations known to obstetric surgery, being the first in America to perform symphysiotomy. He is also one of the most widely known authors on this subject in the country, being not only a contributor to several standard text-books, but an author of two original works and editor of another.

HENRY ORLANDO MARCY.

Henry Orlando Marcy, Boston, Mass., was born June 23, 1837, in Otis, Mass. He received a preliminary and classical education at Wilbraham Academy and Amherst College, and was graduated from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1863. In April of the same year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and, in the following November, surgeon of the First Regiment of Colored Troops, recruited in North Carolina. In 1864 he was appointed medical director of Florida, resigning his commission in June, 1865, his last special service being the sanitary renovation of Charleston, S. C.

After the close of the war Dr. Marcy re-

turned to Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1869 he went to Europe for further study, entering the University of Berlin and remaining there one year as a special student of Professors Martin and Virchow. After this he familiarized himself with the hospital service of the different European cities, spending the summer in London and Edinburgh, and then became the first American pupil of Professor Lister, of the last named city. Convinced of the correctness of the then new teaching of this great master, he immediately, upon returning to this country, devoted himself to the introduction of the antiseptic methods of wound treatment; equipped a laboratory; obtained the services of competent assistants; and devoted ten years to the continuous study of the micro-organisms found in wounds; their cultivation in various media; their reproduction in animals, etc., publishing, from time to time, the results of these observations.

In 1870 Dr. Marcy first used buried animal sutures for the closure of antiseptic wounds without drainage. This innovation, at first opposed, was soon widely adopted. Having demonstrated the inherent defects of catgut as a suture material in 1880, after a careful study of the connective-tissue structures of a large number of animals, his researches in comparative anatomy led to the examination of the tendons of the tail of the kangaroo. These have been found superior to any other material for sutures and are in general use.

In 1880 Dr. Marcy established a private hospital in Cambridge for the treatment of surgical diseases, in order to demonstrate the value of the modern surgical technique. This is continued to the present, and it is here that he has worked out in the larger share the methods of wound treatment contributed to the profession.

To Dr. Marcy is undoubtedly due the credit of introducing into America the methods of antiseptic wound treatment; his original stud-

ies greatly improved upon the same and contributed largely in placing them upon their present scientific basis. The introduction and establishment of the value of the buried animal-suture is doubtless Dr. Marcy's best contribution to surgery, the importance of which is appreciated by every aseptic operator. The operations most generally accepted of his especial teaching are the closure of all aseptic wounds in layers, without drainage, and the reconstruction of the inguinal canal for the cure of hernia, which latter operation was not possible until the introduction of the buried suture.

Dr. Marcy participated in the Seventh International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and was president of the section in gynecology of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; is a member of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1879, chairman of the section in obstetrics in 1882, a member of the judicial council in 1886-89, was elected president in 1891, and presided over the Detroit meeting, June, 1892; is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, president in 1884; also of various other medical and scientific organizations both in Europe and America.

The Wesleyan University conferred upon Dr. Marcy the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1887. In 1884 he published, in two volumes, a translation of the works of Prof. G. B. Ercolani, of Bologna, Italy, upon the "Reproductive Processes," besides which he has published his own special studies of the uterine mucosa during pregnancy. During the past twenty years he has written extensively for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and other periodicals. Dr. Marcy's most important contribution to the medical profession is his work upon "The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia," published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

James Phinney Baxter, historian and man of affairs, Portland, Me.; was born at Gorham, in that State, March 31, 1831. Educated in the public schools and academies of Portland, although he chose and successfully followed a business career, he so devoted his leisure moments to historical literature that his writings have appeared in leading periodicals of the country, several of them being classed as books of reference. Among his published works the most prominent are "Sir Ferdinand Gorges and His Province of Maine," published in Boston by the Prince Society, 3 vols.; "The Pioneers of New France in New England," 1 vol., and "The British Invasion from the North," 1 vol., published by Munsell's, Albany, N. Y., in their Historical Series, and "George Cleeve and His Times," published by the Gorges Society, Portland, Me. As the result of years of labor and care he now possesses the largest, if not the most valuable, collection of manuscripts relating to the history of New England and Canada in the country. He is president of the Maine Historical Society and of the Portland Public Library (whose beautiful building he presented as a gift to the city); vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston; member of the council of the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Mass., and is one of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, Maine, from which he received the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Baxter is president of the Merchants' National bank and the Portland Publishing company, vice-president of the Portland Trust company and one of the managers of the Portland Savings bank. He is also a director in several other large corporations, operates a model farm at Mackworth, and is an active figure in all charitable and public works. Up to the year 1893 he had refused all political honors. During that year, however, he al-

lowed his name to be used as the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. For four successive terms he thus served the city, and it is acknowledged that during that period he inaugurated and completed a greater number of important public improvements than can be placed to the credit of any of his predecessors. Although it is not probable that Mr. Baxter can be prevailed upon to abandon his congenial private pursuits for public politics and the cares of office, he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the governorship of Maine, or as the successor of Mr. Reed in the Congress of the United States.

JAMES TIGHLMAN LLOYD.

James Tighlman Lloyd, lawyer and Congressman, Shelbyville, Mo., was born at Canton, that State, August 28, 1857. Graduated from Christian University; located at the latter place in 1878; afterward taught school, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Lewis county. He continued thus until 1885, when he located at his present home. Served as county attorney in 1880-93, and was chosen to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, at a special election held June 1, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. P. Giles. He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress and represented the first district of Missouri.

GEORGE JULIUS ENGELMANN.

George Julius Engelmann, A. M., M. D., No. 208 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1847, and is the only son of the late George Engelmann, widely known as an American botanist. His father was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1809 and died at St. Louis in 1884, being active both as a botanist and medical practi-

tioner up to the time of his death. His mother, Dorothea Horstman, a native of Germany, and daughter of a leading legal official, also died in St. Louis (1879). She was born at Bacharach-on-the-Rhine, where for many generations the Engelmanns had been ministers of the Reformed church.

Dr. Engelmann, Sr., came to America and settled in St. Louis in the year 1832, and married in Germany, 1840. In 1856 the parents took the boy to Europe, his early education having been mostly conducted by his mother. They returned to St. Louis in 1858, when he entered the Washington University, from which he graduated, as valedictorian, in 1867.

Upon the completion of his general and literary education Dr. Engelmann went abroad to study medicine. In 1867-69 he was pursuing courses at the University of Berlin, and 1869-70 at Tübingen, under Von Niemeyer and Von Bruns. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 he gained valuable experience as a surgeon of the Red Cross, and at its close he resumed his studies in Berlin, graduating from the medical department of the university in 1871. He has the honor of receiving the first medical diploma granted by the government of the German empire. After spending the balance of 1871, 1872 and the first portion of 1873 in the hospitals and laboratories of Vienna, Paris and London, in the spring of the year last named he established himself at St. Louis as a general practitioner.

Soon after locating in St. Louis Dr. Engelmann was appointed lecturer on pathological anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1874 organized the St. Louis School for Midwives and the Maternity Hospital. As much of his European study and clinical training was devoted to gynecology and obstetrics, and his practice in St. Louis gradually tended toward that field, in 1879 he adopted that specialty and relinquished all other professional work. In 1872 he had received the degree of Master in Obstetrics as a result of his work in

the obstetrical wards of Carl Braun, the noted Viennese specialist, and within the past twenty years he himself has come to occupy a similar position with the American profession. His investigations on the mucous membrane of the uterus were made in the pathological laboratory of the famous Rokitanski. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society (and later president); honorary president (1892-99) of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics and of the gynecological section of the International Medical Congress, held at Copenhagen in 1884; president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1890; president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society (1887-89) and of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, in the latter holding, for many years, the chair of Diseases of Women and Operative Midwifery. He also held a similar professorship in the Missouri Medical College. He has been a constant and valued contributor to the medical literature of both Europe and America, his papers being in line with his studies, his investigations and his practice.

Dr. Engelmann is also well known for his archaeological researches in the interest of the St. Louis Academy of Science. His explorations were chiefly conducted in the swamplands of southeastern Missouri. The mounds in that section of the State yielded many rare specimens of flints and pottery. Some of these he donated to the society's museum, exchanged others for various duplicate curios sent from the museums of Washington, Berlin and Vienna, and finally possessed one of the most important private collections in the West.

In 1895 Dr. Engelmann removed to Boston, Mass., and it may be stated, in connection with the foregoing, that the Missouri flints and pottery were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical

Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the St. Louis Academy of Science; fellow of the London Obstetrical Society, the British Gynecological Society and the Boston Obstetrical Society; honorary member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York and the North Texas Medical Association, corresponding member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the Surgical Society of Bucarest, and other medical and scientific societies.

ALBERT SYDNEY ASHMEAD.

Albert Sydney Ashmead, M. D., New York City, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1850. His higher education was obtained in the University of Pennsylvania. After finish-



ing the freshman course in that institution he was matriculated in the medical department, graduating from the latter with the degree of M. D. in 1869. He has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, but has perhaps made his greatest reputation because of his untiring efforts in the work of suppressing leprosy throughout the world. He is the

acknowledged author of the proposition that international measures be taken, looking to this end, and is the originator of the great Berlin Leprosy-Conference.

Dr. Ashmead is also considered one of the learned anthropologists of the world, and to him belongs the credit of having raised the question whether the mutilations presented in the figures which appear on ancient Peruvian vases, found buried with Peruvian mummies, are evidences that leprosy existed in Pre-Columbian times. After a most exhaustive investigation of the subject, which included a correspondence with the leading anthropologists of America and Europe, his conclusion was in the negative. He has successfully combated the opposite position assumed by the eminent Professor Virchow before the Berlin Anthropological Society, his views being now generally sustained by the leading scientists of the world.

It was also proposed to hold a leprosy congress in Paris, during the exposition of 1900, and Dr. Ashmead has been active and influential in formulating the programme, the general features of which are as follows:

1. How to Deal with Leprosy.
2. How to Protect Uninfected Continental Nations in Their Contact with Infected Nations.
3. How to Avoid Importation by Sea.
4. Formation of an international committee to carry out the measures adopted by the Leprosy Congress.

Dr. Ashmead has led an active and eventful life, notwithstanding his scholastic tendencies. After his graduation, in 1869, he remained in Philadelphia for four years, engaged in general practice. In 1873 he was called to Tokio, Japan, to enter the employ of the government, and from that time until 1876 held the positions of foreign medical director of the Tokio Hospital; private physician to Prince Adzuma, the Emperor's brother; government medical counsellor to the Tokiofu governor of

Tokio), and physician to the American legation. Returning to America he settled in Troy, Kansas, where he remained during 1876-80, and, from the latter year until 1882, practiced in Merchantville, N. J. While a resident of Kansas he was connected with the surgical department of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad and served as United States examining surgeon of pensions. Since 1882 he has lived, practiced and labored, building up for himself not only a good competency, but a high reputation as a scholar and an expert in mental diseases.

One of the most noted cases in which Dr. Ashmead has been called to testify was the case of the New York miser, James Henry Paine (Robert Treat Paine's brother), tried before Surrogate Rollins in 1885. The latter had made a will giving all he possessed to his lawyer, and it was afterward found that he had hidden away \$400,000 in the safe of Charles F. Chickering, the piano manufacturer, seventeen years before. Chiefly upon the testimony of Dr. Ashmead as to Paine's insanity, the will was set aside by the surrogate and the money given to the relatives.

Dr. Ashmead's descent is said to be by way of the Spanish Moors, a large family of that name still residing in Grenada. Thence a branch is believed to have planted itself in Cheltenham, England. His father (also Albert Sydney Ashmead, whose sister, Henrietta, was the mother of Rev. Henry Vandyke, D. D., of the Brick Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, New York, and of Rev. Paul Vandyke, professor of church history, Princeton University) was a retired whale oil merchant of Philadelphia, the American ancestor of the Ashmeads coming to that city from Cheltenham in 1681. The Lehman's also constitute a branch of the American family tree, Christian Lehman being the founder of Germantown, now a portion of Philadelphia. Phillip Theodore Lehman, the ancestor of these Lehman's, was William Penn's secretary. He was the

originator of many important public improvements and his monument is in the grounds of the State house, Harrisburg. The London Ashmead-Bartletts are closely related to it. Of this branch Sir Ellis was knighted by the Queen, and William is well known to Americans as the husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. One of Dr. Ashmead's great-great-grandfathers, Captain John Rush, fought under Cromwell and another distant relative, Benjamin Rush, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Elizabeth Graham, the doctor's mother, is of Scotch and Jewish descent, being a daughter of Thomas Graham and Sarah Lasher. The last named was a sister of Jacob Lasher, secretary of the noted philanthropist, Stephen Girard. The Lashers emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and were of a long-lived race. Dr. Ashmead's maternal grandmother lived to be ninety-four years of age, while her uncle, a noted and wealthy Jew of Lancaster county, was one hundred and seven years old at the time of his death. Notwithstanding this Jewish strain in the blood, all of the children and grandchildren were raised in the Presbyterian faith, to which Thomas Graham was a strict adherent.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Dr. Ashmead would naturally inherit strong and substantial traits of character, which the record of his life shows to be the fact.

HENRY A. HAZEN.

Henry A. Hazen, secretary and editor of the Congregational Year-Book, also editor of the triennial Minutes of the National Council, Auburndale, Mass., was born at Hartford, Vt., December 27, 1832. He received his higher education at Phillips and Kimball Union academies and the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from the last named institu-

tion in 1857; was ordained to the ministry at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in February, 1858, and during the succeeding twenty-two years held various charges at Hardwick, Barton and Randolph, Vt., Plymouth, Lyme and Pittsfield, N. H., and Billerica, Mass. Since 1880 his residence has been at Auburndale, from which point he has conducted his work in connection with the Year-Book and the National Minutes. His first position was as a clerk in the secretary's department of the American Board, which position he occupied for three years. Since 1883 he has been secretary of the National Council and editor of the Year-Book. He has also been associate editor of the Congregational Quarterly; secretary of the New Hampshire and the Massachusetts General associations, as well as of the Andover Alumni Association; secretary of the First International Congregational Council in London (1891); is the present secretary of the committee of arrangements for the second council, to be held in Boston in 1899; director of the American Congregational Association (since 1890) and corresponding secretary of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society (1892-93). Dr. Hazen has published much literature of a historical nature, principally relating to the Congregational church, and for many years has filled a prominent place in most denominational gatherings. Under his guidance the Year-Book has attained an unprecedented degree of completeness and interest.

U. S. G. CHERRY.

U. S. G. Cherry, attorney-at-law and chairman of the Silver Republican State Central committee (1896-99), Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was born at Lewistown, Ohio, December 2, 1863. He attended the village schools; graduated from the Ohio Normal University, at Ada; read law in the office of West & West at Bellefontaine, Ohio; graduated from the

law department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1887, and the same year (September 1) commenced the practice of his profession at Sioux Falls. He was a Republican in politics until 1896, when he became a Silver Republican and was chosen chairman of the State Central committee. Although he has never been a candidate for public office he has achieved prominence in various lines. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Commercial Law League of America, and has also served upon the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. In the affairs of the Knights of Pythias he has become very widely known, having since 1896 held the position of Supreme Representative from the State of South Dakota. His present term expires December 31, 1901.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE JEPSON.

Samuel Lawrence Jepson, A. M., M. D., Wheeling, W. Va., was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 7, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and graduated from Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College in 1862, receiving from his alma mater the degree of A. M. in 1865. In the meantime he had commenced the study of medicine and in 1868 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati. He then became a resident physician and surgeon of the Cincinnati Hospital, occupying this position for one year. Locating in Wheeling, W. Va., in April, 1864, he was elected city health officer in 1873, serving thus until 1879, when he voluntarily retired. During a smallpox epidemic in 1895 he was again chosen health officer in obedience to a general demand, and is still an incumbent of that office. Of the various professional offices which he has held may be mentioned those of secretary and president of the Ohio County

Medical Society; secretary and president of the State Medical Society (1887); assistant surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service (1884-89); secretary of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners (1889-93), and on medical staff of the City Hospital. He enjoys a membership in the American Medical Association and is an honorary member of the Eastern Ohio Medical Association, and has been identified with the American Public Health Association. Of his non-medical honors may be mentioned a service of three years in the city council and fourteen years on the city board of education, during a portion of which time he was president of this organization. As a member of the school board he introduced and aided largely in carrying through to success measures for the organization of a public library and a high school.

Dr. Jepson is the author of many medical essays published in the leading journals of the country and in the transactions of State and National societies. He is the medical examiner for the National Union and for the Mutual Life, Mutual Benefit, Aetna and Prudential Life insurance companies.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

John De Witt Warner, attorney-at-law, Trinity building, New York City, was born in Schuyler county, in that State, October 30, 1851. He was educated at Starkey Seminary, and in 1872 graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Ph. B. Subsequently he pursued a law course at Union University, which conferred the degree of LL. B. upon him. In 1871 he was employed as editor of the Ithaca Daily Leader and later spent some time as professor in the Ithaca and Albany academies. Mr. Warner is also prominent as a politician, having represented a New York City district in the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses (1891-95). His literary work em-

braces a wide range of subjects, such as Comparative Mythology, Shakespearean Studies, and Tariff and Currency Discussions, and Municipal Problems, especially Public Franchises and Public Art.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, attorney-at-law and Congressman, Utica, N. Y., was born in that city October 24, 1855; was educated at Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary and Hamilton College, graduating from the latter in 1878; admitted to the bar in 1880 and has since practiced in Utica. He was elected mayor of Utica in March, 1884, as a Republican; was a delegate to Republican National convention in 1892, and in 1895 was chairman of the Republican State convention. He served as a member of the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, and is now representing his old district (the twenty-fifth) in the present (fifty-sixth) congress.

HARRIETTE AMANDA HOWE.

Harriette Amanda Howe, M. D., resident physician Chicago Foundlings' Home, was born in Enfield, Mass., October 31, 1850. Educated at the Ipswich (Mass.) Female Seminary, from which she graduated in June, 1875, teaching for two years thereafter at Westminster, Vt., and Brookton, N. Y. In July, 1877, she went to Cape Colony, South Africa, spending one year as a teacher in the Huguenot Seminary, at Wellington, and six years at Swellendam. Returning to America, Dr. Howe determined to study medicine as an assistance in her work, it being her original intention to go to China as a medical missionary. She was therefore matriculated at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical

School, from which she graduated in April, 1888. While pursuing her course in that institution she had become deeply interested in the aims and the work of the Chicago Foundlings' Home and was installed as its assistant physician. Upon obtaining her degree she was placed by the management at the head of its medical department, and this position she has since most acceptably filled.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

William Alexander, D. D., San Anselmo, Cal., professor of church history in San Francisco Theological Seminary, was born near Shirleysburg, Pa., December 18, 1831. He pursued preparatory courses at Tuscarora and Juniata academies and was a student at Lafayette College for three years and at Jefferson College one year, where he completed the regular course. Graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861, he at once entered the active ranks of the ministry, being pastor of a church in Beloit, Wis., from 1864-69, and for two years president of Carroll College. He was pastor at San Jose, Cal., from 1869-71; president of the City College, San Francisco, and professor of New Testament Greek and Exegesis from 1871-76, and since the latter year has been professor of church history in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, of which he was the originator and a leading founder. He received his degree of D. D. from the Wooster University in 1876.

Dr. Alexander has been moderator of the Presbyterian synods of Wisconsin and California; member of several general assemblies, and a member of the assembly's committee to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith in 1890. He is a contributor and one of the editors of the "Presbyterian and Reformed Review." He has published commentaries on International Sunday School Lessons for three years; fourteen letters to Bishop McQuaid on

the "Failure of Romanism," and four letters to General George Stoneman against the repeal of the Sunday laws in California. He has also published numerous sermons, pamphlets and articles to the religious press, especially the *Occident* of San Francisco, and is considered, all in all, a representative man of the Pacific coast.

GEORGE SCOTT GRAHAM.

George Scott Graham, LL. D., attorney-at-law, Crozer building, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city on September 13, 1850; educated in the public schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the practice of the law in April, 1870, and from that time until the present has been thus actively engaged. In 1887 he was elected a member of the select council, serving thus for three years and resigning to accept the office of district attorney of Philadelphia city and county. He held this position for six consecutive terms of three years each and retired to private practice in January, 1899. Mr. Graham has held the position of professor of criminal law in the University of Pennsylvania for ten years, receiving the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College, in February, 1889. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention. He is also well known as a Knight Templar, having served as grand commander of the order in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

Thomas B. Connery, author, 103 West Fifty-eighth street, or Authors Club, New York City, was born in Limerick, Ireland, October 13, 1838, and received his higher education from St. Johns College (N. Y.), from which he graduated in 1853 with the degree of A. M., and at the law department of Columbia

University, also in New York. He immediately entered journalism and for nearly thirty years was upon the staff of the New York Herald, serving for fifteen years as its manager. He occupied nearly every position thereon with the exception of financial editor. Afterward he became editor of the New York Truth, 1885; Once-A-Week, 1893-95, and of Collier's Weekly, 1895. From 1886-89 he was secretary of the United States legation to Mexico and went there later for Mr. Edison to negotiate a contract with the Mexican government for the use of the phonograph in its postoffices. In this he succeeded. About twelve years ago he virtually retired from journalism to devote himself more particularly to general literature. He has contributed largely to standard magazines and is author of the following works: "Don Tiburcio," "Black Friday," "That Noble Mexican," "All the Dog's Fault," "History of American Comic Journalism," "My Trip to Mars" and "Violet Bland."

JOHN HAY.

John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C., was born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. After receiving a common school and academic education he entered Brown University, graduating therefrom in 1858. He began the study of law with Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., and in 1861 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He served as one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, also acted as his adjutant and aid-de-camp and for several months served under Generals Hunter and Gillmore with the rank of major and the brevet of colonel. Upon the death of President Lincoln he went to Paris as secretary of legation, next to Vienna as secretary of legation and charge-de-affaires, and then as secretary of legation to Spain. He returned to America to become editorial writer on the New York

Tribune for five years. From 1879-81 he served as assistant treasurer of State and from 1897-98 as United States minister to England. On September 20, 1898, he became Secretary of State. He is the author of "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches."

MARSHALL FIELD.

Marshall Field, merchant, Chicago, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835. In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, he began his business career in Chicago as a clerk in the dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. In 1857 this firm changed to Cooley, Farwell & Co. In 1860 Mr. Field became a partner in the business and four years later the firm name was changed to Farwell, Field & Co., L. Z. Leiter becoming a partner at that time. In 1865 Messrs. Field and Leiter withdrew from the business and associated themselves with Mr. Potter Palmer, the firm name becoming Field, Palmer & Leiter. This association continued until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired from the business and the firm name changed to Field, Leiter & Co. In 1881 Mr. Leiter retired from the business, since which time it has been conducted under the firm name of Marshall Field & Co.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Redfield Proctor, United States Senator, Proctor, Vt., was born at Proctorsville, that State, June 1, 1831. He received his education in the public schools and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1851, and choosing the profession of law for his career he entered the Albany Law School. During the Civil war he served as lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, on the staff of Major-

General William F. Smith, and was major of the Fifth and colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont regiments. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, 1868 and 1888; was a member of the State Senate and president pro tem. of that body in 1874 and 1875; was lieutenant governor of Vermont from 1876 to 1878 and governor from 1878 to 1880. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1884 and chairman of the Vermont delegation in the same conventions of 1888 and 1896. He was appointed Secretary of War in President Harrison's cabinet in March, 1889, and served until November, 1891, when he resigned to accept the appointment as United States Senator to succeed George F. Edmunds; in October, 1892, was elected by the Vermont legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full terms and in 1898 was again re-elected. His present term expires in 1905.

RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew, United States Senator, Sioux Falls, S. D., was born in Ludlow, Vt., July 26, 1848. When six years old his parents removed to Rock county, Wis., settling first in Union and then in Evansville. He was educated in the Evansville Academy, Beloit College and the law department of the University of Wisconsin. In 1869 he went to Dakota and worked as a laborer in the employ of the United States deputy surveyor. Having been admitted to the bar, at Janesville, Wis., he removed to Sioux Falls and engaged in surveying and real estate business. Since 1872 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Dakota legislative council from 1877-81; delegate in Congress from 1881-83; member of the Dakota Constitutional convention in 1883; member of the Territorial council in 1884-85; in 1889 was elected to the United States Sen-

ate and re-elected in 1895. His term expires March 3, 1901.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. CAMPBELL.

Captain John T. Campbell, surveyor, civil engineer, glacial and topographical geologist, inventor, etc., Rockville, Ind., was born near Montezuma, Parke county, that State, May 21, 1833. He received a partial common-school



education; enjoyed two terms of training at a Quaker seminary (now the Bloomingdale Academy), located in his native county, and, as to the balance—it was obtained through his unaided exertions, in the effective school of the practical world. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and afterward studied and practiced surveying; since the Civil war having been employed as a civil engineer on various railways, turnpikes, levees, etc., and long active in the Good Roads movement; copyrighted a road system in statutory form in 1872; introduced straw as a remedy for sandy roads in 1884. His mind is of a decidedly ingenious turn and as early as 1858 he invented an adding machine, in 1859 an interest calculator, and he has taken out several other

patents on agricultural implements. He has devised a new method for measuring the height and speed of clouds and a shorter formula for finding the diameter and other parts of the circle from its segment. He is also the inventor of the game "Wabash."

In the early period of the Civil war Captain Campbell twice volunteered as a private of the Union army, but was rejected for a minor physical defect. Later he raised a company, and on July 6, 1861, was commissioned captain of Company H, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After serving eight months in Baltimore, with his command, he was for one month stationed on Ship island, with General Butler's expedition. His was one of the companies sent around the forts in the dark night to cut off the retreat of Confederates up the river, and several hundred were thus captured at the quarantine, and subsequently participated in the operations around New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La. Being wounded in the battle of Baton Rouge he remained in the New Orleans Hospital from August 5 until October 29, 1862, when he resigned and took steamer for New York, the river being closed above. From June 24, 1862, to November 10 of that year he held the position of assistant provost marshal; November, 1862, to November, 1867, county treasurer; assistant assessor of internal revenue eight months; 1878 to 1883 first assistant in the Indian bureau of statistics; organized and directed the Indiana State weather service eighteen months; and journal clerk of the State Senate in the winter of 1878-79.

Captain Campbell was one of the pioneers of the Greenback movement, being the first candidate in the country to run on that exclusive issue. He has written much, and forcibly, on financial and industrial subjects. Among his strongest contentions is that which would base the discharge of debts upon the values of standard commodities, thereby avoiding the injustice of contracting a debt in

one kind of currency and paying it in another, and advocates a progressive (rather than a graduated) tax on land, personal property and incomes. He has also become prominent in several fields of scientific investigation, especially as a glacial and topographical geologist. He was the first to publish (1884) the peculiar slope of the hills in the glacial regions of Indiana and give a theory of the cause; has also published divers articles in the *American Naturalist* and elsewhere on archaeology; glacial geology in the Wabash country; the age, size and peculiarity of forest trees and storm tracks as indicated by "tree graves" (some of which occurred more than three hundred years before). He showed either that the trees were not along the Wabash hills and uplands, over five hundred years ago, or that the storms were not then violent enough to fell them. He has found over twenty localities in Parke county where the rocks show glacial marks. While surveying in coal mines he has found where three preglacial stream valleys have been filled by the glacier, having discovered and mapped some dozen post-glacial valleys, where the waters from the melting glacier have cut channels which are to-day without a corresponding water flow. He is still pushing his observations and investigations as an amateur without aid or patronage.

CHALKEY J. HAMBLETON.

Chalkey J. Hambleton, for nearly forty years a leading business man and prominent as an educator in Chicago's early days, was born April 1, 1829, in Chester county, Pa. He received his education in the district schools near his home and at the Whitestown (N. Y.) Academy. He taught school, and later studied shorthand, and had the distinction of being one of the first stenographers in the United States. He worked as a reporter on papers in New York and Boston, came to

Chicago in 1855, engaged in the real estate business, accumulated a fortune and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practiced for many years. In 1861-62 he prospected for gold in the Rocky Mountain region, and wrote a book on his travels. He was a member of the board of education from 1869-79. He died November 20, 1900.

WILLIAM BAYARD CRAIG.

William Bayard Craig, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., was born in St. John, N. H., December 7, 1846. He graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1872 with the degree of A. M., and attended Yale Theological Seminary in 1872-74. He entered the work of the ministry at Danbury, Conn., after which he located at Iowa City, Ia., where he remained from 1876-82, when he removed to Denver, Colo., where he continued in the pastorate until 1894, during which time the Central and South Broadway Christian churches were built. For the succeeding three years he was pastor in San Antonio, Texas, and in June of the latter year he assumed his present position at the head of Drake University.

HENRY ANSON CASTLE.

Henry Anson Castle, auditor of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., was born near Quincy, Ill., August 22, 1841. After graduating from McKendree College, Ill., in 1862, he studied law and began its practice at Quincy, Ill., but soon afterward entered the service of the United States army as sergeant major of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 he was promoted to the captaincy of a company in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, and when mustered out of the service resumed the practice

of the law at Quincy, but in 1866, by reason of impaired health, he removed to St. Paul, Minn. He obtained a large practice and was elected to represent his constituents as a member of the State legislature in 1873 and appointed adjutant general in 1875 by Governor C. K. Davis. Having always wielded a facile and forcible pen he entered journalism in 1876 and for ten years, as editor and proprietor of the St. Paul Daily Dispatch, greatly increased his personal influence throughout the State and the Northwest. In 1891 he served as president of the St. Paul chamber of commerce and was postmaster of the city from 1892-96. In 1897 he was appointed to his present position, where, as the head of the largest accounting office in the world, there is ample field for utilizing all his legal and business experience. Captain Castle has ever taken much interest in the affairs of his old comrades in arms, having served as department commander of the Minnesota G. A. R. and as commander of the Loyal Legion of the State. He also served for twelve years as president of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home.

JOHN KELVEY RICHARDS.

Hon. John Kelvey Richards, solicitor general of the United States (address: 1335 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.), was born in Ironton, Ohio, March 15, 1856. He was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1875, and from Harvard College in 1877. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1880 was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county, serving as such until 1882. From 1885 to 1889 he was city solicitor of Ironton; from 1890 to 1892 State Senator; from 1892 to 1896 attorney general of Ohio, and since July 1, 1897, solicitor general of the United States.

Mr. Richards drafted the new tax laws of

Ohio and sustained them in the courts. He drafted the present election law of Ohio, and sustained it in the courts. He drew the existing law regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio, and maintained its validity in the courts. He sustained the constitutionality of the compulsory education law of Ohio and subsequently redrafted the law, putting it in its present form.

RICHARD JAMES OGLESBY.

Richard James Oglesby, soldier and statesman, was born in Oldham county, Ky., July 25, 1824. In 1844 he began the study of law with Mr. Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield, Ill., and upon his admission to the bar he located in Moultrie county, where he practiced with success until the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846. He entered the army and served as first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Illinois. In 1860 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, and resigned to enter the volunteer service, in 1861. At the commencement of the rebellion he was chosen colonel; in 1862 he was appointed brigadier-general by President Lincoln, and in November, 1863, was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He resigned in 1864, and was elected governor of Illinois, serving for one term. He was again elected governor in 1872, and a few months thereafter was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1879. In 1884 he was again elected governor for a term of four years and in 1891 received the unanimous nomination of his party as its candidate for the United States Senate. He died in 1899.

DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE.

Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, bishop Protestant Episcopal church, St. Louis, Mo., was born at Windham, N. Y., January 26, 1837. Educated at the Columbia University, N. Y., and the

General Theological Seminary, also in that State, being graduated from the latter in 1862. His first charge was over Zion church, Morris, N. Y., and from there he was elected missionary bishop of Montana, Idaho and Utah, October 6, 1866. In 1867 Bishop Tuttle went to Salt Lake City, Utah. While a resident of the Territory he became intensely interested in the Mormon question, speaking and writing against polygamy with such power that his reputation became national. On the death of Bishop Robertson, in May, 1886, he succeeded to the bishopric of Missouri.

LEONARD BALLOU ALMY.

Leonard Ballou Almy, B. A., M. D., Norwich, Conn., was born in that city on the 17th of July, 1851. His earlier education was obtained at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., and at the Edward Place School, Stockbridge, Mass. Afterward he entered Yale University, graduating therefrom, with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1873. Matriculating at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from 1873-76 he pursued a regular course therein, obtaining his professional degree during the latter year. He was ambulance surgeon in Bellevue Hospital 1875-76. He subsequently (1876-77) pursued a course at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and upon his return to this country commenced the practice of his profession at Norwich. Dr. Almy's time and ability have been largely devoted to surgery, and, in a professional way, he has been a prominent figure in military circles. From 1886 to 1892 he served as surgeon of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, with the rank of major; from 1892 to 1897 as medical director (lieutenant colonel) of the Connecticut National Guard, and during the Spanish-American war he held the position of major and chief surgeon, U. S. V. He is medical examiner in surgery of the

State of Connecticut and vice-president of the Wm. W. Backus Hospital, being, at the present time, surgeon and gynecologist of the institution named and medical visitor to the Insane Retreat, Hartford.

CHARLES ARNETTE TOWNE.

Charles Arnette Towne, ex-Congressman, Duluth, Minn., was born in Ingham county, Mich., in 1858. He received his education in the village schools and he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from both the academic and law departments of that institution. After his admission to the bar he removed to Minnesota, settling at Duluth. From 1895 to 1897 he was a member of congress, and was notable as an orator and advocate of free silver. In 1896 he left the Republican National convention because of the gold-standard plank. As a result of his abandonment of the Republican party, the Democrat-Populist fusion party nominated him for Congress in 1896, but was defeated. In 1898 he was elected national chairman of the Silver Republicans. In December, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Lind to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Cushman K. Davis.

ISAAC C. DUCKWORTH.

Isaac C. Duckworth, lawyer, Clinton, Mo., was born at Osceola, that State, February 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and in a private institute conducted by Professor J. N. Cook, of Clinton. After leaving school he experienced the rough life of a herder in western Texas for two years; after which he returned to Missouri, read law and was admitted to practice in 1880. Locating in his native town, Mr. Duckworth was soon recognized as one of the leading lawyers of

the section. In 1896 he removed to Clinton, in order to have a wider field for his labors, and is now generally recognized as one of the safest and ablest lawyers of southwest Missouri. Mr. Duckworth takes but little interest in politics, or other matters outside of his profession, believing that few men can do more than one thing well.

JAMES HENRY HAYDEN.

James Henry Hayden, lawyer, member of the firm of McCammon & Hayden, 1420 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., was born February 23, 1866, in the city of New York. His education was obtained at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; at Yale University, from which he graduated in the regular course in 1887, and at the law school of that institution, from which he obtained his professional degree, in 1889. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1890, and has since practiced in Washington. Mr. Hayden has acted as counsel for the New York & Porto Rico Steamship company, William Cramp & Sons, the famous shipbuilders, and for other large corporations. He also represented Admiral Sampson and other naval captors in their prize cases growing out of the late war with Spain. He is a member of the American Bar Association; has been secretary and treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association; governor and treasurer of the Chevy Chase Club; governor of the University Club (Washington, D. C.), and a member of the board of managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

WILLIAM WOODRUFF NILES.

William Woodruff Niles, D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire, Concord, was born in the province of Quebec (then Lower Canada), May 24, 1832.

He was educated at the Charleston (Hatley) and Derby academies; Trinity College, Hartford, and the Berksey Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. After graduating from college he served as a tutor therein for about one year and was a teacher in the Hartford (Conn.) high school for two years. His first charge, after graduating from the divinity school, was as rector of St. Philip's church, Wiscasset, Maine. He held the chair of Latin in Trinity College, Hartford, during a period of six years, for the last year being rector of St. John's church, Warehouse Point, near that city. In September, 1870, he was elected and consecrated bishop of New Hampshire, his present position. He is president of St. Paul's school and of St. Mary's school for girls, Concord, as well as of the Holderness school for boys, Plymouth, N. H. At one time he served as editor of *The Churchman*. He received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, and Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, also of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College, and Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Bishop's College, Quebec.

BENJAMIN BLAKE MINOR.

Benjamin Blake Minor, LL. D., author and secretary of the Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 520 West Grace street, Richmond, Va., was born in Tappahannock, Essex county, Va., October 21, 1818. He was educated in the private schools and academies of Essex county and Fredericksburg; at Bristol College, Pa.; the University of Virginia, and William and Mary College, Va. He graduated from the State University in 1838 and the next year obtained his degree of LL. B. from William and Mary College. The title of LL. D. was subsequently conferred upon him by the University of Missouri. Dr. Minor was admitted to the practice of law in 1840 and established himself at Petersburg,

Va., and later in Richmond. He engaged in journalistic work as the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, from 1843-47, and during the latter year became principal of the Virginia Female Institute, at Staunton. In 1848 he founded the Home School for Young Ladies at Richmond, and again practiced law in that city from 1848-60. The year preceding the Civil war he was installed president of the State University of Missouri. In 1865 he removed from Columbia to St. Louis to become principal of a female seminary in that city; later, for some years, was engaged in the life insurance business and in public lecturing. In 1880 he again returned to Richmond, where he has since resided. In addition to the positions already mentioned, Dr. Minor has been president of the Richmond Tract Society and one of the founders and managers of the Richmond Male Orphan Asylum; secretary of the Virginia Bible Society and of the Virginia African Colonization Society; lieutenant colonel of Virginia militia; vice-president of the Commercial convention held at Memphis, Tenn., in 1845, and has been identified with the Virginia and the New York Historical societies. While a member of the Richmond bar, he edited new editions of the reports (with a memoir of the author) of Chancellor George Wythe; and of Henning and Munford, of the decisions of the court of appeals of Virginia, with notes and references.

GEORGE W. C. LEE.

George Washington Custis Lee, LL. D., soldier and educator, Burke's Station, Va., was born September 16, 1832, in Fortress Monroe, Va. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1854 and was assigned to service in the corps of engineers, U. S. A. He was engaged in the construction of Fort Clinch, Florida, and the improvement of the Savannah river,

Georgia. He had attained the rank of first lieutenant upon the breaking out of the Civil war, when he joined the Army of Virginia as major of engineers; when the Virginia forces were turned over to the Confederate States government, he received the commission of captain of engineers, Confederate States army. He subsequently became aid-de-camp to the president with the rank of colonel. During the war he was promoted through all the grades (except lieutenant colonel) from captain to major general and in 1865 was appointed professor of engineering in the Virginia Military Institute, retaining that position until 1871. In the latter part of 1870 he was elected president of the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., entered upon the duties of the office early in 1871, and remained in that capacity until 1897 when he retired from the active control of its affairs with the title of president emeritus. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Tulane University, Louisiana.

DE WITT CLINTON NEWMAN.

DeWitt Clinton Newman, M. D., Spokane, Washington, was born on a farm near Quincy, Ohio, September 14, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and received his medical degree from both the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio (1882) and the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco (1883). Dr. Newman is a man of active and broad mind. He is a member of the American Medical Association and Medical Society of Southern California. Deeply interested in public questions, whether political or sanitary, in 1896 he was chosen to represent the people of Washington as a Bryan elector. He has been identified for some years with the State board of health, being selected as its president in 1899. Dr. Newman was, also, the commissioner from

Washington to represent his commonwealth at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He is a Thirty-second-degree Mason.

PAUL FORTUNATUS MUNDÉ.

Paul Fortunatus Mundé, M. D., LL. D., 20 West Forty-fifth street, New York City, was born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1846. When three years of age he came to this country with his father, who was a political refugee, and spent his early boyhood in Florence, Mass. He was educated at home and in the Boston Latin School, commencing



the study of medicine, in 1863, at Yale and Harvard universities. During six months of the year 1864 he was acting medical cadet, U. S. A., and graduated at Harvard with his professional degree in March, 1866. Soon after he went to Germany and served as a volunteer assistant surgeon in the war between Prussia and Austria and South Germany in the summer of that year. The period from 1867 to 1870 he passed as resident physician to the Maternity Hospital of Wurzburg, and assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology. In 1870-71, during the

Franco-German war, he was battalion surgeon, Bavarian army, with the rank of first lieutenant, serving with the 11 Corps during the march to Sedan and the siege of Paris. He volunteered for each of these three wars. Upon the conclusion of hostilities he was mustered out of the service and spent nearly two years in the hospitals of Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin, London, Edinburgh and Paris, receiving from the first named university the degree of Master in Obstetrics. In 1873 he settled in New York City for the practice of general medicine, which, however, because of his special experience and training, gradually merged into gynecology and consulting obstetrics. From 1874 until 1892 he was editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, which his other duties compelled him to resign.

Dr. Mundé was professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic from 1882 to 1899, when he retired and was elected professor emeritus. He has been professor of gynecology at Dartmouth College since 1880, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. therefrom in 1897. He has been gynecologist to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1882, and is consulting gynecologist and obstetrician to the City Maternity Hospital, of New York, to the Mothers and Babies Hospital and the Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Obstetrical Society (president, 1886-88); American Gynecological Society (vice-president, 1884; president, 1898); British Gynecological Society (vice-president, 1887); German Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh and corresponding fellow of the obstetrical societies of Philadelphia and Leipzig.

Dr. Mundé is one of the most widely known of authors in his special field. He is a constant contributor to medical periodical literature, having written nearly one hundred

smaller articles on his specialty, and his "Minor Surgical Gynecology" and "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women" (the latter in conjunction with Dr. T. G. Thomas) are standard works and especially valued by the profession in America.

JAMES D. DOTY.

James D. Doty, jurist, Congressman and governor, was born at Salem, N. Y., in 1799. In 1818 he settled in Detroit, Mich., where he opened a law office and was soon afterward appointed secretary of the legislative council and clerk of the court. For many years he served as United States judge for northern Michigan and for two years as a delegate to the Territorial legislature. He was a delegate to Congress from 1839-41. In the latter year was appointed governor of Wisconsin and served in that capacity for nearly three years. In 1848 he was elected to Congress and served one term, after which he retired to private life, and there remained until President Lincoln appointed him, first as superintendent of Indian affairs, and then as governor of Utah Territory. He died in June, 1865, in Salt Lake City.

WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD.

William H. Sherwood, principal of Sherwood music school and concert pianist, Fine Arts Building, Chicago, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., January 31, 1854. His father, Rev. L. H. Sherwood, M. A., here founded the Lyons Musical Academy, and taught the boy until he was seventeen years of age. Among his eminent instructors in America were Edward Heimberger, Pylehowski and Dr. William Mason; while in Europe he studied with Kullak and Deppe, at Berlin, and Liszt, at Weimar. He studied the organ

at Stuttgart with Scotson Clark, and his masters in theory, counterpoint and composition were Dr. Weitzmann, Carl Doppler, R. Wuerst and E. F. Richter. For a time he was organist in the English church, at Stuttgart, and in the English chapel, at Berlin. When but eighteen years of age, he played at the Sing-Akademie and before other critical audiences in Berlin, with such power as to impress the lovers and masters of music in that great musical center. It is said, in fact, that he is the only American ever invited to play with the leading orchestras of Germany.

Since returning to this country to permanently reside he has played with great success in all the large cities of the United States and Canada and is now generally acknowledged to lead his countrymen as a concert pianist. He is also their acknowledged champion in the upholding of American talent in music, as against any foreign influences which may not be disposed to do it justice.

Mr. Sherwood is one of the foremost musical instructors in the country, the school which he established in 1897, and of which he is the director, being already a leading institution of the kind. As a composer, also, he stands high, many of his works having been published in Europe and America. He is the director of piano music at the Chautauqua assembly, N. Y., and is a member of the Manuscript Society of New York; the Hamilton Club, Chicago, and honorary member of the Clefs Club, Toronto. He is president of the Manuscript Society of Chicago and honorary member of the "Orpheus" of Boston.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, lawyer and United States Senator from Indiana, Indianapolis; was born near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan Univer-

sity at Delaware in 1872, completing the classical course at that institution. In 1874 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio and during the same year removed to Indianapolis, where he has since continued in professional work. In 1885 he was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University; was chairman of the Indiana Republican State conventions of 1892 and 1898, and was a delegate-at-large and temporary chairman of the Republican National convention of 1896. In January, 1893, he was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, but was defeated in the legislature by David Turpie. In January, 1897, however, he was elected by a majority of twenty-one on joint ballot, one of his opponents being the well known Daniel W. Voorhees. Mr. Fairbanks' term of service will expire March 3, 1903. He was made a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission, which met at Quebec in 1898 and was chairman of the American branch of the commission.

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE.

Colonel Richard Henry Savage, lawyer, soldier and novelist, 123 W. 44th street, New York City, was born in Utica, Oneida county, N. Y., June 12, 1846. When but five years of age he was taken to San Francisco by his parents and was one of the first to take advantage of the public-school system of the city. As a lad he witnessed the wild life of the miners and later the wonderful development of the Pacific coast region. As he had an early and strong predilection for military life, he entered the West Point Academy, and after pursuing a full course, graduated therefrom, with the highest honors, in 1868. For three years he then served as a lieutenant of United States engineers on the staffs of Generals Halleck, Ord, Thomas (George H.) and

Schofield. The field of his activities, at this time, was the Western frontier of the United States, and his horsemanship, his marksmanship and his athletic qualities gave him a wide reputation among army officers.

In 1872-73 he served as major of engineers in the Egyptian army, under General Stone, and in 1873-74 took an active part in the settlement of border outrages in Texas and Mexico, being appointed a special commissioner for that purpose. He was also chief engineer of the C. C. & R. G. R. R. Co., for ten years practiced his profession of engineering in San Francisco and has filled several diplomatic appointments, such as U. S. vice consul at Marseilles, France, and vice consul general at Rome, Italy. He has enjoyed the personal friendship and commendation of such characters as Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas, and, as his travels have covered the world, his acquaintance may be said to be world-wide. During the Spanish-American war he served as senior major, U. S. V. Engineers, and as senior captain (major) of the regular service.

Colonel Savage was admitted to the bar and practiced, but since 1891 has devoted his entire attention to literature. He is the author of thirty-four volumes of novels, poems and stories, founded chiefly on his varied experience and travels, and his essays, speeches and addresses delivered before colleges, patriotic societies and learned bodies would add several volumes to his collected writings. His first novel, "My Official Wife," has been translated into seventeen different languages and repeatedly dramatized. Other works which may be mentioned: "A Modern Corsair," "Lost Countess Falka," "Checked Through," "Delilah of Harlem," "For Her Life," "In the Shadow of the Pyramids," "In the Swim," "The Princess of Alaska," "The Flying Halcyon," "A Daughter of Judas," "In the Old Chateau," "Little Lady of Lagunitas" and "Prince Schamyl's Wooing."

WILLIS GAYLORD TUCKER.

Willis Gaylord Tucker, M. D., Ph. D., Albany, N. Y., professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and toxicology, and registrar of faculty, Albany Medical College; professor of chemistry, and president of the faculty, Albany College of Pharmacy, was born in that city, on the 31st of October, 1849. His father, the late Luther Tucker, was a well known writer and publisher of agricultural periodicals. He spent eight years at the Albany Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1866, and became assistant in the laboratory of the medical college. A year later he commenced the study of medicine, but still devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry and the natural sciences, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1870. In 1871 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the institution; 1874, lecturer on materia medica; 1876, professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry; in 1887, the department of toxicology was added to the foregoing chair. Since 1874 he has been lecturer on chemistry at St. Agnes school, and at different times he has been professor of chemistry at the Albany Academy, the Albany Female Academy, and from 1876 to 1887, at the Albany high school. Largely through his instrumentality, in 1881 was founded the Albany College of Pharmacy, created by the board of governors, as a department of Union University. From the outset he has been professor of chemistry in this school, and for several years was its secretary and is now the president of its faculty. In 1881 Dr. Tucker was appointed one of the public analysts to the State board of health, and since 1891 has been director of the State board of health laboratory. He is a member of many scientific societies and a fellow of the London Chemical Society. In 1882 the Albany College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the degree of Ph. G. and the same year

he received from Union College the degree of Ph. D. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific and medical literature, and as an expert in medico-legal cases, his services as a toxicologist are in frequent demand.

LEDYARD BILL.

Ledyard Bill, retired publisher, Paxton, Mass., was born in Ledyard, Conn., May 14, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of that State, and at Suffield Academy; in early life was a farmer and afterward was employed as a book agent. In 1859 he located in Louisville, Ky., as a publisher, where he remained until the opening of the Civil war, when he removed to New York. He was a lieutenant of light battery, Third New York Brigade, but was not called to the front. He remained in the publishing business in New York City from 1862 to 1872, when he retired to Paxton on account of ill health. Here he has acquired marked prominence as a public spirited man and a State legislator. For a dozen years he has served as chairman of the board of selectmen; has been on the school board for ten years and chairman much of the time, and is now the chairman of both these boards; has been town treasurer, town clerk, and held various other local offices. In 1891 Mr. Bill was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts; in 1894 was elected a State Senator, and re-elected in 1895. He has always been a staunch Republican. He founded the public library at Paxton; erected the soldiers' monument in his native town of Ledyard, Conn., and is considered the prime mover in the improvement of the public thoroughfares of Massachusetts. In the interest of good roads, he secured \$300,000 from the State legislature in 1894, and \$400,000 in 1895. During both of these years he was chairman of the committee on State roads and bridges. Another

good work which he accomplished while a member of the legislature was the defeat of the Salary Grab bill in 1891. Mr. Bill is quite well known as an author, having written among other works, "A Winter in Florida," "Life in Minnesota," "A History of Paxton, Mass.," and a genealogy of his family.

WILLIAM R. DAY.

Hon. William R. Day, lawyer and ex-Secretary of State, Canton, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State and was born at Ravenna, on the 17th of April, 1849. His father, Luther Day, was one of the most able and widely known members of the profession in Ohio and at one time was chief justice of the State Supreme Court, his maternal grandfather being also a member of that high tribunal.

Mr. Day is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1870; afterward pursued a two years' course in its law school and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In October of that year he formed a partnership with William A. Lynch and located at Canton for the practice of his profession. He was elected to the bench of the common pleas court, in 1886, and was appointed to the judgeship of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio, in 1889. Before assuming the duties of the office, however, failing health compelled him to resign, and he returned to his private practice in Canton. In this he has been remarkably successful, both in the criminal and corporation branches.

In March, 1897, President McKinley, his friend and fellow townsman, appointed him his assistant Secretary of State. John Sherman, at the head of the department, on account of his failing powers, was obliged to throw most of the active duties, as well as responsibilities of the department, upon Mr. Day. When the former resigned, therefore, the latter was thoroughly qualified to succeed

him, both by reason of experience and natural ability.

Mr. Day became Secretary of State on April 26, 1898, and his administration of his department, preceding the Spanish-American war and during its progress, was marked with conservatism, yet with acumen and positiveness. In September he resigned to accept the chairmanship of the United States peace commission at Paris; the treaty of peace being adopted by the commissioners on December 10, 1898, and ratified by the United States Senate on the 4th of January, 1899.

Mr. Day's duties to the president and his country thus concluded, he returned to his home and his practice in Canton. In April, 1899, he was appointed judge of the United States circuit court for the sixth judicial circuit, and is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office.

JAMES S. GRAVES.

James S. Graves, lawyer and mayor of Kendallville, Ind., was born in Columbia City, that State, August 3, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the law department of De Pauw University. On completion of his education, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession and in addition to establishing a good business has served as treasurer of his city one term and two terms (including the present) as mayor. He is a leader in the Republican party, being chairman of its county convention in 1898.

ALPHONSO DAVID ROCKWELL.

Alphonso David Rockwell, M. D., a leading authority on electro-therapeutics, No. 25 East 44th street, New York City, was born in New Canaan, Conn., May 18, 1840. He was pre-

pared for the higher branches at Church Hill Institute, Conn., and pursued the regular course at Kenyon college, Ohio. Subsequently he pursued his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1864 and serving during the latter portion of the Civil war as surgeon of the 6th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in Sheridan's command. He has been professor of electro-therapeutics and neurology in the New York Post-Graduate School and for a decade was the electro-therapist of the New York State Women's Hospital.

Dr. Rockwell served upon the State commission to decide upon the best method of electrical execution and is a writer of high repute in his specialty. He is the author of "Relation of Electricity to Medicine and Surgery" and (with Dr. George M. Beard) of "Treatises on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity" and "Nervous Exhaustion."

HENRY C. EYMAN.

Henry C. Eyman, M. D., superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, April 13, 1856. Educated in the common schools and at Fairfield Union Academy, he was a teacher for seven years before entering Columbus Medical College, graduating from the last named institution in March, 1880. In 1884 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Athens State Hospital, serving thus until 1887; was assistant superintendent of the Toledo State Hospital from 1887 to 1891, and has been superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital from 1891 to the present time. He has been also identified with hospital management and reform, as a member of the building board of the Massillon State Hospital (1892-1897). Dr. Eyman is professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons; is a member of the

American Medico-Psychological Association, the Cleveland Medical Society, the Cuyahoga County Medical Society and Medico-Legal Society, and, in his specialty, is a valued contributor to the medical literature of the day.

TRUMAN REEVES.

Hon. Truman Reeves, treasurer of the State of California, Sacramento, was born at Chardon, Ohio, August 17, 1840. In his early youth he attended the district school in winter and worked on his father's farm in the summer, completing his school days by attending the Orwell Academy for two terms.

In 1857 he was an apprentice at the watchmaking trade, with King & Brothers, at War-



ren, Ohio, remaining with them until the commencement of the Civil war, in 1861. He then entered the service as a private and by promotions attained the rank of lieutenant; was acting brigade commissary sergeant with General Kilpatrick's brigade, for a number of months, in 1863. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted for three years, or the remainder of the war; was wounded three times—the last time at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., during

General Grant's advance on Richmond, in 1864. Thereby he lost his left arm, thus ending his service in the field.

Arriving at his boyhood home, Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Mr. Reeves was immediately appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1868. In the meantime he took a course in bookkeeping and commercial law at Oberlin. In the fall of 1868 he was elected recorder of Ashtabula county, which position he held for six years. In 1875 he came to California, arriving at San Bernardino, July 7, 1875, and the next day went to work at his old trade of watchmaking, in the jewelry establishment of N. B. Hale; and it is claimed that he is the only successful one-handed watchmaker in the world. By the most ingenious appliances, made by himself, to take the place of a left hand, he was enabled to do all kinds of watchwork that could be accomplished by the most skillful workman; and nearly as rapidly as a man with both hands. He remained in the jewelry business for fourteen years, purchasing Mr. Hale's interest.

From 1882 to 1886 Mr. Reeves represented San Bernardino county in the legislature, and in the spring of 1890 was appointed by the United States government to assist in taking the recorded indebtedness of the sixth congressional district of California. In the fall of 1890 he was elected treasurer of San Bernardino county, holding the office for eight years, and during the last four years was tax collector and treasurer combined. In 1898 he was elected State treasurer by a majority of 23,400. He has always been an earnest Republican worker and believes in strenuously supporting its main principles, without wasting his strength on side issues.

Mr. Reeves was married, in 1867, to Miss Marion E. McConkey, of Oberlin, Ohio. Of his two children, Clarence H. entered the ministry and, in 1891, at the age of twenty-one, went to South China as a missionary.

He and his wife were the first missionaries, under the Missionary Alliance, to be sent to that region, and he was the first superintendent. His labors were in the province of Yang Sai, but, after six years, he died of confluent smallpox, in 1897. He is buried at Wu Chow, China.

The daughter, Miss Clara B., is living with her parents in Sacramento, where she is receiving the benefit of a thorough musical education.

Mr. Reeves is a member of the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows, and, with all of his family, is affiliated with the Congregational church.

HUGO PREYER.

Hugo Preyer, journalist and orator, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Prussia, January 20, 1847. For nearly thirty years he has been engaged in various lines of reformatory and philosophical work. He was publisher of the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, at Canton, from 1872 to 1878; between 1878 and 1880 associate editor of *Pomeroy's Great West*, Denver, Colo., and publisher of the *Colorado Staats Zeitung*, at Denver, from 1880 to 1886. He assisted to organize the Humane Society at Denver and was its first secretary. In 1878 he was a candidate for lieutenant governor of Ohio on the Greenback ticket with Saunders Piatt as candidate for governor, and there is scarcely a commonwealth in the United States within whose borders he has not been heard either on industrial or political themes. He has been especially identified with the Greenback and Populist movements, serving, in 1880, as national chairman of the Greenback-Labor party. In 1894 he was State chairman of the Populist party in Ohio, when it cast its highest vote of 52,000 for J. S. Coxey, and in 1892 was a member of the National committee of the organization, being re-elected on the National committee in 1896.

In 1898 an effort was made to bribe him to sell out the Populists of Ohio, but he exposed the plot and retains the check and tickets furnished him as evidence of the fact that there is one man who has only principle for his price.

Mr. Preyer made an able canvass of Illinois, South Dakota and Ohio for the presidential campaign of William J. Bryan, in 1896, and has since devoted his time to lecturing on religio-philosophical subjects. He was a delegate to the Anti-Trust conference held in Chicago February 12, 1900, being, in politics, a Free Silverite, opposed to trusts and monopolies, and an Anti-Imperialist. Religiously he is an avowed spiritualist, frequently lecturing on that subject.

Mr. Preyer is the author of the following works: "Ten Years' Practical Experience in Grape and Small Fruit Culture" (copyrighted), 1872; "Facts for the People;" "The Money Question;" "Is There a God or Creative Intelligence?" "Conscience: What is it?" "Heaven and Hell: What and Where are They?" "Some Mistakes of Ingersoll;" "Whither Are We Drifting?" and "Man from the Cradle To, and Beyond, the Grave," etc., etc.

DANIEL HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Daniel Henry Chamberlain, attorney-at-law and ex-governor of South Carolina, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., June 23, 1835. He graduated from Yale University in 1862, obtaining the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in 1863. He abandoned his practice to become captain of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry and after the war became a cotton planter in South Carolina. He soon came into political prominence and in 1868 was sent as a delegate to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention; was attorney general of the State in 1868-72 and governor in 1874-76. Soon after he removed to New

York and resumed the practice of his profession, but retired in 1897 to his farm (Elm Knoll) at West Brookfield, Mass., where he devotes himself to its superintendence. Since 1892 he has also been lecturer on constitutional law at Cornell University, and Storrs lecturer on municipal law at the Yale Law School. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of South Carolina.

(JAMES) BRANDER MATTHEWS.

(James) Brander Matthews, A. B., A. M., LL. B., author and educator, 68t West End avenue, New York City, is a native of New Orleans, La., and was born on the 21st of February, 1852. As a contributor to general literature on a variety of subjects he is among the best known authors in the country. He is a graduate of Columbia College (1871), obtaining from that institution the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. He is also a member of the New York bar, but has never practiced the legal profession. Since 1892 he has been professor of literature at Columbia University.

Mr. Matthews is one of the founders of the well known Authors Club and an organizer of the American Copyright League. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts, Sciences and Letters; a trustee of Columbia University Press and a member of the well known Dunlap Society. As intimated, his authorship is confined to no special branch of literature, but has covered to some extent the historical field and that of fiction. Of his best known works may be mentioned the following: "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," "Tom Paulding," "Americanisms and Briticisms," "Studies of the Stage," "This Picture and That," "His Father's Son," "A Confident To-morrow," "Vignettes of Manhattan" and "Aspects of Fiction."

GEORGE WASHINGTON TAYLOR.

George Washington Taylor, lawyer and Congressman, Demopolis, Marengo county, Ala., was born in Montgomery county, that State, January 16, 1849. He received his literary education at the South Carolina University, Columbia, and was admitted to practice at Mobile, Ala., in November, 1871. In 1864, when only fifteen years of age, he joined the Confederate army as a private, being then a student in Columbia. In different commands he served until the conclusion of the war, when he returned to his studies at the South Carolina University. Having graduated, he taught school and studied law at the same time and after his admission to the bar, entered the field of local and State politics. In 1878 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature as a representative from Choctaw county. Two years later he was elected State solicitor for the first judicial circuit of Alabama and was re-elected to the same position in 1886. Since 1897 he has represented the first congressional district of Alabama and is a prominent and progressive Democrat. He served as a member of the committee on appropriations in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

ROBERT H. VAN DYKE.

Robert H. Van Dyke, attorney-at-law, Dover, Del., was born in Cecil county, Md., January 15, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Kent county, Md., and the Conference Academy at Dover; taught school for one year; studied medicine at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1884. In January, 1886, he commenced the study of law and in April, 1889, was admitted to the practice of that profession at Dover. Since that date he has been engaged in legal work.

Although he has been an active Democrat he has never asked nor held political office. He has not amassed a fortune in the practice of law, but has earned a substantial professional reputation and has acquired considerable property, besides having rendered much assistance to others.

FRANK WEST ROLLINS.

Frank West Rollins, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Concord, that State, February 24, 1860; was educated at the Institute of Technology, Boston, and the Harvard Law School, graduating from the latter in 1881. He commenced practice at Concord, N. H., and is now a banker. Governor Rollins' political career commenced when he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the State in 1889. In 1895 he was a member of the State Senate, being chosen its president, and in the fall of 1898 he was elevated to his present position, being one of the youngest governors in the United States.

JOHN JOSEPH FLATHER.

John Joseph Flather, professor of mechanical engineering, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1862. He received his early education abroad—in Glasgow, Scotland, and Manchester, England, graduating in 1885 from the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, with the degree of Ph. B. From Cornell University, in 1890, he received the degree of M. M. E. After leaving Yale University he engaged in practical work as foreman in the Ansonia (Conn.) Electrical Supply company and later was superintendent of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Steam Pump works. In 1888-91 he was instructor in mechanical engineering, Lehigh University, and from 1891

to 1898 was professor of mechanical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Since the latter year he has held his present chair.

Professor Flather is a well known writer on technical subjects and a recognized authority on Rope Transmission and Measurement of Power. He is the author of a treatise on "Rope Driving," "Dynamometers and the Measurement of Power" and joint author of a book on "Steam Boilers." He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, as well as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

EDWIN WEST ALLEN.

Edwin West Allen, Ph. D., assistant director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Amherst, Mass., October 28, 1864. He graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1885 and later pursued a higher course at the University of Göttingen, Germany, from which he obtained his degree of Ph. D. He served as assistant chemist at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station previous to his assuming his present position with the Agricultural department. He has written much on subjects connected with agricultural chemistry and the work of experiment stations and is editor of the Experiment Station Record, issued by the government.

LEMUEL CALL BARNES.

Rev. Lemuel Call Barnes, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, Pittsburg, Pa., is of English descent, the founder of the

American branch of the family, Timothy Barnes, coming from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. His grandfather (also Timothy) was one of the Connecticut pioneers who settled the Western Reserve of Ohio. Obed Call, his maternal grandfather, was also a pioneer of the Western Reserve, settling in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, and becoming one of the early school teachers of that section, as well as a pillar of the Baptist church.

Dr. Barnes was born in Kirtland, Ohio, November 6, 1854, the son of Lemuel Munson and Rachel (Call) Barnes. He removed to Michigan with his parents and pursued the classical course at Kalamazoo College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1875. After obtaining his divinity degree at the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution, in 1878, he was ordained at Kalamazoo and called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church, at St. Paul, Minn., then one of the most flourishing organizations of the denomination in the Northwest. There he remained until July, 1882, when he accepted a call to the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, Pittsburg, Pa. Five years and a half later he became pastor of the First Baptist church of Newton, Mass., the home church of the theological seminary. This position he held from 1887 to 1893, although pressed (in 1890) to accept the foreign secretaryship of the American Baptist Missionary Union. During this period he also declined two theological professorships and the presidency of a college.

In June, 1893, Dr. Barnes returned to his Pittsburg charge, over which he still presides. This, the First Baptist, is the oldest church of the denomination in the city, being organized in 1812. Although it is sometimes spoken of as the Twentieth Century church, its pastor prefers to call it the Practical church. With its two branches, his plan of work embraces a kindergarten, a nursery and an industrial school. A trained nurse is employed to visit

the destitute sick, irrespective of race or creed; an interpreter for deaf mutes, many of whom attend services, is provided, and the church has also a Chinese department. Although among the most flourishing churches of the East and doing much good in a broad and practical way, few of its members are men of wealth and its support is based upon free subscription. Under Dr. Barnes' pastorate the membership has increased from four to seven hundred.

The success that has attended Dr. Barnes' different pastorates has been not only caused by his ability as a preacher, but because of his unusual executive power. Wherever he has labored he has not only fostered an influential central body, but a number of missions to practically assist those who would not be otherwise reached. He is also the author of various articles and pamphlets—one especially, "Shall Islam Rule Africa?" being widely and favorably reviewed.

In June, 1896, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Kalamazoo College, an exception being made in his favor to the general rule against conferring honorary degrees. Soon afterward Bucknell University honored him in a similar way. He is a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution and of the board of managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Dr. Barnes was married to Miss Mary Clark, on January 2, 1879. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Barnes was lady principal of Kalamazoo College, being scholarly, executive and sympathetic, which qualities are characteristic of her husband. She has been honored with the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Philosophy.

ROBERT T. SHANNON.

Robert T. Shannon, lawyer and law author, Nashville, Tenn., was born in Perry county, Tenn., May 5, 1860. He was educated at

Cloverdale (Tenn.) Seminary, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. In 1884 he commenced the practice of the law at Waverly, Tenn., remaining there until 1893, when he located at Nashville. Mr. Shannon is especially well known among the legal profession as an author and editor of law books. He commenced writing in 1893 and is the author of the "Code Supplement" (1885-93, 1885-95); "Tennessee Form Book," 5th edition (editor); "Code of Tennessee Annotated," (1896); "Tennessee Cases," (vols. 1, 2 and 3); "Tennessee Digest" (1899). Mr. Shannon has other works in preparation.

COLLIER COBB.

Collier Cobb, geologist, educator and writer, Chapel Hill, N. C., was born in Wayne county, N. C., March 21, 1862; graduated from Harvard, 1889 (A. M., 1894); married, January 27, 1891, Mary L. Battle. Edited and published a small illustrated paper, *The Home Journal*, 1871-75, doing all the drawing, engraving, typesetting and printing himself. Attended Wake Forest College and University of North Carolina for a time. Taught in public schools of North Carolina and was superintendent at Wilson; lecturer in State normal schools, N. C., 1885-89; assistant United States Geological Survey, 1886-92; assistant Harvard, 1888-90; instructor Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890-92; professor geology University of North Carolina since 1892; member and secretary U. P. Fossil Fields expedition to Wyoming, 1899. Has published articles in geology and geography and is occasional contributor to newspapers and magazines. Published map of North Carolina, 1879; North Carolina supplement to Barnes's Complete Geography, 1880; North Carolina supplement to Redway and Hinman's National Advanced Geography, 1899,

and a series of school geographies (in press); assisted in editorial work on Colonial Records of North Carolina. Fellow Geological Society of America.

PHILIP HICHBORN.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, chief constructor United States Navy, Washington, D. C., was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1839, of a stock that contributed to the sinews of Colonial independence—Deborah Hichborn being the mother of Paul Revere—and which, later, developed into one of the renowned



shipbuilding families of New England. Having graduated from the Boston high school, and, by direction of the Navy Department received a course of special instruction in ship construction, calculation and design, supplementary to his five years' tuition as shipwright apprentice at the Boston navy yard, he sailed from Boston for California in 1860; and that tempestuous voyage of 150 days gave him an insight into the needs of nautical life which has been of inestimable value to him ever since.

Two years' service at the navy yard, Mare Island, carried him from an humble position

in the construction department of that station to master shipwright at the age of twenty-three, in which capacity he was often called upon to assume the entire control of the department in the absence of the naval constructor. In 1869 he entered the navy as an assistant naval constructor, and six years later, after a competitive examination, became full constructor. From that time until to-day his life has been one of uninterrupted activity in the immediate concerns of our naval vessels—broken once only by his tour of European dock-yards, of which his report gives but a restricted idea of the scope of his investigations there—and made more exacting when he became chief constructor on July 13, 1893. He was reappointed for a second term September 7, 1897.

The order of the department regarding the bureau's work raises him to dignity comparable to that of the chief of naval construction in England; an added responsibility to which he responds without the slightest tax upon his resourcefulness.

His present honor is the simple sequence of a life of unremitting energy; a mind rarely fitted to its calling, supplemented by a nature of unusual strength, and a temperament and heart at once kind and generous to friends and fair to those less graciously disposed.

JOHN ALLEN SHAUCK.

John Allen Shauck, Judge of the State Supreme Court, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Morrow county, in that State, March 26, 1841. He was educated at the Otterbein (Ohio) University and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1867. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier. In 1867 he commenced the practice of his profession in Columbus, and has never wandered from the paths of his profession. In 1884 he was elected judge of

the circuit court. He held that position until 1894, when he was elevated to the bench of the highest State court.

FERDINAND W. PECK.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., was born in that city July 15, 1848. His education was obtained entirely in Chicago at one of its high schools, at the university (old) and the law school. He was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for a time. Among many other public undertakings he founded the great Auditorium building, which gigantic enterprise he pushed to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Peck has held many positions of honor in his native city. In 1870 he assisted in the founding of the Illinois Humane Society. He has been vice-president of the Chicago board of education; vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition; president of the Chicago Athenaeum; president of the Union League Club; one of the commission sent to Europe by the government in behalf of the Columbian Exposition, and in July, 1898, was appointed by President McKinley to his present position. He was also closely identified with the erection of the monument over the graves of the Confederate soldiers at Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, which accomplished so much in cementing the growing friendship between the North and South. Mr. Peck has a family consisting of a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters.

HENRY ARNOLD FAIRBAIRN.

Henry Arnold Fairbairn, M. A., M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., was born on the 5th of May, 1855, at Catskill, in that State. Received his

higher education at St. Stephen's College, N. Y., the degree of B. A. being conferred upon him in 1875 and that of M. A. in 1878; graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1877 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in 1878. Dr. Fairbairn has served as attending physician to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn; consulting physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, Medical Society County of Kings and the Union League Club, Brooklyn. He is also author of a number of monographs on medical subjects and a publication of general interest entitled, "The Warden."

JOHN ADAM KASSON.

John Adam Kasson, lawyer and diplomatist (special plenipotentiary of the United States for commercial treaties), Washington, D. C., was born in Charlotte, Vt., January 11, 1822. He received his higher education, however, at the University of Vermont, Burlington, graduating in 1842, and subsequently receiving the degree of LL. D. He commenced the practice of his profession in Massachusetts and evinced such an aptitude for politics that in 1848 the Free Soilers nominated him for Congress. This honor, however, he declined, and in 1849 decided to remove to the West and establish himself in the new and growing country. He located at St. Louis and in 1857 at Des Moines, Iowa, and during the period of the Civil war came into decided prominence as one of the ablest upholders of the Union cause. He served as first assistant postmaster general in 1861-62 and represented the United States at the Paris Postal conference of 1863, held for the revision of the international postal system. He represented his State in Congress from 1863 to 1867, 1873 to 1877 and

1881 to 1884. He was a member of the Iowa legislature for six years and represented his country abroad on several occasions—minister plenipotentiary to Austria from 1877 to 1881 and to Germany from 1884 to 1885. He was appointed special envoy to the Congo International conference, in 1885, and in 1891 was sent by his government in the same capacity to participate in the deliberations of the Samoan conference held in Berlin. He was also a member of the American-Canadian Joint High Commission of 1898. Notwithstanding Mr. Kasson's long and arduous service both as a congressman and a diplomatist his mind is still vigorous and clear, as is evident from the appointment which he received in 1897 to represent the United States in the many complex commercial treaties which are being promulgated with the different countries.

HORACE FRANKLIN BARTINE.

Horace Franklin Bartine, lawyer, editor and Congressman, Anaconda, Mont., was born in New York City, March 21, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of New York and New Jersey, and from 1863 to 1865 served as a private in the Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac. He participated in many of its engagements, being severely wounded in the breast at the Wilderness.

In 1869 he removed to Nevada, where he studied law and began the practice of his profession. He also acquired prominence as a politician, being a staunch Republican until 1896, when he broke away from the Republican party because of its attitude upon the financial question. For two years he served as district attorney of Ormsby county, and represented Nevada four years in congress, 1880-93; serving as a member of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Afterwards he removed to Chicago and be-

came editor of the *National Bimetallist* at that place, continuing in that position during 1895-96, and acting as its editor at Washington in 1897-98. In the latter year he removed to Anaconda, Montana, and is now mining editor of the *Standard*, published at that place. He has a wife and three daughters.

ROBERT G. ECCLES.

Robert G. Eccles, M. D., Ph. G., 191 Dean street, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, was born January 1, 1848, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His early education was acquired in many places, owing to the wanderings of his parents. Immediately after quitting the last school attended he was examined and received a certificate of competence as teacher and taught three terms. In 1882 he graduated in medicine from Long Island Medical College Hospital. He was the first dean and the professor of organic chemistry of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; the chemist of the Department of Indian Affairs of the United States Government; the president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; president of the chemical department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the California and New Jersey Pharmaceutical associations; editor of the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*; vice-president, to represent New York State, in the National Pure Food and Drug Congress; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Medical Association, and served two years in its executive committee; member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and twice elected chairman of its department of education and legislation; member of the American Chemical Association; member of the American Anatomical Association; member of the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and chairman of its

sub-committee on alkaloids and active principles (1899-1900); first vice-president for four years of the Brooklyn Ethical Association; secretary for five years of the Brooklyn Pathological Association; chairman for seven years of the committee on adulterations of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; member, honorary member and corresponding member of several other scientific bodies.

Dr. Eccles discovered the alkaloid calycanthine in 1890. It was studied by Professor H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture at the expense of the United States government, and reported by him to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Rochester meeting, in 1892. It is chiefly remarkable in being the only substance known to come from a plant that has the refracting qualities of a genuine diamond. He discovered the alkaloid glaucosine and calycanthic acid in 1894; devised the official method of testing pepsin and performed over two hundred experiments on the chemistry of digestion in the presence of drugs, being also the first to decompose carbon dioxide with burning magnesium (January, 1873). Dr. Eccles has been an extensive writer on scientific, philosophic and industrial subjects, winning the Elizabeth Thompson prize of the American Social Science Association for the best paper on the Labor Problem, in 1877.

HENRY GRANGER HANCHETT.

Henry Granger Hanchett, M. D., musician and author, 136 5th avenue, New York City, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., August 29, 1853. He was educated at the university of his native city and his early predilection was for the musical profession. Being influenced to do so by the precarious condition of his health, he entered and graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in

1884, after having pursued special studies in music under the famous Dr. Theo. Kullak, of Berlin. He also practiced medicine in this country for several years, but, finding that he was unmistakably adapted to his first choice—the art of music—he retired from that field to give himself to one for which he was evidently destined. His first professorship of music was with the Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.; he afterward became director of the piano department of the Beethoven Conservatory, St. Louis, Mo. In 1879 he was manager of the Sherwood Normal Musical Institute (summer school), Canandaigua, N. Y. He has also been director of music at the Florida Chautauqua, of the Chautauqua Assembly and Summer Music School at Monteagle, Tenn.; secretary of the New York Academy of Anthropology, and organizing secretary of the American Guild of Organists. At the present time he is a concert pianist, teacher, and director of the Adelphi School of Musical Art, a department of the Adelphi College of the University of the State of New York. He is widely known as a concert artist, his specialty perhaps being educational piano recitals, presenting programs of classical, romantic and modern compositions as examples of musicianly construction. His specialty is, in a word, the analytical recital, the salient points being forcibly illustrated by his wonderful instrumental performances.

SPENCER TRASK.

Spencer Trask, banker, 27 Pine street, New York City, was born in the metropolis September 18, 1844. In 1866 he graduated from Princeton University, with the degree of A. M., and soon afterward entered the banking circles of Wall street. He is one of the pioneer promoters in the development of the practical application of electricity, having been president of the Edison Illumination company

and a director of the Edison Light company. He is also largely interested in various railroads and closely identified with several important educational institutions, being trustee of the Teachers' College, St. Stephen's College, and the General Theological Seminary.

CHARLES HERBERT ALLEN.

Charles Herbert Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., was born at Lowell, Mass., April 15, 1848. He graduated from Amherst College, class of 1869, obtaining the degree of A. M. in 1872. Immediately on graduation from college he engaged in manufacturing with which he is still identified. Mr. Allen has served in the Massachusetts State legislature, both as a member of the upper and lower houses; and also represented the eighth Massachusetts congressional district in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses (1884 to 1888). Is a trustee of Amherst College; also a trustee and treasurer of Roger's Hall School. He received his appointment to his present position in May, 1898.

WILLIAM CONNER SHAW.

William Conner Shaw, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., February 7, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and at Newell Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.; at the Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., class of 1869, from which he received the degree of A. B. (also A. M. in 1872); at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which, in 1872, he obtained his medical degree. From 1872 to 1874 he held the position of resident physician on the Bellevue Hospital staff, becoming house surgeon during the latter year; physician to the Pittsburg Free Dispensary during 1876-81; surgeon to the Pennsylvania

Railway in 1877-80, and to the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railway 1877-82; physician and surgeon Mercy Hospital, 1876-87; trustee physician and obstetrician to Bethesda Home since 1889, and chief medical examiner to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and various other companies. He is a life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, and a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, the alumni of Bellevue Hospital and American Academy of Medicine.

WILBUR FRANKLIN BRYANT.

Wilbur Franklin Bryant, State Insurance Commissioner, Lincoln, Neb., was born in Dalton, Coos county, N. H., March 21, 1851. He was chiefly educated at Kimball Union



Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College.

After the war he removed to Mississippi, where he taught school, commencing the practice of law in Yankton, S. D., in 1877. He became a resident of the State of Nebraska in 1877, locating at Saint Helena. As

a leader in State politics, he early came to the front. He has been a delegate to twenty Republican and Populistic State conventions, and was selected as president of the convention of 1898. In 1896 he acted as a delegate from Nebraska to the National Populistic convention. While a resident of the State he has served as county judge of Cuming county and district attorney for the northern district of Nebraska. He was appointed to his present position, at the head of the insurance department of the State, in 1899. He has also been very prominent in the forwarding of the temperance cause and in the affairs of the Catholic church. He has been State president of the Catholic Knights of America and a delegate to their National convention in 1899. Judge Bryant has delivered numerous addresses before legal, literary and religious bodies, and is the author of "Life of Louis Riel" and "Letter to a Young Law Student."

JOHN S. PYLE.

John S. Pyle, M. D., surgeon, inventor and contributor to medical periodicals, 2123 Ashland avenue, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Denison, that State, February 22, 1865. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio; at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1886, and at the University Law School, N. Y., completing his course at the latter institution.

Dr. Pyle is best known as a surgeon and inventor. He has performed many original operations in abdominal and prostatic surgery and invented not only several instruments, but an operating table and splints for fractures. Several of his instruments for the removal of cataracts are especially noteworthy. In 1893 he also came into prominence by introducing a bill in the Ohio legislature for the appropriation of capital criminals to the experimental physiologist.

CHARLES THOMAS HANCOCK.

Charles Thomas Hancock, wholesale grocer, Dubuque, Iowa, born in that city March 16th, 1860. He passed through its public and high schools, and afterwards entered the long-established wholesale grocery firm of John T. Hancock & Sons, which was established in Dubuque, in 1858, by his father, John T. Hancock, and is well and favorably known throughout the West. Mr. Hancock was chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Iowa, and has been connected with many business enterprises, among which was the Dubuque Cattle Co., of which he was vice-president; is a director in the Linwood Cemetery Association, and a large breeder of high-grade horses. He is also prominent in church and benevolent enterprises.

He has never had political aspirations, and no political preferment beyond minor town offices. As stated, however, in line with his profession, he has been honored with many positions of public trust. Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession he has traveled very extensively in this and other countries.

Mr. Bill has been twice married—his first wife being the daughter of Rev. Dr. Griggs, of Bristol, Conn. His present wife is the daughter of Charles R. Bronson, Waterbury, Conn. By his first marriage he has had two children—one, the late wife of Hon. Charles Phelps, present attorney general of Connecticut, and the other, the wife of Dr. T. F. Rockwell, a Rockville physician and surgeon-in-chief of the First Regiment Connecticut volunteers.

BENEZET H. BILL.

Benezet H. Bill, attorney-at-law, Rockville, Tolland county, Conn., was born in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 26, 1829. He was educated in the academies at Suffield, Conn., Worcester and Wilbraham, Mass., and the Yale Law School, graduating from the last named in 1854. Mr. Bill at once commenced the practice of his profession and during a large portion of his legal life has held responsible public positions. From 1860, for twenty-four years, he was State attorney for Tolland county; for four years he was judge of the Rockville city court, and at present, and for some time past, prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel for the city. For many years he has served as president and director of a savings bank in Rockville.

In 1855, soon after commencing practice, Mr. Bill formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. Dwight Loomis, which continued for three years. Since then he has conducted his professional business alone.

JAMES AUSTIN CONNOLLY.

James Austin Connolly, lawyer and ex-Congressman, Springfield, Ill., was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843. When a boy of seven years he removed with his parents to Ohio, receiving an academic education at Chesterville. That he was a forward youth may be inferred from the fact that when fifteen years of age he was appointed assistant clerk of the Ohio State Senate, serving thus during the sessions of 1858-59 and 1859-60. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1861, removing to Illinois during the same year and entering the army, in 1862, as a private in the 123rd Illinois Volunteers. He served three years with Thomas and Sherman, being promoted to be captain, major and brevet lieutenant colonel. After the war he returned to Charleston, Ill., holding the civil positions of supervisor, school director and mayor; serving in the lower house of the legislature (1873-75), and being United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois for a period of thirteen years—1876-85 and 1889-93. In 1886 Mr. Connolly was appointed and con-

firmed solicitor of the treasury, but declined to accept, being at the time a candidate for Congress. Although unsuccessful, he reduced the usual Democratic majority of about 4,000 to less than 1,000, and in 1894 was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress over his old opponent, W. H. Springer. He was returned to the Fifty-fifth, but declined a re-election.

Mr. Connolly has an extensive legal practice and is a man of public and practical affairs. Among other enterprises with which he has been identified is that part of the Clover Leaf Railroad between Oakland and Charleston, Ill., having been president of the construction company which built it.

FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES.

Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., president University of Washington, Seattle, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869. He received his higher education at Columbia, Harvard and Boston universities, and received honorary degrees from Heidelberg University and the Hanover College. In 1889-90 he was instructor in Greek in the Drisler School, N. Y.; held the same position in Columbia University, 1890-91, and was professor of Greek in Tuft's College, Mass., 1891-96. From 1896 to 1898 he served as president of the University of Wyoming, and in 1898 was appointed head of the Washington University. While a resident of the former State he was vice-president for Wyoming of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

FERNANDO COELLO LAYTON.

Fernando Coello Layton, attorney-at-law, ex-Congressman and senior member of the firm of Layton & Son, Wapakoneta, Ohio, was born on a farm north of St. Johns, Auglaize county, Ohio, April 11, 1847. He was

educated in the public schools and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. After teaching for a time, in 1868 he was admitted to the bar, being then but twenty-one years of age. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, his son, Roy E. Layton, becoming associated with him in 1897. Mr. Layton served as township clerk for three terms; member of the school board, ten years; city solicitor, five years; prosecuting attorney of Auglaize county, 1874-78; member of Congress, Fifth Ohio district, 1891-93, and from the Fourth Ohio district, 1893-97. During his terms of Congressional service he has served upon the committees on judiciary, appropriations and invalid pensions. He has always been an active Democrat and an earnest party worker. During the Civil war he was captain of the Home Guards, and from 1878 to 1883 held a similar position with Company L, O. N. G., and the home division of the U. R. K. of P.

WILLIAM ISAAC FLETCHER.

William Isaac Fletcher, librarian of Amherst (Mass.) College, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 28, 1844; was educated in the common schools of Winchester, Mass., removing to Boston at an early date and becoming assistant librarian of the Athenaeum. Subsequently he served as librarian of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; has been head of the Public Library, Lawrence, Mass.; assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., and in his present position since 1883. Since 1891 he has been teacher of library economy at the Amherst Summer School, and has been honored as councilor and president of the American Library Association. He is widely known as joint-editor of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" and editor of the "A. L. A. Index to General Literature." He is also author of "Public

Libraries in America," and a frequent contributor to various periodicals.

WILLIAM C. MAYBURY.

William C. Maybury, lawyer and mayor, Detroit, Mich., was born in that city, November 20, 1849. He was educated in its public schools and the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has since successfully practiced his profession in Detroit, serving as city attorney in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879. From 1883-86, inclusive, he represented the first Michigan district in Congress and was mayor of the city from 1897 to 1899, being re-elected for the term 1900-1901. Mr. Maybury stands high in his profession and is a stockholder and otherwise interested in many financial and business enterprises.

ALFRED PANCOAST BOLLER.

Alfred Pancoast Boller, consulting engineer and bridge architect, 27 Pine street, New York City, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1840. In 1858 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A. M., and in 1861, from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., as a civil engineer. In the year succeeding his graduation he commenced active work as an engineer for railway companies and, with the addition of his labors as a bridge architect, has figured in this professional field all his life. Of late years, however, his services have more often been employed as an expert and a consultant than as an active engineer. During his long and distinguished career he has acted as chief engineer of the Hudson River, the West Side & Yonkers, the Manhattan Elevated, Staten Island Rapid Transit, and the New York, Providence & Boston (New London improvements) railroads, as well as of the

Duluth & Superior bridge. His greatest works in the line of bridge architecture have been the last named, the bridge and approaches over the Thames river, at New London, Conn., for the N. Y., P. & B. R. R. Co.; the central bridge, over the Harlem river, New York, with the viaduct approaches; the Harlem Ship Canal bridge, and the Melrose viaduct, New York. Mr. Boller is considered one of the highest bridge authorities in the country and, therefore, in the world, and his treatise on the "Construction of Iron Highway Bridges" is standard.

GARDINER A. A. DEANE.

Gen. Gardiner A. A. Deane, land commissioner of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Little Rock, Ark., was born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Mass., July 21, 1840. After receiving an academic education in his native town and being employed as a clerk in a general store, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 3d Iowa Cavalry, August 23, 1861. In October, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy and transferred to the 1st Iowa Infantry; in May, 1864, promoted to be lieutenant colonel, same regiment, and assigned to duty on the staff of Brigadier General N. B. Buford as inspector of artillery; subsequently assigned to the staff of Major General A. McD. McCook as inspector general, and still later, in the same position, was assigned to the staff of Major General J. J. Reynolds. On October 15, 1865, General Deane was mustered out of the service as inspector general of the Department of Arkansas. After the war he settled in Little Rock, and from 1865-67 engaged in the mercantile business. During the latter year he commenced his long service with the Union Pacific Railroad, and has passed through the grades of chief clerk, assistant superintendent, assistant land commissioner of the central branch of the Union Pa-

cific, and superintendent of construction of the S. L. & W. Railroad (a branch of the Union Pacific), to his present responsible position with the Missouri Pacific Railway company.

FRANK BRUSO.

Frank Brusso, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., was born in that city on the 11th of May, 1866. Received his education in Buffalo, graduating from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in March, 1887. He has served as physician of the Erie County Penitentiary, Erie County Hospital and Insane Asylum and of the Fitch Accident Hospital. From 1888 to 1898 he filled the position of surgeon for the western division of the West Shore Railway, resigning that post upon his appointment, in June of the latter year, as brigade surgeon with the rank of major. Throughout the Spanish-American war Dr. Brusso served as chief surgeon, second brigade, second division, First Army Corps, and at the conclusion of hostilities returned to his practice in Buffalo. He is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons and of the Erie County Medical Society; examining surgeon of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and examining physician Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES FREDERICK NAEGELE.

Charles Frederick Naegle, portrait and figure painter, 318 West 57th street, New York City, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., May 8, 1857. He received his literary education in Memphis, Tenn., and New York City, and was first instructed in sculpture by Henry Scherer. Subsequently, however, he abandoned this field of art for that of painting, receiving his first instruction in this branch from C. Myles

Collier. In 1880 he removed from Memphis to New York City, continuing his studies under the noted William Sartain and William M. Chase. In 1892 Mr. Naegle was awarded the prize by the committee of one hundred citizens of New York for the best design of a medal to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. He has painted portraits of many prominent people of the United States, including Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Surgeon General Joseph D. Bryant, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Roswell P. Flower, William Woodward, Jr., Theodore H. Mead, Charles L. Tiffany and John W. Gates.

FRANK E. BURBANK.

Frank E. Burbank, business man, Minden City, Mich., was born in Louisville, Ky., April 10, 1856. Here he received his early education, which was completed at Battle Creek, Mich., and the Olivet College, also in that State. After leaving school he commenced his career in the insurance and loan business and has become well known in that field. He has been a life-long Democrat and has been honored with many local offices, among which may be mentioned those of justice of the peace and township clerk.

WILLIAM YATES ATKINSON.

Hon. William Yates Atkinson, lawyer, Congressman and ex-Governor, Newnan, Ga., was born in Oakland, Meriwether county, Ga., November 11, 1854. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1877; was admitted to practice before the State courts in 1878. In 1879-82 he served as solicitor of the Coweta County court, and from 1886 to 1894 was a member of the general assembly. He was president of the Democratic State

conventions of 1890 and 1892; speaker of the house of representatives in 1892-93; chairman of the State Executive committee from 1890 to 1893, and governor of Georgia from 1894 to 1896 and 1896 to 1898. He was deeply interested in educational matters, founded the Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Girls in 1889, and served as president of its board of trustees. From 1890 until his death—August 8, 1899—he also served upon the board of trustees of the University of Georgia.

LYMAN PAYSON GOODELL.

Hon. Lyman Payson Goodell, Fort Worth, Texas, was born September 7, 1848, at Chaplin, Windham county, Conn. This town was founded by his grandfather, and the family is one of the oldest in New England, tracing its ancestry back to 1634. In that year Robert Goodell emigrated from Ipswich, England, and landed at Salem, Mass. Our subject attended the public schools of Massachusetts and subsequently entered Phillips Academy, at Andover. In the spring of 1864, however, he left his studies and joined the Union army (signal corps). He was assigned to the Army of the James and participated in all its engagements, including the expeditions against Fort Fisher and the engagements from Wilmington to Goldsboro, N. C. He was finally mustered out of service, on July 1, 1865, and after the close of the war served for nearly two years as a sailor on the west coast of Africa and South America. He then engaged in the insurance business at Haverhill, Mass., and in 1875 removed to the West and engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming and Colorado. In November, 1888, Mr. Goodell came to Texas and became connected with the Texas & Pacific Railroad at Fort Worth. Later he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Goodell has always been an active and consistent Republican, in

1890 organizing the first Republican League Club at Fort Worth, of which he was president for four years; in 1892 he was secretary of the Republican state executive committee and in January of the next year was elected chairman; was chosen vice-president of the State Republican League in the spring of 1893, and in 1894 a delegate-at-large from Texas to the National Republican League, which held its convention at Denver, Colo.; also, in August, 1894, was re-elected State chairman of the Republican State convention, held at Dallas. As an old soldier he has ever taken a deep interest in the affairs of the G. A. R. In 1890 he organized the Sedgwick Post, No. 39, Department of Texas, and was its first commander. He is a past post commander and past member, council of administration, Department of Texas; in 1893 was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of A. G. Weissert, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ANDREW HAMILTON SKIDMORE.

Hon. Andrew Hamilton Skidmore, judge of the eleventh judicial district of Kansas, Columbus, Cherokee county, is a native of West Virginia, being born in Randolph county, on the 14th of February, 1855. After obtaining a thorough education in the district schools, and, in his agricultural pursuits, laying the basis of an unusual physical and mental strength, he pursued a course at the law department of the Michigan State University, graduating from the latter in 1875.

For a quarter of a century, therefore, Judge Skidmore has devoted himself ceaselessly to his profession, and, whether as attorney or judge, has been a man of the people—vigorous, independent and yet fair-minded. While, as a prosecutor, he was bold and aggressive, it is said by those who know him best that he never "lent himself to persecution, either in the open or in secret."

In November, 1894, our subject was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery, and his re-election in 1898 was a tribute to his previous judicial record. He has brought to the bench those qualities of industry, keen and quick perception, prompt and broad judgment and justice tempered with mercy and humanity, which earned him so high a position at the bar. His judicial duties performed, he gives his time chiefly to intellectual pursuits and domesticity.

HORACE P. BIDDLE.

Horace P. Biddle, retired lawyer and author, Island Home, Logansport, Ind., was born in Logan, O., March 24, 1811. In his boyhood he received an elementary education and afterward acquired some knowledge of Latin, German, French, Italian and Portuguese. He



studied law in the office of H. H. Hunter of Lancaster, O., and after two years was admitted at Cincinnati to the common pleas and Supreme courts of Ohio, and at Columbus to the Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States. In 1839

he opened an office in Logansport, Ind., and soon established a large and lucrative business. Subsequently, for a period of twenty-five years, he held high judicial positions, being for nineteen years a circuit judge and for six years a judge of the State Supreme Court. He was also a member of the convention which formed the present Constitution of the State of Indiana. In January, 1881, a few weeks before he arrived at the age of seventy, Mr. Biddle retired from practice to devote himself to various fields of study and authorship. Since childhood he had been an intense lover of music and also a deep student of the philosophy of sound and harmony. His first publication, "The Musical Scale" (1867), created wide attention and comment. After his retirement he published "Elements of Knowledge," "A Few Poems," "Biddle's Poems," "American Boyhood," "Glances at the War," "Last Poems" and "Prose Miscellany." Mr. Biddle has also had several other books printed, which have never been published; and none of his published works, with the exception of "The Musical Scale," have ever been put in the trade by the publishers.

JOHN A. ROYER.

John A. Royer, M.D., Toledo, Ohio, was born in Franklin county, Pa., February 15, 1840. His education was confined to the public schools and to such an intellectual training as he obtained through self-discipline, previous to the commencement of the Civil war. He served the Union army as first lieutenant in a cavalry company, afterward resigning and being commissioned surgeon in the department of the South, especially assigned to the service in Virginia. At the conclusion of the war he systematically resumed his medical studies and, after pursuing a course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he graduated from that institution in 1867.

Dr. Royer first located at Carey, Ohio, where for twenty-five years he practiced his profession and established himself in the community as an able physician and a useful citizen. For two terms he was president of the board of education. During President Harrison's term he served as a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1893 removed to Toledo.

FRANK M. KING.

Frank M. King, live stock, mining and real estate broker, Tucson, Arizona, was born at El Monto, Los Angeles county, Cal., February 26, 1863. With the exception of eighteen months' schooling received after he was nineteen years of age, his education was obtained in the hard school of life. He was a cowboy on the cattle ranches of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, and later a reporter and city editor on the Phoenix Daily Gazette. For the past twelve years he has taken an active part in the organization of the Democratic party and in the general territorial politics of Arizona. He has served as under sheriff of Maricopa county, special deputy collector of customs at Nogales, Pima county, and secretary of the State Central committee (for two years). Besides filling the position of city editor of the Phoenix Daily Gazette for some time, he was editor and proprietor of the Border Vidette, published at Nogales. For some years past, however, as a broker, he has dealt largely in live stock, in real estate and in mining interests.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

Robert Underwood Johnson, editor and author, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York City, was born on Capitol Hill, Washington,

D. C., January 12, 1853. His father, the late Nimrod H. Johnson, of eastern Indiana, was an able lawyer and jurist and a man of marked literary knowledge and discrimination, and to him it is probable that the son owes his own intellectual temperament and predilection. His boyhood was passed at Centerville, Ind., and in 1871 he was graduated B. S. by Earlham College, an institution of the Society of Friends, at Richmond, Ind., which, in 1886, also honored him with the degree of Ph. D. On leaving college he became connected with the educational department of the Scribner house, with headquarters in Chicago. He joined the editorial staff of the Century Magazine (then Scribner's Monthly) in 1873 and has retained that connection ever since. When R. W. Gilder became editor, in 1881, Mr. Johnson succeeded him as associate-editor, and during the absence of the former in Europe he has twice acted for a year as managing editor.

In addition to his editorial work Mr. Johnson has written chiefly editorial articles and verse. His first volume of poems appeared in December, 1892, under the title "The Winter Hour and Other Poems." In 1897 appeared his second volume, "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems."

Since 1883 he has been actively connected with the International Copyright movement, having been both treasurer and secretary of the American (Authors') Copyright League. He is still secretary, and in this capacity for two years, until the passage by Congress of the International Copyright bill (on March 4, 1891), he gave his services without salary to this cause. His usefulness in this connection has been widely recognized at home and abroad: The French government has conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor (Chevalier), and King Humbert the Cross of the Crown of Italy (Cavaliere), and in 1891 he was the recipient of the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale Univer-

sity, and of pieces of silver plate from American publishers and from the Incorporated Society of Authors, London.

Mr. Johnson is also prominently identified with the subjects of the preservation of the national forests and the creation of great forest reserves and parks, and since 1889 he has strenuously advocated this policy in the *Century* and elsewhere and urged it upon successive presidents. Together with John Muir, he set on foot and pushed forward the project of the Yosemite National park and in recognition of this activity he was made one of the trustees of the Armstrong Redwood park, in California, and honorary member of the Sierra Club of San Francisco. In 1896 he was a member of the executive committee of the Mohunk Conference for Arbitration. He is a member of the American Forestry Association, of the Authors, the *Century* and the Players clubs, of New York, and of the executive committee of the New York Civil-Service Reform Association.

BENNETT FRANKLIN DAVENPORT.

Bennett Franklin Davenport, A. M., M. D., sanitarian and toxicologist, 161 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 28, 1845. He prepared for college at Cambridge high school; graduated from Harvard University, in 1867, with the degree of A. B., and received that of A. M. therefrom in 1871. During the years 1867-68 he studied abroad at the University of Tübingen, Germany. In the summer of 1871 he graduated from the medical department of Harvard University with the degree of M. D. In the previous spring he had received the same degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, New York City. Since that year Dr. Davenport has practiced his profession in Boston, having occupied the following public

positions: Professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, 1879-86; chemist to the Massachusetts State board of health, 1882-92; and of the State Dairy Bureau from 1892 to date. In 1882-85 he was dairy inspector for the city of Boston. For two years previous to the abolition of the office he served as coroner of Suffolk county, Mass., holding that position until 1893. He also holds the appointment of a justice of the peace. Since 1890 his residence has been at Watertown, a Boston suburb, where he has repeatedly held public offices, having long served as chairman of its board of health; also of its park and water boards. Dr. Davenport's professional specialties have been those of a sanitarian and toxicologist, with food and drug examination for adulterations. He is also an expert in court causes and in the detection of falsifications in written documents. He is the expert for the official standard of record ink issued by the State. He is a member of the leading medical, chemical, pharmaceutical, medico-legal and hygienic societies of Massachusetts and the United States, as well as those of London, Paris and Berlin. He is also identified with the many historical and genealogical societies of New England.

JAMES MADISON.

James Madison, fourth President of the United States (1809-17), was born in Orange county, Va., March 16, 1751. He graduated at Princeton College in 1771, and commenced the study of law. In 1776 he first entered public life as a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in 1778 was elected to the executive council of the State. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1779; was a member of that body three years and a member of the Virginia legislature from 1784 to 1786. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United

States in 1787; was one of the strongest advocates of the Constitution and did much to secure its adoption. For eight years he served as a member of the House of Representatives (from 1789), and in 1797 was elected a member of the Virginia assembly. In the following year he drafted the famous "1798-99 Resolutions," enunciating the doctrine of State rights, which, with the accompanying "Report," in their defense, have been the great text-book of the Democratic party. He was Secretary of State to Jefferson, serving in that capacity for eight years, and in 1808 was elected President. He was re-elected in 1812. At the close of his second term he retired to his home at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

Madison's success was not so much the result of a great natural ability as of intense application and severe accuracy. His mind was strong, clear and well-balanced, and his memory was wonderful. He always exhausted the subject upon which he spoke. "When he had finished, nothing remained to be said." His private character was spotless. His manner was simple, modest, and uniformly courteous to his opponents. It has been said of him: "It was his rare good fortune to have a whole nation for his friends."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant, poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. His father was a physician of some note, and his mother a descendant of John Alden. When twelve years old, he wrote a translation from Horace, and was only eighteen years of age when he wrote the immortal poem, "Thanatopsis." In 1826 he became editor of the New York Evening Post, which position he held for many years. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in a translation of Homer, which is considered the best English version; he also wrote a "History of the United States."

He is the author of "The Embargo," a political satire; "The Spanish Revolution," "The Ages," "The Flood of Years," "Thirty Poems," "The Fountain of Youth, and Other Poems," "The White-Footed Deer," "Orations and Addresses," and others. He died in New York, June 12, 1878.

DAVID PATTERSON DYER.

David Patterson Dyer, attorney-at-law, Union Trust building, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Henry county, Va., February 12, 1838. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Missouri, the boy being educated in the common schools of Lincoln county and at St. Charles College. He taught school, was admitted to the bar at Bowling Green, Mo., in 1859, and served during the Civil war as colonel of the 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Dyer has been a Republican all his life, having served as State's attorney and member of the Legislature. In 1869-71 he was a representative in XLII. Congress and in 1875 was appointed United States district attorney. Removing to St. Louis, he made a wide reputation as prosecutor of the great whiskey ring. He has since remained in that city, engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Since 1880, when he was a gubernatorial candidate, he has taken little active interest in politics.

WILLIAM ALLEN BLAIR.

William Allen Blair, A. B., Ph. D., banker and lawyer, Winston, N. C., was born in High Point, that State, June 4, 1860. He was educated at Guilford College, N. C., Haverford College, Pa., Harvard University and the Johns Hopkins University. From Harvard he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B., and pursued a post-graduate course in special

branches at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he obtained his Ph. D. In 1888 Mr. Blair was elected superintendent of schools for Winston, N. C., and also held the position of superintendent of State normal schools. In 1890 he was made president of the People's National Bank and held that position until 1896, when that bank acquired the business of the First National, with Mr. Blair as vice-president. He has also been president of the High Point Canning Factory, director of the South Side Cotton Mills, secretary of the Winston-Salem chamber of commerce and secretary and treasurer of the South Side Land and Investment Company and the Forsyth Manufacturing Company. In 1898 he was chosen president of the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Blair has also served as president of the State Sunday School convention and the Young Men's Christian Association convention. He is perhaps more generally known, however, as a banker, speaker and lecturer, and as vice-president of the National Sound Money League of North Carolina, and as the author of "Banks of Issue" and other works.

HUBERT TODD HOUSTON.

Hon. Hubert Todd Houston, lawyer, author, political reformer, Charleston, W. Va., was born at Union, in that State, March 7, 1861. He received his professional education at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., from which he graduated, later commencing the practice of law. For a number of years he has been a zealous and able advocate of political reform, being (1899) editor of *The Man*, a weekly published at Alderson, W. Va., in the interest of its national executive committee from his State. Mr. Houston had previously been sent, as a delegate from West Virginia, to the national convention of that party at St. Louis and served

as a Presidential elector on the Bryan-Watson-Sewell fusion ticket. Besides being widely known for his reformatory work, he has made quite a reputation as a writer of stories, prose sketches and poems for the magazines of the day.

JAMES WEIR.

James Weir, president of the National Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky., was born in Greenville, that State, June 16, 1821, and has held his present position continuously for a period of forty years. He received his higher education at Center College, Ky., and in his younger days wrote and published several novels. He was also a practicing attorney for about forty years, but has never been a candidate for any office, political or military. He built and was president of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, but, as he quaintly remarks, "have always been a real old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, wanting no other position."

JOHN A. HALDERMAN.

John A. Halderman, LL. D., soldier and diplomatist, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., was born in Kentucky, April 15, 1833. He was educated in the schools of that State, at St. Xavier College, Ohio, and McKendree College, Ill.; taught school; practiced law at Lexington, Ky., and emigrated to Kansas in 1854. From the first he was an opponent of slavery, and served successively as private secretary to the first Governor, judge of the probate court, mayor of the city of Leavenworth (two terms), member of the House of Representatives, State Senator, and regent of the State University.

General Halderman was major of the First Regiment of Infantry, and major general of

the Kansas State forces in active service on the Union side during the war of the Rebellion; was the first field officer of the volunteer army of the United States commissioner in Kansas. In May, 1861, at Camp Lincoln, near Fort Leavenworth, he conducted the first regimental parade and drill of the First Kansas Infantry, the pioneer regiment of the State; in July, 1861, was appointed provost marshal general of the Army of the West by General Nathaniel Lyon, and served on that distinguished officer's staff until his death; took part in the battle of Dug Spring, Missouri, August 2, 1861. At the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, after Colonel Deitzler was wounded and disabled, he succeeded to the command of the regiment; issued thereafter the official regimental report; and was commended in "General Orders" for "conspicuous gallantry." During the ensuing winter, when an invasion of Kansas by the Confederate forces was threatened, he was dispatched to that State by Major General Fremont to confer with Governor Robinson touching ways and means for the common defense and public safety. The invasion was averted, and the delicate mission executed to the entire satisfaction of the department commander. In the autumn of 1862 he organized, armed and equipped with war material for active field service and the defense of the State, the northern division of the Kansas State forces, and was engaged in the battle of Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864. After the war he traveled extensively in Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and the Holy Land.

In 1880 he was appointed consul at Bangkok, and subsequently promoted to the post of consul general by President Garfield. In 1882 he was further advanced to the station of minister resident in Siam, the first American incumbent of that position. In August, 1885, he resigned his position and returned to the United States with a broad reputation as

a skillful diplomatist. He was active in suppressing the liquor traffic, conducted under cover of the American flag, and in bringing Siam into the Universal Postal Union, and because of his successful labors in these directions he received the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of the White Elephant. In recognition, also, of his efforts to introduce posts and telegraphs into Cambodia, the king and the French government gazetted him "Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia." Finally, for his endeavors in behalf of civilization in the far East, the Universal Postal Union honored him with a formal vote of thanks, while General Grant, whom he numbered among his friends, is credited with the declaration that his "career in Southern Asia was one of the highest successes in American diplomacy." In the meantime (1883) Highland University had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

HENRY BROOKS BAKER.

Henry Brooks Baker, statistician and secretary of the State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich., was born at Brattleboro, Vt., December 29, 1837. He was educated in the common schools of Vermont, Massachusetts and Michigan and in the medical department of the Michigan State University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating from the last named institution in 1866. Dr. Baker saw considerable service in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in the 20th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, being subsequently promoted to be hospital steward and assistant surgeon and serving on the operating staff at division and United States general hospitals. From its inception to the present, a period of a quarter of a century, Dr. Baker has been prominently identified with the Michigan State board of health, and

as secretary of that organization has been most influential in introducing and pushing many useful sanitary reforms. He is now especially interested in the efforts of the health authorities of Michigan looking to the restriction and prevention of consumption. He has served with ability as president of the American Public Health Association; as vice-president of the American Social Science Association and president of the Michigan Academy of Sciences. He has long held membership in the State and American Medical Associations, and is a member of the American Statistical Association.

ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS.

Robert Wilkinson Furnas, soldier, statesman, ex-governor and farmer, Brownville, Neb., was born on a farm near Troy, Ohio,



May 5, 1824. His ancestors were Quakers, his grandfather, Thomas Wilkinson Furnas, by whom he was raised, being a native of South Carolina. Although his schooling, in the common acceptance of the word, was very limited, and previous to the age of

eighteen he had spent six years in a general store and as a tinner's apprentice, after that period of his life he received a thorough training in the printing office of the Licking Valley Register, Covington, Ky. This experience, in consideration of his natural industry, perseverance and ability, was invaluable to him.

In 1846, now a master printer, Mr. Furnas, in partnership with A. G. Sparhawk, conducted a general printing business in Cincinnati, being also a publisher to some extent. He then returned to his native county and purchased the Troy Times for a term of years, retiring to engage in a general line of business and later holding the positions of village clerk, deputy postmaster and railroad agent. In March, 1856, he located at Brownville, Neb., and again ventured into the newspaper field as the founder and conductor of the Nebraska Advertiser, a journal still published in Nemaha county.

Mr. Furnas came to the State during an epochal period of its history. As an anti-slavery advocate he was among the leaders, and for four consecutive years after settling in Nebraska served as a representative in the upper branch of Territorial legislature. He was legislative public printer, and author of the laws creating the first common schools and the Territorial, now the State Board of Agriculture, besides securing the passage of many other acts of local and general importance. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned colonel of the Territorial militia, and afterward brigadier general for the district south of the Platte river. In March, 1862, he was appointed colonel in the regular United States army, in which capacity he organized three Indian regiments which fought several successful engagements against the white Confederates. Subsequently he was prominent in recruiting the Second Nebraska cavalry, was commissioned its colonel and ably served in the expedition

against the Sioux Indians. Later he held for four years the position of agent of the Omaha Indians in Northern Nebraska, and succeeded in transforming them from wards of the government into a prosperous agricultural people. In 1872 he was elected governor of the State. Since the expiration of his term he has been a resident of Brownville, engaging for a period in the newspaper business and afterward, as now, in farming, horticulture and forestry.

Since becoming a resident of Nebraska, Governor Furnas has held numerous official positions, not above named, among them: President and secretary State Board of Agriculture; president and secretary State Horticultural Society; president State Historical Society; president Nebraska Soldiers' Union; vice-president American Pomological Society; president of American Fair Association; president First Trans-Mississippi Irrigation convention, Denver, Colo., 1879; United States commissioner to Philadelphia Centennial, New Orleans Cotton Centennial, Chicago Columbian Exposition, and special commissioner International Exposition, London, England. He has filled all the grand chairs in the Masonic bodies of the State; also in the order of Odd Fellows in Nebraska, and representative to the grand lodge of the United States. For two years he was special agent for United States pension bureau; was a member of the first board of regents, University of Nebraska (a portion of the time president of the board); special agent of the United States department of agriculture to investigate the agricultural needs of California, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico; also to obtain forestry data for territory between the Mississippi river and Pacific coast; also special agent to obtain national data for United States treasury department; was delegate to national convention first nominating General Grant for President, and a member of the committee on resolutions.

HORACE J. HAYDEN.

Horace J. Hayden, railroad official, New York City, was born in Boston, and was a graduate of Harvard in the class of '59. When the Civil war broke out he went to the front as a major in the 14th regiment of artillery. After his military experience he concluded to adopt the railroad business, and his first experience was gained on western roads. Later he allied himself with the old Boston & Albany system, and by his energetic work and the results he accomplished he attracted the attention of William K. Vanderbilt. As a result of advances made by Mr. Vanderbilt Mr. Hayden allied himself with the New York Central and was made general traffic manager. It was said of him that no man in America had a more comprehensive grasp of railroad affairs. He died December 7, 1900.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., M. D., 65 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., was born in that city September 5, 1858. After receiving a preliminary education in its private schools, he attended Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1880 and A. M. in 1883. In 1880 he commenced the study of medicine with his father, the eminent Dr. Nathan S. Davis; attended three courses of lectures at the Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern University Medical School) and was graduated in 1883, when he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, which he has continued there up to the present time. In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Davis was made associate professor of pathology in Northwestern University Medical College in 1884, and was transferred to

the chair of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine, in the same school, in 1886. He became physician to Mercy Hospital in 1884. He was formerly secretary of the section of practice in the American Medical Association, member of the council of the section of pathology, Ninth International Congress, and of the council of the section of practice, Pan-American Medical Congress; chairman of the section of practice, Illinois State Medical Society, 1893; vice-president Chicago Society of Internal Medicine and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; trustee of the Northwestern University, and member of the general board of management of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Climatological Association; American Academy of Medicine; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Society of Internal Medicine; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; Chicago Academy of Sciences; Illinois State Microscopical Society, Chicago Literary Club, etc.

Dr. Davis is the author of numerous contributions to current literature on subjects pertaining to therapeutics and clinical medicine. He is the author of a work on "Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Live With It," intended for physicians and consumptives, which deals with hygienic treatment; also a more recent work on "Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys," in which departments of medicine he is particularly interested.

JEAN CHARLEMAGNE BRACQ.

Jean Charlemagne Bracq, professor of Romance languages, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Cambrai, France, May 3, 1853; educated in the common schools of Rheims, France; at McGill University

(Montreal), Newton Theological Institute (near Boston), Sorbonne and Collège de France. From 1885-91 he acted as secretary of the McAll Association, organized to assist religious work in France. In 1891 he was elected to his professorship in Vassar College, and has since not only performed the duties of that position, but has contributed to periodical literature, as well as lectured upon contemporary problems of France—literary, political, colonial, social and religious. Professor Bracq is the principal representative of French Protestantism in the United States. He has discussed publicly the controversies between France and England in Madagascar, Egypt, West Africa and Siam, giving the French side to the American public. At present he is discussing the French Shore question in Newfoundland, which he has lately visited. In 1897 he delivered a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, upon Contemporary French Literature.

JAMES HAMMOND TILLMAN.

Col. James Hammond Tillman, attorney-at-law, Edgefield, S. C., was born in Clark's Hill, that state, June 27, 1869. He was educated at Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C.; at the Georgetown University, and the Virginia Military Institute. His early ambition was to become a journalist, but afterward he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of the legal profession in Edgefield. He has served with credit as State Senator in the South Carolina legislature and has declined several political offices. During the Spanish-American war he served as colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, being the youngest officer of that grade in the entire service. He is now junior vice-commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans. Mr. Tillman is the son of ex Congressman George D. Tillman, and the nephew of United States Senator B. R. Tillman.

AUSTIN MIRES.

Austin Mires, lawyer, supervisor of the United States census for 1900, for the second district of the State of Washington, resides at Ellensburg; was born in Des Moines county, Ia., February 11, 1852. He received his higher education at the Umpqua Academy and at Christian College, Monmouth, Oregon, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Besides enjoying this species of schooling, he was a teacher himself, worked in a printing office and was for three years a United States mail agent; was chief clerk of the Oregon State Senate in 1882.

Mr. Mires was admitted to the bar in 1882, locating at Ellensburg, for the practice of his profession, in 1883. He acquired such standing in his profession and as a public man that, in 1889, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention for Washington. He has also served as a member of the State board of equalization and appeal; chairman of the Republican County Central committee and member of the State organization; as mayor, city attorney, city treasurer and school director. He has been vice-president of the Ellensburg National bank and is second vice-president of the Washington State Bar Association.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.

Marcus Monzo Hanna, United States Senator, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbia county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. When fifteen years old, his parents removed to Cleveland, where he received his education in the public schools and at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. After leaving school he became an employe in the grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was the senior member. Upon the death of his father, in 1862, he took up his interest in the firm,

being thus engaged until 1867, when the business was closed and he became engaged in the iron and coal business as a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., which continued for ten years, when the firm name was changed to the present title of Hanna & Co. This business has been enlarged to such an extent that their interests now amount to several millions of dollars, including also the largest ship yards on the lakes. Mr. Hanna was one of the largest stockholders in the Standard Oil Co., and is closely identified with many of the prominent enterprises in the city in which he lives. He is president of the Union National bank, Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway Co.; president of the Chapin Mining Co.; and, in 1885, was appointed by President Cleveland a director of the Union Pacific Railway Co. He is also a large owner in street railways in Cleveland and Buffalo. He served as a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896; was chosen chairman of the National Republican committee in 1896 and again in 1900; and in March, 1897, was appointed United States Senator by Governor Bushnell, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. John Sherman, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet. He took his seat in the Senate March 5, 1897, being re-elected in January, 1898, for the short term ending March 4, 1899, and also for the succeeding full term. His term of service will expire March 4, 1905.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

William Claflin, retired merchant, ex-governor and ex-Congressman, Newtonville, Mass., was born in Milford, Mass., March 6, 1818. He was educated in the common schools and at Brown and Harvard universities, receiving his degree of LL. D. from

Wesleyan. At an early age he engaged in the manufacture of leather and was for many years in the boot and shoe business both at St. Louis and Boston. Mr. Clatlin was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from 1849-52 and of the State Senate from 1860-61, in the latter year being president of that body. For several years he was chairman of the Republican State Central committee and a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1860 which nominated Lincoln. From 1866-68 he was lieutenant-governor of the State and from 1869 to 1871, governor. During a period of twelve years he was a member of the Republican National committee, being chairman of the same from 1868 to 1872. In 1877-81, covering Hayes' administration, he served as a representative in Congress, since which time he has ceased to take an active part in politics, although he ever is deeply interested in the fortunes of the Republican party and the great questions which agitate the country. He is still president of the Massachusetts Club (1899), the first Republican club formed in Boston—an office he has held for many years; and president of the Historic Genealogical Society for six years, ending in 1899.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

Joseph Wheeler, Congressman, soldier and lawyer, Wheeler, Ala., was born in Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836. He was educated at the Cheshire Academy, Conn., and at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1859; was lieutenant of cavalry and served in New Mexico; resigned in 1861; was lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army; was successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division and army corps, and in 1862 was assigned to the command of the army corps of cavalry of the Western army, continuing in that position till

the war closed; by joint resolution of the Confederate Congress, he received the thanks of that body for successful military operations, and for the defense of the city of Aiken received the thanks of the State of South Carolina; May 11, 1864, became the senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies; was appointed professor of philosophy, Louisiana State Seminary, in 1866, which he declined; was lawyer and planter; was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, and, in 1898, was unanimously nominated and unanimously elected as a member of the fifty-sixth Congress. He was appointed major-general of volunteers by President McKinley May 4, 1898, and was assigned to command of Cavalry division, United States Army; on June 24, 1898, with 900 men, fought and defeated Lieutenant General Linares at Las Guasimas, the enemy having over 2,000 regular Spanish troops. At the battle of San Juan, July 1 and 2, was senior officer in immediate command on the field, and was senior member of the commission which negotiated the surrender of Santiago and 23,000 Spanish soldiers; on August 18, was assigned to command of United States forces at Montauk, Long Island, and on October 5 was assigned to the command of the Fourth Army Corps.

SAMUEL HOLMES DURGIN.

Samuel Holmes Durgin, M. D., Old Court House, Boston, Mass., was born in Parsonsfield, Me., July 26, 1839. There, and at Pittsfield and New Hampton, N. H., he received his preliminary education, afterward attending Dartmouth College and teaching during portions of 1860 and 1861. He was subsequently matriculated at Harvard University Medical School, from which he graduated in 1864, and served the latter part of the Civil

war as assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts cavalry.

From 1867 to 1873 he was resident physician to Deer Island institutions and port physician for Boston, serving as health commissioner from the latter year to date. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the American Public Health Association, having served as president of the last named organization.

RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS.

Hon. Russell Judson Waters, attorney-at-law and Congressman, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Halifax, Vt., June 6, 1843. His father died when he was four years of age and the family removed to Colerain, Franklin county, Mass., where the widow and children occupied a modest cottage. On account of straitened circumstances Russell's schooling was very irregular. At various times and places in his boyhood and his youth, he was a bobbin boy in a cotton factory and worked on a farm, in a cutlery factory and machine shop. Whenever possible, he attended district school and afterward taught. After graduating from the Franklin (Mass.) Institute, he was engaged there as a professor of Latin and mathematics.

From Franklin Mr. Waters removed to Chicago and commenced the study of law in the office of Rich & Waterman, being admitted to practice before the State and United States Courts, May 12, 1868. Until 1886 he engaged assiduously and successfully in the chosen field of his profession, when his health being greatly impaired by overwork, he left for San Bernardino county, Cal. Here he bought a tract of land and established a colony, founding the town of Redlands. He was chiefly instrumental in incorporating it as a city, was its first city attorney and was prominently identified with the banks and

railway and irrigation companies, which were the means of so rapidly developing the city and adjacent country.

Mr. Waters also pushed the erection of all the early business blocks of the city, and having seen it firmly established as one of the most prosperous communities in Southern California, in 1894 he removed with his family to Los Angeles. In the upbuilding of this beautiful city he has also done his full share, being connected with many of its most substantial business and public institutions. In 1897 he served as a member of the board of park commissioners and in the fall of 1898 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention as a candidate for Congress from the sixth district of California. After a vigorous campaign he defeated the fusion candidate by a decisive plurality.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was born in Christian county, Ky., June 3, 1808. He was a graduate of West Point, but resigned his army commission after considerable frontier service. He returned to his home in Mississippi and married the daughter of General Zachary Taylor, and settled down as a cotton planter. He was a presidential elector in 1844, and was elected a member of Congress in 1845. He resigned in 1846 to become colonel of a volunteer regiment to serve in Mexico, and in Mexico received the appointment of brigadier-general. He represented Mississippi in the United States Senate from 1847-50 and from 1857-61, and earnestly and unyieldingly advocated State sovereignty and slavery. He resigned his seat in United States Senate when his State seceded from the Union, was elected president of the Confederacy February 4, 1861, and was re-elected in 1862 for a term of six years. After the war of the Rebellion

was over he tried to escape, but was captured in Georgia in May, 1865, and for two years was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was finally released without trial. From this time until his death (in 1889), he retired from all public duties. He was a man of great executive ability and of high character.

THOMAS McDONALD WALLER.

Thomas McDonald Waller, ex-governor, New London, Conn., was born in New York City in 1840. At an early age he removed to New London, Conn., where he received his education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He served as mayor of that city two terms of two years each, and was elected to the State legislature four times. He was made Secretary of State in 1870; speaker of the House of Representatives in 1876 and governor of the State in 1884, serving two years. He ably served as consul general to London under President Cleveland from 1885-89 and was first vice-president of the World's Columbian commission in 1893.

JOHN PATTERSON REA.

John Patterson Rea, soldier, lawyer and ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Chester county, Pa., October 13, 1840. After attending the common schools he attended Hopewell Academy, and at the age of twenty went to Piqua, Ohio, where he taught school from October, 1860, until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio infantry. He was elected lieutenant of Company I, First Ohio cavalry, serving in that capacity until March, 1862, when he was commissioned first lieutenant. In April, 1863, he was promoted to captain and continued in service with that rank until November 23, 1864, when he was mustered out as senior captain of the regiment. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity in 1867, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar in Lancaster, Pa. From 1869 to 1873 he held the office of assessor of internal revenues, for the ninth district of Pennsylvania and in 1876 removed to Minneapolis, Minn. From 1874 to 1877 he was editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. In 1877 he was elected judge of the probate court and re-elected in 1879. He was appointed judge of the district court of the fourth judicial district in 1886 and elected to the same office the following fall. He resigned his judgeship, March 14, 1890. He was department commander of the G. A. R. in 1883; senior vice-commander-in-chief in 1885, and commander-in-chief 1887-88.

DANIEL APPLETON.

Daniel Appleton, publisher, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1785. He engaged in the dry-goods business in Haverhill, afterward removing to Boston and later to New York, where he began the importation of English books in conjunction with the dry-goods business. He afterward gave his entire attention to the importation and selling of books, thus establishing the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., which is still continued by his descendants. He died in New York in 1849.

SILAS U. PINNEY.

Silas U. Pinney, lawyer and jurist, Madison, Wis., was born in Rockdale, Pa., March 3, 1833. His parents removed to Wisconsin in 1846 and on a Dane county farm he grew to manhood. When sixteen years old he began teaching school and in 1853 entered the law office of Vilas & Remington, at Madison. In the following year he was admitted to the bar. He has served as mayor of the city of Madison and was a member of the lower house of the State legislature. In 1892 he became a candidate for judge of the State Supreme Court

and was elected. His term of service expired in January, 1894. He died in 1899.

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Brigadier (Brevet Major) General John Watts de Peyster, M. F. S. N. Y., M. A., Litt. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Tivoli P. O., Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in New York City, March 9, 1821. He is descended from De Peyster and Watts, two of the most distin-



guished families of colonial and provincial New York, his parents being Frederic and Mary Justina (Watts) de Peyster. His father, one of the most eminent citizens of the Empire State, served as a student of Columbia College in the "College Greens" in the war of 1812; was a leading lawyer and for seventeen years master in chancery; president of the New York Historical Society and New York Society Library, also of the St. Nicholas Club and Society—in fact, "an active officer of more societies than any other New Yorker who ever lived."

Our subject is essentially self-educated, having himself for all practical purposes mastered Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and

Spanish. As a youth he had the benefit of private instruction and foreign travel and early became interested in the fire companies and militia organizations of the State. By the time he was twenty-five years of age (1846) he had been advanced to the colonelcy of the 111th regiment of State troops. During the succeeding year the State militia was entirely reorganized and for "meritorious conduct" Colonel de Peyster was assigned to the command of the twenty-second regimental district. In 1851 he was made a brigade commander and received a medal from the governor, in 1853, as well as a certificate of honor from the adjutant general in 1850 for his splendid work as a disciplinarian and upholder of the new militia law (1850-51), of which he may be considered one of the two most efficient administrators.

In the meantime General de Peyster had commenced the acquisition of his remarkable military library, and through his exertions were introduced to Americans translations of standard manuals of arms and organizations of European countries applicable at home. In 1851 he was appointed military agent of the State of New York to examine and report on the military systems of the Old World with a view of adapting them to the use of his native State. At his own expense over two years of his time were thus devoted and his two reports are still the acknowledged basis for future improvements of the military organization of the Empire State. From them originated the gray uniform of the Confederates, the metropolitan fire department and many of the best features of our police system. In January, 1855, he was appointed adjutant general of the State, and, although he remained in office but two months, he accomplished reforms which were little short of marvelous.

General de Peyster now began his brilliant series of military studies, criticism, history and biography, in which department he has an

international reputation. For several years preceding the Civil war and throughout that period his writings were acknowledged as authority and had no small influence in military procedure. Although he repeatedly offered his services to the government, on account of his shattered health he was obliged to decline any appointment except such the duties of which he knew he could fulfill. In April, 1866, by special act of the New York State legislature, he was brevetted major general of the State of New York for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States prior to and during the Rebellion"—a unique case in the military history of the country. Since the war General de Peyster has continued his labors as a military author, having also written poems, dramas and historical novels. From universities he has received the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws (twice conferred), Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Philosophy. He is identified with fifty or more of the leading historical, scientific and literary societies of the United States, Canada and Europe.

As a philanthropist and public benefactor his name is associated with the erection of statues in New York, the donation of libraries to societies and colleges, the building of hospitals and churches and the founding and equipment of schools and homes for friendless boys and girls. To go into detail regarding either his literary works or his works of benevolence would be an impossibility. In a word, he is a man of remarkable activity, both of head and heart.

JAMES G. JENKINS.

James G. Jenkins, judge of the United States circuit court, Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18, 1834. He was educated in his native State, read law

in New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1855. In 1857 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he has ever since been identified with the bench and bar of the State. In 1879 he was a candidate for governor of Wisconsin; in 1881 a candidate for the United States senatorship, and a delegate to numerous important National and State conventions. In 1885 President Cleveland tendered him the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which honor he declined. In 1888 he was appointed United States district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin, which position he held until 1893, when he was appointed to the position of judge of the United States circuit court of the seventh judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gresham, who had been appointed Secretary of State of the United States.

HENRY IVES COBB.

Henry Ives Cobb, architect, Chicago, was born in Brookline, Mass., August 19, 1859. After receiving a thorough preliminary education he entered Harvard University, taking the literary and scientific course. He commenced his architectural studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Europe. Entering the office of one of the leading architects of Boston, he soon rose to a prominent position among the architects of the United States. In 1881 he came to Chicago, and has succeeded in establishing a reputation as one of the most skillful architects in this country. Among the many notable buildings which Mr. Cobb has designed may be mentioned the Chicago Opera House, Newberry Library, University of Chicago and the Church of the Atonement. In 1893 he was one of the national board of architects of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is now

retained as special architect for the United States government.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president of the United States, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7, 1800. He was a remarkable example of the prominence which may be attained by industry, determination and intelligence, despite the absence of unusual gifts. He had arrived at the age of nineteen years before he knew a word of grammar or geography, yet in ten years' time he had become a school teacher and one of the most noted lawyers in western New York and a member of the State legislature. He served in Congress from 1832 to 1842, where he faithfully performed his duties during four sessions. He was defeated for governor in 1844. In 1847 he was elected comptroller of the State of New York, which position he held when he was nominated for the vice-presidency. Upon the death of President Taylor he became president, and took the oath of office July 10, 1850. When his time expired he returned to his home in Buffalo. In 1856 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the National American party for president. He was the author of the tariff bill in 1842; signed the Fugitive Slave Act while he was in the presidential chair, and dispatched the expedition under Commodore Perry by which the ports of Japan were opened to American commerce. By his integrity, industry and practical ability he won a place among the first statesmen of the day. He died at Buffalo, March 8, 1874.

THOMAS WITHERELL PALMER.

Thomas Witherell Palmer, ex-United States Senator, Detroit, Mich., was born in Detroit, January 25, 1830. He received his education

at an academy in St. Clair, Mich., and attended Ann Arbor University. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin and spent one year as agent for a transportation company. In 1851 he went into business at Appleton, Wis., was burnt out and financially ruined. In 1853 he returned to Detroit and engaged in the real estate business until 1855, when he became a lumber merchant and mill-owner, in Michigan. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1880 was defeated for nomination for governor of his State; was chosen by the legislature to succeed Hon. T. W. Perry in the United States Senate, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1883, and but for his voluntary retirement from politics would have been re-elected without opposition for a second term. From 1889-92 he served as minister to Spain. He was appointed by President Harrison one of the commissioners-at-large of the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893, of which body he became president.

RICHARD CROKER.

Richard Croker, politician, New York City, was born in Ireland, in 1840. When he was eleven years old his parents came to America and settled in New York. From 1868-70 he held the office of alderman, and again in 1883; from 1873-76 he served as coroner; was fire commissioner in 1883 and city chamberlain in 1889-90. He was a prominent opponent of the Tweed ring and has long been recognized as the leader of Tammany Hall.

JOHN GRANVILLE WOOLEY.

John Granville Wooley, author and lecturer, Chicago, was born at Collinsville, Ohio, February 15, 1850. Early in the '60s his father moved to Illinois, and at the age of seventeen our subject held the position of head master in the public schools. He graduated from

the Ohio Wesleyan College in 1871, went abroad, and upon his return entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 in the Supreme Court of Illinois. After practicing for four years in the last named State, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he entered Supreme Court practice, and became State's attorney and the leading lawyer in all criminal cases. He was called to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1888 he abandoned his profession forever in order to become an agitator. In that year he entered the lecture field and has since spoken in the principal English-speaking cities of the world. In 1896 he declined the presidential nomination by the Prohibition party, but in 1900 became that party's candidate for the presidency. He is the author of "Seed," "Civilization by Faith," "The Sower," and "The Christian Citizen."

HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay, statesman and orator, was born at Richmond, Va., in 1777, and was the fifth son of a Virginia Baptist preacher. He was self-educated and a self-made man, and became a leading lawyer in Lexington, Ky. He took a firm stand for the abolition of slavery and advocated it in the State Constitutional convention in 1799. He was almost continuously a member of the House of Representatives or the Senate for forty-five years, from 1806 to 1851. He was universally recognized as the foremost party leader of his times, and was six times elected Speaker of the House. He was an earnest advocate for the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, and aided in negotiating the treaty of Ghent, which concluded the peace between that nation and the United States. He upheld public improvements, protection, the second United States bank; at first he was very much

opposed to national banking, antagonized federal restriction of slavery, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. He was a universal favorite, having charming manners; his friends were almost countless and his eloquence recognized by all. He had few if any enemies. He was thrice a candidate for the presidency, but his adherence to principle instead of party lost for him the unanimous vote. When warned by his friends that his compromise bill would lessen his chances for the presidency, he gave his ever-remembered reply: "I would rather be right than president." He died June 29, 1852, in Washington, D. C.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Oswald Ottendorfer, philanthropist and editor, was born in Zwittau, in the Austrian province of Moravia, February 26, 1826. He was educated in the University of Vienna and afterward studied at the University of Sprague. In 1848 he participated in the movement to overthrow the Metternich government and later was a volunteer in the Schleswig-Holstein war against Denmark, and in the revolutions in Saxony and Baden. Upon their suppression he fled to Switzerland, in 1849, and the following year came to the United States, securing employment in the counting-room of the Staats-Zeitung. When Jacob Uhl, the proprietor, died, in 1852, he aided Mrs. Uhl in the management of the paper. He was elected an alderman of New York City in 1872, and two years later became a candidate for mayor, but was defeated. He is widely known both in this country and in his native province of Moravia as a philanthropist. He gave \$300,000 to build and endow an educational institute in his native town; founded the Isabella Heimath, for indigent men and women, in New York City, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, and established

the Ottendorfer Free Library, New York City, at an original cost of \$50,000. He died December 15, 1900.

EDWARD SCOFIELD.

Edward Scofield, governor of Wisconsin (home: Oconto), was born in Chesterfield, Pa., March 28, 1842. He passed his early years on his father's farm, attended the country schools, and later an academy at Clearfield, but left school quite early to begin life on his own account. When thirteen years of age he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade, working for three years in the office of the *Indiana (Pa.) Democrat*, and at the breaking out of the Civil war he was employed on the *Brookville (Pa.) Jeffersonian*. He enlisted as a private in the eleventh regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves; was promoted to first lieutenant in the fall of 1862 and captain in the summer of 1863. On May 5, 1864, while participating in the battle of the Wilderness, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and for ten months was held as a prisoner of war. He was paroled near Wilmington, N. C., in the spring of 1865, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of major.

Returning to Pennsylvania, Major Scofield became connected soon after the war with a corps of civil engineers in making surveys for what became known as the "low-grade" division of the Alleghany Valley R. R., to be built from Pittsburg to Driftwood, Pa. This avocation he followed until 1868, when he came West and soon afterward became identified with the lumber manufacturing industry. For eight years he was foreman of a lumber mill at Oconto, Wis., then (1876) engaged in the lumber business on his own account in that city, and in 1880 became interested in the Marinette Saw-mill Co., of which he was general superintendent until 1890. At that time he formed a partnership with George H.

Arnold and organized the Edward Scofield Lumber Co., of Marinette, which, in 1894, was incorporated as the Scofield & Arnold Lumber Co. Of this corporation Mr. Scofield is president; and he is further interested in the lumber business as a member of the firm of McElwer & Co., of Marinette. He was elected to the State Senate in 1887 and served for one term. In 1896 he was elected governor of Wisconsin and re-elected in 1898.

THOMAS NAST.

Thomas Nast, artist, Morristown, N. J., was born in Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840. His parents came to the United States in 1846 and when still a boy he entered the office of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*. He soon commenced to furnish pictures for the engravers and in 1860, before he had reached his majority, was sent to Italy, as a traveling artist for British and American newspapers, to delineate the incidents and scenes centering in Garibaldi. His services to the Union cause during the Civil war can hardly be overestimated, his grand series of patriotic pictures speaking far louder than words. It was in recognition of such services that the Union League Club presented him with a handsome silver cup and representatives of the army and navy of the United States with a massive silver canteen. During the period of reconstruction and the ascendancy of the Tweed ring and Tammany in New York he made a world-wide reputation as a cartoonist. Since then he has contributed wonderful specimens of his bold art to the illustrated press, but of late years has devoted himself to lecturing, his pencil and brush, supplemented by an easy, pithy way of talking, producing entertainments which are humorous and instructive. It is by these exhibitions, also, that he has demonstrated his genius as an artist as well as a caricaturist.

ANDREW HUSSEY ALLEN.

Andrew Hussey Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls, Department of State of the United States, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, December 6, 1855. Educated at Phillips Academy and Harvard University and studied law in the office of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, New York, and at the Law School of Columbia University. His government service extends over a period of nearly twenty years, his record being: Appointed clerk in the Department of State, September 15, 1880; disbursing agent of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, July 20, 1882, serving until the expiration of the court, December 31, 1885; confidential clerk to second assistant secretary, March 13, 1890; representative of the Department of State on the United States Board on Geographic Names, July 11, 1890; chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, June 12, 1892. Since assuming his present position Mr. Allen has inaugurated and been editor of the Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls, which is devoted to the publication of indexes, calendars and manuscripts of the historical archives of the nation, the volumes already issued under his supervision being invaluable to students, scholars and statesmen.

CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.

Charles E. Littlefield, lawyer, Rockland, Me., was born in Lebanon, Me., in 1851. After a high school education he worked for a while at the carpenter's trade and in the pattern shop of a granite company, saving enough to enter a law office and study for the bar. After his admission to the bar he settled in Rockland and commenced professional practice. He became a member of the city council, then a member of the Republican County committee and next of the Republican State committee.

He served as county attorney; in 1885 was elected to the legislature; then re-elected, and chosen speaker during his second term. Two years later he was chosen attorney general.

HERBERT BAKER WHITNEY.

Herbert Baker Whitney, M. D., professor of medicine in the Denver College of Medicine of Denver, Colo., was born at Leominster, Mass., November 24, 1856; was educated at the high school in his native city, at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1877, and at the medical department of that university, from which he obtained his professional degree in 1881. He also enjoyed a special course of instruction for two years in the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. After graduating he practiced his profession in Boston for two years, but subsequently removed to Denver, where he has since resided. He is at present visiting physician to the Arapahoe County and St. Luke's Hospitals, president of the Arapahoe County Medical Society, secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, etc. Dr. Whitney is the author of many pamphlets and essays on medical subjects and contributed to *The American System of Medicine* the article on "Diseases of the Pleura," and to the *Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine* the article on the same subject.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON JOHNSTON.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston, soldier and Congressman, was born in Longwood, Va., February 3, 1809. He was one of the most noted generals of the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion. He was a graduate of West Point; served in the Mexican

war and in 1860 was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army. At the outbreak of the Civil war he left the service of the United States; was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate service and soon afterward promoted general on account of his bravery and efficiency. In 1862 he took part in the peninsular campaign against General McClellan; in 1863 was defeated at Jackson by General Grant; was then at the head of the Army of Tennessee, but being unsuccessful at Resaca and at Dallas, he was removed and General Hood placed in command. A year later he was again put in command, but was obliged to surrender to General Sherman at Durham Station, April 26, 1865, at the close of the war.

He was elected a representative from Virginia to the Forty-sixth Congress in 1878, and in 1885 was appointed commissioner of railroads in the Department of the Interior. He died March 21, 1891, in Washington, D. C.

ROSWELL FARNHAM.

Roswell Farnham, attorney and counsellor-at-law and ex-governor, Bradford, Vt., was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827. He was fitted for the junior class in college at the academy of his native town, graduating from the University of Vermont in 1849. He first taught school in the academy at Dunham, Province of Quebec, Canada, subsequently going to Franklin, Vt., and Bradford, Vt. At the breaking out of the Civil war he entered service as lieutenant of Company D, 1st Vermont Regt., and afterward was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel 12th Vermont Regt. In 1859, 1860 and 1861 he was State's attorney for Orange county, Vt.; State Senator in 1869-70; member of the State board of education; trustee of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College; governor of Vermont, 1880-82, etc. He has also been

honored with many local offices, such as that of president of the village board of trustees and chairman of the board of commissioners of water works.

JAMES THOMAS JELKS.

James Thomas Jelks, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark., was born near Uchee, Russell county, Ala., May 20, 1849. Previous to commencing his medical studies he received his education



at Union Springs, in his native State, and began his professional training under the tutelage of Dr. Charles H. Franklin, of that place. In 1870 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville, and commenced practice the same year at Culloden, Ga. Since then he has been an active member of the profession, located at Marietta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., and at Hot Springs, Ark. Of the last named city he has been a resident since the autumn of 1877.

Dr. Jelks' abilities, both as a practitioner and an educator, have been repeatedly recognized. In 1883-90 he held the position of professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases in the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, Chicago; was president of the State Medical Society of Arkansas in 1892; secretary of the section on obstetrics and gynecology, American Medical Association, and chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy, 1892-93; professor of gynecology and syphilology Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, since 1892, etc. Dr. Jelks is consulting surgeon of the Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain railroad; is a member of the local and State medical societies, of the American Medical Association, American Medical Editors (being editor of the Hot Springs Medical Journal), American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Southern Surgical and Gynecological and Mississippi Valley Medical associations and the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

In addition to his work as editor of the Hot Springs Medical Journal, Dr. Jelks has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, most of his papers having appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the American Gynecological Journal and the Arkansas Medical Journal.

JOSEPH HANSON CHAMBERLIN.

Joseph Hanson Chamberlin, dean of Marietta (O.) College and professor of English literature and Latin, was born in Beloit, Wis., November 2, 1846. In 1872 he graduated from Beloit College and was subsequently principal of the public schools at Lancaster and Black River Falls, Wis., and later head of the Latin department of Carleton (Minn.) College. He spent two years in graduate study at Yale College, and in France and Germany; received the degree of A. M. from Beloit College, in 1875, and that of Litt. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. Since 1881 he has been identified with Marietta College, being elected dean in 1894.

ELMER JACOB BURKETT.

Elmer Jacob Burkett, lawyer and Congressman, Lincoln, Neb., was born in Mills county, Iowa, December 1, 1867. Graduated from Tabor (Iowa) College in 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the legal department of the University of Nebraska in 1893, and LL. M. from the same institution in 1895. In 1895 Mr. Burkett was elected a trustee of his alma mater and is still serving. From 1896-98 he served as a member of the State legislature, and in the latter year was elected by the Republicans as a member of Congress from the first district of Nebraska. That his services were appreciated is evident from the fact that his last election shows an increased majority of 2,000 over the previous election, and that he carried every county in his district.

HENRY JACQUES GARRIGUES.

Henry Jacques Garrigues, A. M., M. D., 716 Lexington avenue, New York City, is a native of Denmark, being born in Copenhagen, June 6, 1831. There he was educated, graduating from the Metropolitan College of that city, in 1850, and receiving his degree of A. M. from that institution in 1863. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Copenhagen, in 1860, with the degree of M. D., and since 1875 has been a resident of the city of New York.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Garrigues has been establishing a reputation in the field of gynecology and obstetrics until, at the present time, he stands in the foremost rank of those who devote themselves to these specialties. For nearly twenty years he has been thus identified with the hospitals and medical colleges of New York. In 1881 he was appointed obstetric surgeon to the New York Maternity Hospital; visiting obstetrician to

the New York Infant Asylum, 1884; gynecologist to the German Hospital, 1885; professor of obstetrics in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1886; gynecologist to St. Mark's Hospital, 1890; consulting obstetric surgeon to the Maternity Hospital, 1892; professor of gynecology in the New York School of Clinical Medicine, 1896, and consulting physician to Mothers' Home and Maternity, 1899.

Throughout the country Dr. Garrigues is best known for his writings. On his special subjects he has contributed more than one hundred articles to the medical press of America and Europe, and is the author of the following works: "Gastro-Elytrotomy" (1878); "Diagnosis of Ovarian Cysts by Means of Examination of Their Contents" (1882); "Guide to Antiseptic Midwifery" (1886) and "Textbook of Diseases of Women" (1894, 1897, 1900).

CHARLES MANLY MELDEN.

Charles Manly Melden, A. B., Ph. D., president of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Salem, Mass., July 1, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; prepared for college in Lynn, Mass., and graduated from the Boston University, class of '80, with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of Ph. D. from his alma mater in 1892. After graduating from the university he entered the ministry, being pastor of several leading churches in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., previous to assuming the responsibilities of his present position.

ANSON ROGERS GRAVES.

Anson Rogers Graves, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Missionary District of Laramie in the Episcopal church, Kearney, Neb., was born at Wells, Vt., April 13, 1842. Educated

at the Rutland High School, Hobart College (Geneva, N. Y.) and the General Theological Seminary, New York City. For a time he taught school (was principal of the Ury House School, Philadelphia; studied law and finally, as stated, was educated for the ministry. He served as rector of St. Peter's church, Bennington, Vt., and of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, and was consecrated bishop, as above, on the first of January, 1890.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Rossiter Johnson, Ph. D., LL. D., editor and author, 72 Fifth avenue, New York City, was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 27, 1840. In 1863 he was graduated at the University of Rochester, from which he subsequently received his honorary degrees. His first practical work was done as a journalist on the Democrat (a Republican paper) of his native city. From 1864 to 1868 he was associate editor on that paper, and during 1869-72 was editor of the Concord (N. H.) Statesman. On resigning that editorship he became engaged in cyclopædia work for the Appletons, being associate editor of the "American Cyclopædia," 1873-77; managing editor of the "Cyclopædia of American Biography," 1886-89, and sole editor of the "Annual Cyclopædia" from 1883 to the present time. In 1892-94 he was also associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary." He is editor of several series of collected poems and standard works, including "Little Classics" and "The World's Great Books," and is the author of "Phaeton Rogers" (boy's novel); "History of the French war;" "History of the War of 1812-15 Between the United States and Great Britain;" "Idler and Poet" (poems); "History of the War of Secession;" "The End of a Rainbow;" "Three Decades" (poems); "History of the War Between the United States and Spain," and "The Hero of Manila."

His wife, Helen Kendrick Johnson (a daughter of the late Prof. Asabel C. Kendrick), is the author of "The Roddy Books," "Our Familiar Songs," "Raleigh Westgate," and "Woman and the Republic," and has edited several collections. She was the founder of the Meridian, a woman's club in New York, which meets at noonday.

1867 he commenced his political career as a member of the State legislature, lower house; served as United States district attorney in 1869-73; governor from 1874-75, and was appointed to the United States Senate in 1887. He was re-elected in 1893 and again in 1899. He died at St. Paul, Minn., November 27, 1900.

LEANDER JEFFERSON ALDRICH.

Leander Jefferson Aldrich, president of the Union Christian College, Merom, Ind., is a native of Conklingville, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he was born May 21, 1851. He received his higher education at Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1880. After leaving college he taught school for a time, and in 1885 was settled over a charge at Dover, Ohio. In 1890 he became a professor in the Union Christian College and since 1886 has been honored with the presidency. In 1898 he was chosen secretary of education by the American Christian convention, and his record bears other marks of the high esteem in which he is held by Christian educators throughout the country.

CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1838. He received his higher education at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in June, 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began the practice of his profession at Waukesha; but in 1862 he enlisted in the army as first lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. After the war he became a resident of St. Paul, a leading lawyer and a public character widely known and respected. In

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States (1837-41), was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., December 5, 1782. He began the study of law in 1796, at the age of fourteen, and was an active politician at eighteen. In 1808 he was appointed surrogate of Columbia county; in 1812 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1816. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1827. He was appointed governor of New York in 1828, entering upon the duties of that office January 1, 1829, having resigned his seat in the Senate. He filled the gubernatorial chair but little over two months, being appointed Secretary of State under President Jackson in March. At the expiration of two years he resigned his seat in the cabinet, and was appointed minister to England, whither he went in September, but when the nomination came before the Senate, in December, it was rejected, on the ground that he had sided with England against the United States on certain matters, and had carried party contests and their results into foreign negotiations. His party regarded this as extreme political persecution, and the next year elected him to the vice-presidency. He thus became the head of the Senate which a few months before condemned him, and where he now performed his duties with "dignity, courtesy and impartiality."

Mr. Van Buren was nominated for president by the National convention held at Balti-

more in February, 1836. Being duly elected he took the oath of office March 4, 1837. He was the first president ever nominated by a regular National convention. Prior to this time it had been the custom of Congress and the State legislatures to nominate the candidates for president and vice-president. As a president he was the subject of much partisan censure. The country was passing through a peculiar crisis, and his was a difficult position to fill with satisfaction to all. That he pleased his own party is proved from the fact of his renomination in 1840 against Harrison. In 1848 he became the candidate of the "Free Democracy," a new party advocating anti-slavery principles. After this he retired to his estate in Kinderhook, N. Y., where he died in 1862.

GREENLEE DAVIDSON LETCHER.

Greenlee Davidson Letcher, lawyer, Lexington, Va., was born in that city, July 19, 1867. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, located at Lexington. He was the first distinguished graduate from that institution (June, 1886), and in 1888 obtained his degree of LL. B. from the Washington and Lee University. Since that year he has practiced his profession at his present location, besides having served in several important political offices. He was a member of the Virginia legislature from 1889-92; chairman of the Rockbridge County Democratic committee for six years, and temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention held at Roanoke, Va., in August, 1897. As to public enterprises, he has been president of the West End Glasgow (Va.) Land company; president of the West End Land company, Lexington, and director of the Northwestern Buena Vista (Va.) company. He is the son of "Honest John Letcher," the famous war governor of Virginia.

MAJOR STANHOPE ENGLISH BLUNT.

Major Stanhope English Blunt, commanding Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal, was born in Boston, Mass., September 29, 1850, and obtained his elementary education in the private schools of his native city. Later he graduated from the Oswego (N. Y.) high school, and in 1872 completed his military course at West Point. Since that year he has served as second and first lieutenant of the Thirteenth United States Infantry; lieutenant, captain and major of the Ordnance department, U. S. A., and colonel and aide-de-camp to the late General Phil. H. Sheridan, as inspector of small arms practice at army headquarters, and on duty at the principal manufacturing arsenals of the country. He has also been a member of many important boards of officers, including that which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle for the United States army. He has been commandant at the Rock Island arsenal since March, 1897.

Col. Blunt is widely known as an author on the subject of small arms, his "Firing Regulations" for that branch of the service having been the adopted tactics of the army and militia since 1884. He has also contributed many papers devoted to this topic, based upon an experience as broad as has been enjoyed perhaps by any authority in the world.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

William Hickling Prescott, one of the greatest historians of his time, was born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796. He was a graduate of Harvard, and was educated for the bar, but owing to ill health he spent several years traveling in Europe. In 1820, on his return from Europe, he gave up the study of law and devoted himself to literature. He made a study of Italian and later of Spanish literature. He became particularly fond of this

latter study, and when he published his "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," in 1838, it brought him instant fame. He also wrote many other works, among which were "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru." At the time of his death, January 28, 1850, he was engaged in writing the three volumes of his "History of Philip II," the last volume of which he left unfinished.

HON. B. H. ROBERTS.

Hon. B. H. Roberts, editor and Congressman, Centerville, Davis county, Utah, was born at Warrington, England, March 13, 1857. Came to America in 1866; was educated in the common schools of Davis county and the University of Utah, after which he worked as blacksmith, taught school and commenced to be a factor in local politics. His influence gradually extended over the State, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected to represent Utah in the Fifty-sixth Congress, having previously served as a member of the Constitutional commission.

CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON.

Charles Stanhope Cotton, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 15, 1843. He was educated in its public and private schools and those of Detroit, Mich., entering the United States Naval Academy in September, 1858, being detached therefrom in May, 1861, and ordered into active service. He served in the War of the Rebellion on the frigates "St. Lawrence," "Minnesota," and other vessels, and in the last named ship as a midshipman, participated in the historic action between the "Monitor" and the "Merri-*mac*." He was promoted to be an ensign in November, 1862, and a lieutenant in Febru-

ary, 1864, taking part in the U. S. S. "Onesida," in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1865, and the succeeding naval operations to and including the surrender of Fort Morgan. At the close of the Civil War he served in the East Indies and China, being attached to the "Shenandoah;" in July, 1866, was promoted to lieutenant-commander, and in April, 1877, to commander, during this period being at the Naval Academy and the Kittery and New York navy yards, and on board the "Tennessee" during the so-called Santo Domingo expedition. He commanded the "Monocacy," Asiatic station, 1880-83, and in 1884 became inspector of ordnance at the Norfolk navy yard. After continuing thus for three years, he served from 1887 to 1890 as inspector of the fifteenth lighthouse district. Promoted captain on May 28th, 1892; commanded the receiving ship "Independence" two years, when he was placed in command of the flagship "Philadelphia" on the Pacific station.

In the Spanish-American war Captain Cotton commanded the auxiliary cruiser "Harvard," one of the greyhounds of the fleet, and after the battle off Santiago, Cuba, rescued thirty-five Spanish officers and 637 enlisted men belonging to the "Almirante-Oquendo" and "Maria Theresa." He was assigned to duty at Mare Island, Cal., in October, 1898, and promoted to be rear admiral on the 27th of March, 1900. He is now commandant of the Navy Yard and station, Norfolk, Va.

HENRY CHAPMAN MERCER.

Henry Chapman Mercer, archaeologist, Indian House, Doylestown, Pa., was born in that town, June 24, 1856. He was educated at Mohegan Lake School, Peekskill, N. Y., at Hartsville, Pa., and at Harvard College, graduating from the last named institution in 1879, with the degree of A. B. Although he studied law for a time the field in which he has

become so widely known finally occupied his entire mind. In 1892 he served as an honorary attaché of the United States commission to the Exposicion Historico-Americana, at Madrid, Spain, and in the succeeding year became anthropological editor of the *American Naturalist*. In 1893 he was appointed curator of the Museum of American and Prehistoric Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1895 Mr. Mercer explored the caves of Yucatan, conducting the expedition sent out by that institution. From 1895 to 1897 he was in charge of the excavations at Port Kennedy, Pa., for the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and has explored the caves of the eastern and southeastern sections of the United States for evidences of human antiquity. He has also made a collection of tools of the American pioneer from an ethnological standpoint and developed the earthenware processes of the Pennsylvania Germans.

Mr. Mercer is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of various scientific societies. He is the author of "Hill Caves of Yucatan," "Lenape Stone," "The Antiquity of Man in the United States," "Decorated Stove Plates of the Pennsylvania Germans," "Survival of Illuminative Writing Among Pennsylvania Germans" and "Tools of the Nation Maker."

LEWIS GEORGE JANES.

Lewis George Janes, director of the Cambridge (Mass.) Conferences and Conference of Contemporary Thought, was born in Providence, R. I., February 19, 1844. Here he obtained a common school education and subsequently received the degree of A. M., from Brown University, becoming a teacher in physical culture. In 1894-95 he served as instructor in history at Adelphi College, Brooklyn; was president of the Brooklyn Ethical

Association, from 1885-96, and lecturer on sociology and civics, School of Political Science, Brooklyn, 1893-96. Since the latter year he has also been director of the Monsalvat Summer School of Comparative Religion at Eliot, Me. Professor Janes served as chairman of the committee on programme of the Congress of Evolutionists, Parliament of Religions, World's Columbian Exposition, and has for some years been a member of the Civil Service Reform Association. In June, 1899, he was elected president of the Free Religious Association of America. He is also the author of a number of works on historical, religious, ethical and sociological subjects.

WILLIAM GAY BALLANTINE.

William Gay Ballantine, D. D., LL. D., educator, instructor in the Bible in the International Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass., was born in Washington, D. C., December 7, 1848. He was graduated from the Marietta College in 1868 and from the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1872; received the degree of D. D. from the former in 1885 and LL. D. from the Western Reserve University in 1891. After graduating from the theological seminary he traveled and studied in Europe for about a year and in 1873 became a member of the American Palestine Exploring Expedition.

Upon his return to this country Dr. Ballantine accepted the professorship of chemistry and natural sciences at Ripon College, holding that chair during 1874-76. From 1876 to 1878 he served as assistant professor of Greek, Indiana University, and from 1878-81 was professor of Old Testament, Language and Literature in Oberlin Theological Seminary. He became president of Oberlin College in 1891, serving thus until 1896, when he went abroad for the purpose of study and investigation in Greece. Since 1897 he has held his

present position. Dr. Ballantine is a minister of the Congregational denomination, ordained in 1880, but has devoted himself to his continuous duties as an educator. He is also a writer of repute, being one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* from 1884-91 and author of "Inductive Logic," published in 1896.

ALFRED E. WATSON.

Alfred E. Watson, banker, member of the Vermont railroad commission, insurance representative, writer and public man (residence Hartford, Vt., in the White River Valley), was born in Worcester, Washington county, Vt., August 6, 1857. His paternal ancestors first settled in Connecticut, but subsequently removed to Massachusetts. Oliver, his grandfather, was a native of Old Brookfield, that State, and his marriage, in 1817, was the first one to occur in Worcester, Vt.

Mr. Watson is the son of Edwin Cheney and Sophia (Johnson) Watson, and received his early education in the public schools of that place, his native town, of Calais and Hartford. After fitting for college at Kimball Union Academy (Meriden, N. H.) and St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, he entered the classical department of Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1883. Although he studied law for two years, he was drawn into other than legal channels, serving as secretary of civil and military affairs, under Governor Pingree, from 1884 to 1886, and clerk of the board of railroad commissioners from 1886 to 1894. He has always been a Republican in politics, representing the town of Hartford in the general assembly, in 1894-96, and is serving the current biennial term (1898-1900) as a member of the State Senate. While a member of the lower house he was on the committee on railroads and chairman of that on the library, and is now chairman of the Senate committee on railroads and a member

of the committees on temperance and printing. Governor Edward C. Smith appointed him to the railroad commission on December 1, 1900. In addition to ably performing his public duties, he superintends a large and continually extending insurance business, doing the bulk of the fire insurance in his section and being widely known as a skillful adjuster of losses. From 1886 to 1890 he was director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance company and has been its agent since 1885. Since the fall of 1890, he has been the treasurer of the White River Savings bank, of White River Junction, and was a director of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw railway company from 1896 to 1898.

Mr. Watson has been most prominent in local affairs, having served as member of the school board, town moderator and county representative of the Republican State committee (of which he is now secretary), and secretary of the Windsor County Republican committee (of which he is now chairman). When a student at Dartmouth College he became identified with the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; at graduation became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was editor and business manager of "The Dartmouth," the leading undergraduate publication of that institution. For ten years, from February, 1887, he was the Vermont representative of the New England Associated Press and is now a correspondent for various Boston and Vermont papers.

FRANK EDWIN ELWELL.

Frank Edwin Elwell, sculptor, 131 West Eleventh street, New York City, was born at Concord, Mass., June 15, 1858; was graduated from the high school of that place and commenced his professional studies in the United States under D. C. French. This he continued at the *Ecolé des Beaux Arts*, Paris, France,

and at the Royal Academy of Art, Ghent, Belgium. He is the author of such well-known works of art at "Death of Strength," at Edam, Holland; "Awakening of Egypt," Paris; Equestrian Statue of General Hancock, Gettysburg, Pa., and "Dickens and Little Nell," erected by Fairmount Park Art Association, in Philadelphia; also ideal statue of "The New Life" in Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass. Mr. Elwell made the bas-relief portrait of Edwin Booth on Booth monument in Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

He was the first sculptor born in America to erect a statue in Europe which was modeled in this country, viz., "The Death of Strength," as mentioned above. He has received many medals on account of the superiority of his work, being highly honored at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, twice obtaining the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club and a medal bestowed by the King of Belgium. Throughout his entire career he has been a writer and a worker for individuality in art. He is also a general lover of freedom, as evinced by his championship of Cuba before the government of the United States had commenced to take definite action in her behalf.

SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN.

Simeon Eben Baldwin, A. M., LL. D., New Haven, Conn., associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale University, was born in that city on the 5th of February, 1840; obtained his degree of A. B. from Yale College in 1861 (A. M. in 1864), and LL. D. from Harvard in 1891, receiving his professional education in the law schools of both Yale and Harvard universities. After leaving the latter he commenced the practice of law and was appointed to his present position on the bench in 1893. He has served on the State commissions for the revision of the laws on education, general

statutes, taxation, and pleading in civil actions. In 1884 Judge Baldwin was president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society; in 1890 was president of the American Bar Association; in 1894 vice-president of the New Haven commission of public parks, in 1898 president of the American Social Science Association, and in 1899 of the International Law Association. He is the author of "Baldwin's Digest of Connecticut Reports," "Baldwin's Cases on Railroad Law," "Modern Political Institutions" and of numerous contributions to magazines and to the transactions of the American Bar Association, the American Social Science Association, American Antiquarian Society, New Haven Colony Historical Society and the American Historical Association.

ARTHUR MacDONALD.

Arthur MacDonald, A. B., A. M., specialist in the United States Bureau of Education on "education as related to the abnormal and weakling classes," Washington, D. C., was born in Caledonia, N. Y., July 4, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Geneva and Rochester, N. Y., graduating from the free academy of the latter in 1874. From the University of Rochester he obtained the degree of A. B. in 1879 and from the same institution that of A. M. in 1883. Although, in deference to the wishes of his father, he was a student at law for several months, later he took a partial course at the Princeton Theological Seminary, obtained some experience as a missionary in Northern Canada, and concluded his studies in this field at the Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1883. He afterward pursued post-graduate courses in philosophy, metaphysics and theology at Harvard University, and in 1885 Johns Hopkins University appointed him fellow in psychology. This appointment,

however, was declined, and the succeeding four years he passed in study at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, Zurich and Vienna, his investigations taking the direction of clinical and experimental medicine, insanity, hypnotism and criminology.

Returning to this country, Dr. MacDonald was appointed docent in criminology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and, after holding this position for two years, assumed (1892) his present duties as specialist of the United States bureau of education. He was sent as an official delegate to the International Psychological and Criminological congresses, held in 1892 in London and Brussels, and afterward, by direction of the educational bureau, visited many of the European reformatories and asylums, as well as the city slums, for the purpose of personally and practically investigating the causes of mental and moral defects, with a view of correcting them through the education of the young. His "Abnormal Man" (445 pp.) was first published by the United States bureau of education in 1893; "Education and Patho-Social Studies" (57 pp.) in the annual report of the United States commissioner of education, for 1893-94, and "Experimental Study of Children" (325 pp.) in the report for 1897-98. "Criminology" (416 pp.) was issued by a New York house in 1894; "Le Criminel-Type" (300 pp. not published in English) by a Paris publisher, and "Abnormal Children" is in preparation.

ALFRED HAND.

Alfred Hand, lawyer and ex-judge, Scranton, Pa., was born in Honesdale, that State, March 26, 1835. He graduated from Yale College in 1857, studied law, taught school and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He practiced his profession until 1879, his business being largely in connection with corporation law. He has been active in the affairs

connected with various charitable institutions of the State. In 1879 he was appointed by the governor of the commonwealth, judge of the common pleas; afterward became president judge of the common pleas and other courts of the 45th district of Pennsylvania, and in 1888 was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court.

MARLIN EDGAR OLMSTED.

Marlin Edgar Olmsted, attorney-at-law and Congressman, Harrisburg, Pa., is a native of Ulysses township, Potter county, in that State.



He was educated in the common schools of his native county and at Coudersport Academy.

When barely of age he was appointed assistant corporation clerk in the office of auditor general of Pennsylvania, and one year later, although youngest in years and in service of all those connected with the department, was promoted to corporation clerk in charge of important duties of collecting taxes from corporations under Pennsylvania's pe-

cular and complex system of corporate taxation. He read law with Hon. John W. Simon-ton, now President Judge twelfth judicial district; admitted to the bar of Dauphin county December 25, 1878, bar of State Supreme Court in 1881, and bar of Supreme Court of the United States December 12, 1884. He has devoted his attention almost exclusively to that branch of the law affecting corporations and particularly corporate taxation. Soon became counsel at Harrisburg for many large corporations, including Lehigh Valley Railroad company, Western Union Telegraph company, Delaware & Hudson Canal company, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company and many others. President and General Counsel of Beech Creek Railroad company, also President and General Counsel of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad company. Director in Pine Creek Railway company, Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad company, Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, Commonwealth Guarantee, Trust & Safe Deposit company and other companies. In 1891, elected member to proposed Constitutional convention. Republican in politics. In 1896 elected to Congress from fourteenth district of Pennsylvania, including counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry, carrying every election precinct and division in the three counties. Re-elected to Congress in 1898 by a large majority, leading State and local tickets in all three counties.

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR.

George Lincoln Burr, professor of ancient and medieval history, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Oramel, N. Y., January 30, 1857. He pursued his preparatory studies at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y. (1871-73), and his collegiate course at Cornell University, in 1877-81. Previous to his graduation at the latter institution he had taught

district school and learned the printer's trade in order to work his way through college. The years 1884-86 and 1888 he spent abroad studying at the University of Leipzig, the Sorbonne and Ecole des Chartes, Paris, and the University of Zurich. In 1878 he became librarian of the President White Library at Cornell University. He afterward (1881-84) acted as private secretary to President White in 1887 and again in 1888-89 was an instructor in the university. He served as assistant professor from 1889-91; associate professor 1891-92 and has occupied a full professorship since the latter year. He is also well known for his work as an historical expert before the Venezuela boundary commission, 1896-97.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

Joseph Benson Foraker, United States Senator, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born July 5, 1846, on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio. July 14, 1862, when sixteen years old, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 89th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until the close of the war, when he held the rank of first lieutenant and brevet captain. He then returned home and continued his studies at the Ohio Wesleyan University, two years later entering Cornell University and graduating therefrom July 1, 1869. While attending the latter institution he had begun the study of law and, having been admitted to the bar, at once began the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio. In April, 1879, he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, but after three years he resigned on account of ill health, May 1, 1882. He was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio in 1883 but was defeated; was elected to that office in 1885 and served four years; in 1889 was again nominated for governor and defeated. On January 15, 1896, he was elected United

States Senator, to succeed Calvin S. Brice, and took his seat March 4, 1897. His term will expire March 3, 1903.

ULYSSES SHERMAN GRANT.

Ulysses Sherman Grant, B. S., Ph. D., professor of geology and curator of the museum, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., was born in Moline, that State, February 14, 1867. He obtained his preliminary education at Des Moines, Ia., and graduated from the University of Minnesota, in 1888, with the degree of B. S.; Johns Hopkins University honored him with that of Ph. D. in 1893. From 1888-89 he was a fellow in biology at the University of Minnesota; a fellow in geology in Johns Hopkins University, in 1891-93, and assistant State geologist of Minnesota in 1893-99, for one year of this period being acting State geologist. In 1897-98 he was instructor in geology in the University of Minnesota and was appointed to his present chair in the Northwestern University in 1899. Professor Grant is also serving on the geological survey of Wisconsin. He is the author of a number of papers mostly dealing with the subjects of which he is a specialist and is one of the editors of the *American Geologist*.

HJALMAR EDGREN.

Hjalmar Edgren, Ph. D., professor of linguistic science and Sanskrit and dean of the graduate school, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; was born in Wernland, Sweden, October 18, 1840; educated in the Carlstad (Sweden) public school, the Lyceum of Stockholm, the Royal Military School of Sweden (graduate of 1860), Cornell University (Ph. B., 1871) and Yale University (Ph. D., 1874). After graduating from the Royal Military School he served in the Swedish regular army

during the following year, when he came to the United States and from 1861-63 participated in the Civil war as second and first lieutenant of the 99th N. Y. Vol. Infy., and as staff officer. Returning to Sweden he served again as officer in the army of his native country for seven years. In the meantime he held the chair of modern languages in St. Quentin College, France, from 1867 to 1868. In 1873 he became instructor in French at the Sheffield Science School, Yale University, and continued thus until 1880, acting in 1878-79 as Professor W. D. Whitney's substitute in linguistic science and Sanskrit, in Yale University. From 1880 to 1885 he was docent in Sanskrit, University of Lund, Sweden; then resumed his educational work in this country as professor of modern languages, University of Nebraska, holding that chair until 1891. From 1891-93 he was professor of Germanic languages and rector of the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and for the succeeding six years professor of Romance languages in the University of Nebraska. In 1895 he was chosen dean of the graduate school of that institution and in 1899 to the professorship which he now holds.

Professor Edgren is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and a member of various learned societies in America and Europe, having served as president of the Royal Society of Literature and Science, Gothenburg, Sweden. He is the author of many philological works and papers, as well as of numerous literary, poetical and educational contributions.

MARY B. G. EDDY.

Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., was born in Bow, that State, and at the present time is pastor emeritus of The First Church of Christ,

Scientist, Boston, Mass., and president of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College of that city. She was educated at the Sanbornton Bridge Academy (N. H.) and by private tutors, and after leaving school read medicine for a time. She became more and more interested in studies and philosophies which led away from the material, and in 1866 discovered and founded what the world knows as Christian Science. She commenced a systematic teaching, the following year, and in 1875 published "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," which has never been displaced as the text-book of the church and college. In 1900 there were more than 1,000,000 Christian Scientists and 195 editions (1,000 copies each) of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" had been exhausted. Besides this book Mrs. Eddy is the author of thirteen volumes and pamphlets and was the publisher and proprietor of the Christian Science Journal.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH ARBEELY.

Abraham Joseph Arbeely, M. D., physician, surgeon and author, No. 108 Broad street, New York City, was born in 1852 in Damascus, Syria, on the street called Straight (son of Dr. Joseph A. Arbeely, professor of Damascus, Beirout and Mt. Lebanon colleges). In 1873 he graduated from the medical department of the Protestant University of Beirout, Syria, and from the Imperial Medical University of Constantinople, in 1874. He was a teacher of Arabic and French, practiced medicine and surgery for a number of years, and served the Ottoman government on a commission of inquiry into the causes and character of the Asiatic cholera, his formula for its treatment being adopted throughout the Turkish empire.

Dr. Arbeely, his father, mother and brothers, were the first Syrian family to emi-

grate to the United States (1878). He lived first in Maryville, Blount county, East Tennessee; practiced his profession successfully in that, and other States; moved afterward to Washington, D. C., and in 1885 married Miss Anna Mary La Petra, the daughter of James H. La Petra, of Warren county, Ohio; later settled in Los Angeles, Cal., and in 1892 removed to New York City and, with his brother, Nageeb J. Arbeely (a commissioner in the Barge office), founded "Kawkab America" (Star of America), the first Arabic daily newspaper published in the United States.

Dr. Arbeely was one of the founders of the Syrian-Greek Orthodox church of New York City and, for a time, president of its Benevolent Society. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders; is the author of a complete Self-Teaching Manual of the Arabic and English languages, called "Al-Bakoorat Al-Gharbeyat"; has contributed many articles to medical and other standard journals and is now engaged in writing an extensive work on Syria, its people, sects and superstitions.

Residence: 1425 8th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK HAMPDEN WINSTON.

Gen. Frederick Hampden Winston, retired lawyer, 369 Superior street, Chicago, Ill., was born in Liberty county, Ga., November 20, 1830. At an early age he removed to Kentucky, where he was a pupil in various private schools, completing his higher education at Harvard College. Graduating from the latter in 1852, he was admitted to the New York bar in the following year, but soon came to Chicago to enter into the practice of his profession. For a period of thirty-two years he was thus employed, establishing a broad reputation, as a corporation attorney, and eventually amassing a fortune. In his professional capacity he has specially

been identified with railroads, being also known as the constructor of the line from Washington, Ia., to Leavenworth, with a branch to Atchison, Kans. For many years General Winston has also been recognized as a master in the organization and management of large business interests and in the conduct of public affairs. He has served as president of the Union Stock Yards company, Chicago, and for a period of twelve years was president of the Lincoln Park board, of that city. In 1885-86 he was United States minister to Persia. His military title was obtained as brigadier general of the Illinois National Guard. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, through his great-grandfather, who was a major general of the army of the revolution, Lachlan McIntosh of Georgia; a member of the Order of Colonial Wars through Captain John Mohler McIntosh, the father of the general; and a member of the Order of the American Revolution, also through General McIntosh. He is a life member of the Historical Society of Illinois and of the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Chicago Golf Club and of various other clubs and societies of that city.

PATRICK HENRY.

Patrick Henry, one of the greatest American orators and patriots, was born at Studley, Va., May 29, 1736. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1760. He entered the Virginia house of burgesses and became the leader of the political agitation in Virginia, which preceded the American revolution. In 1765 he offered a series of resolutions declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional. In May, 1773, he, with Thomas Jefferson and several others, procured the passage of the resolution establishing a committee of correspondence for intercourse with the other colonies. He took an active part in all the momentous dis-

cussions and public actions during the formation of the new nation after the close of the revolution. In 1774 he was a member of the Continental Congress and in 1775 of the Virginia convention. In 1776 he was elected governor of Virginia, re-elected, and then declined a re-election. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was celebrated for his force of character in all matters of public interest, and was noted for his glowing oratorical powers. He died at Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley, one of the most noted of American journalists, was born at Amherst N. H., February 3, 1811. He was an author and politician and was a remarkable type of the self-made man. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of the Northern Spectator, in East Poultney, Vt. When the Spectator failed, in 1831, he went to New York City, where he obtained work as a journeyman printer. In 1834, in connection with Jonas Winchester, he started the New Yorker, a weekly journal, of which he became editor; after struggling on several years the journal was abandoned. During its existence Mr. Greeley published several political campaign papers, the Constitution, the Jeffersonian and the Log Cabin. In 1841 he founded the Tribune, and from the onset his paper was a success. In 1848 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress; was a presidential elector in 1864, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866 and to the State Constitutional convention of 1867. In 1872 he was nominated for the presidency by the Conservative party but was defeated by General Grant. His most popular book was "Recollections of a Busy Life;" he also published a collection of his addresses, essays, etc., under the title "Hints toward

Reforms" and a work entitled "The American Conflict." He died November 29, 1872, near Pleasantville, N. Y.

JAMES LONGSTREET.

Gen. James Longstreet, United States Commissioner of Railroads, Washington, D. C., is one of the few really great military characters chiefly developed by the Civil war which have not yet passed off the stage. He is a native of Edgefield district, South Carolina, and was born January 8, 1821. When he was ten years of age his widowed mother removed to Alabama, and soon after attaining his majority he graduated from the West Point Military Academy and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry.

General Longstreet saw his first military service at the Jefferson (Mo.) barracks, in 1842-44, and during the succeeding two years was on frontier duty at Natchitoches, La., and in Texas. He took an active part in every important engagement of the Mexican war and was promoted from the first lieutenantcy to the captaincy for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847, and to major at the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847. At the storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, he was severely wounded, and, like General Grant, came out of the war with one of the most brilliant and substantial reputations earned by any of the younger officers of the army. From 1849-51 he served as chief commissary of the department of Texas and by July, 1858, had been advanced to the rank of major and paymaster.

General Longstreet is acknowledged to be one of the most eminent leaders produced by the Civil war, and ranks among the foremost soldiers of history. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a brigadier general and was subsequently advanced to the rank of

major and lieutenant general. At the first battle of Bull Run and at Williamsburg he made a brave stand against overwhelming odds. He led the First Corps of the Army of North Virginia at the second Bull Run and the right wing at Gettysburg. When Lee retreated into Virginia he, with nine brigades, was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee under Bragg. At Chickamauga he commanded the left wing of the Confederate army, but early in 1864 he joined Lee and participated in the terrible campaign of the Wilderness. Here, again, he was in the advance—so far in the advance that in the first battle he was wounded by the fire from his own troops. In fact, throughout the war there was not a minor officer of the Confederate army who led where General Longstreet was afraid to follow. He not only had a genius as a leader of great masses, in the conduct of a military campaign, but possessed that personal magnetism and bravery which inspired the individual soldier to the commission of deeds of heroism.

After the war General Longstreet settled in New Orleans and engaged in commercial pursuits as a member of the house Longstreet, Owens & Co. Under President Grant he served as surveyor of the port of New Orleans, supervisor of internal revenue in Louisiana and postmaster at Gainesville, Ga. President Hayes appointed him United States minister to Turkey, and President Garfield as United States marshal of Georgia. He was appointed to his present position early in President McKinley's administration.

WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER

William Beutenmuller, curator of the department of entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, was born in Hoboken, N. J., March 31, 1864. He was educated in the public and private schools and

the business college of New York, and from 1884 to 1889 he had charge of the well known entomological collection formed by the late Hy. Edwards, the comedian. Since 1889 he has held his present position; is also editor of the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*. Mr. Beutenmuller is the author of "Butterflies and Moths" and other orders of insects found within fifty miles of New York City, also "The Clear-Winged Moths (*Sesiidae*) of America, North of Mexico," (in preparation), and a contributor to scientific magazines on entomology, principally *Lepidoptera*.

LEONARD WRIGHT COLBY.

Gen. Leonard Wright Colby, attorney-at-law, Beatrice, Neb., was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio, August 5, 1848. He is a graduate of the University of



Wisconsin, in the classical, law and engineering courses, and has received from that institution the degrees of A. M., C. E. and LL. B. In 1872 he removed to the West, settling at Beatrice in the practice of his profession. As a boy, however, he had seen service as a private soldier in the Civil war and had also

had some experience as a civil engineer. As captain, colonel and brigadier general he figured prominently in the Indian campaigns of the '70s and the early '90s, having command of a brigade in the Sioux Indian war of 1890 and having command of both regular and State troops in the Omaha strike of 1882. In the Spanish-American war he also served as brigadier general of United States volunteers. He has been practically trained in all branches of the military service, having been a captain three years, a colonel six and a brigadier general ten. He was an early and persistent champion of Cuban independence, organizing and commanding the so-called American Volunteer Legion, whose members represented 15,000 supporters of that cause.

By his profession General Colby is recognized as one of the ablest members of the Western bar, his standing being recognized by the Harrison administration in his appointment to the position of assistant attorney general of the United States. He has also been a representative in the Nebraska Senate for two terms and is, all-in-all, one of the best known men in the State.

ROBERT BURETT OLIVER.

Robert Burret Oliver, attorney-at-law, Cape Girardeau, Mo., was born on a farm in the county of that name (upon which his grandfather John Oliver located before the State was admitted into the Union), January 23, 1850. He graduated from the law department of the Missouri State University, in 1878, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Cape Girardeau county. His success has been marked. For years he has been the attorney for the city water works and also conducts the legal business of the Sturdevant bank. He was the attorney for Leo. Doyle in the celebrated contempt case in the Supreme Court of Missouri, entitled *State ex*

rel. Merriam vs. Ross et al. Since he was of age he has been selected as a delegate to every judicial convention held in the State in which his county was interested. He has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of his county, and in 1882 was elected to the State Senate, being appointed to the responsible chairmanship of the judiciary committee. For ten years he has been a member of the board of curators of the State University and was chairman of the nominating committee that elected Dr. R. H. Jesse to the presidency of the university.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

Robert Edward Lee was one of the noted American generals of the Confederate army, during the Civil war. He was born in Stratford, Va., January 19, 1806. He graduated at West Point in 1829, after receiving a thorough military education. He served with distinction during the Mexican war and was thrice brevetted for his services. In 1852 he was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, which position he held until 1855. In 1859 he led the forces against John Brown at Harper's Ferry. In 1861 he resigned his commission in the United States army, his sympathies being with the South. He was appointed major general of the Virginia forces of the Confederate army, and in 1862 was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. His wonderful success in the Seven Days' fight made him the most trusted of Confederate leaders. For three years he baffled every attempt to take Richmond, which fell only with the government of which it was the capital, and the army and general that were its defense. He was compelled to surrender to General Grant, at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After the war he held the position of president of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., where he died October 12, 1870.

HENRY G. CURTIS.

Henry G. Curtis, lawyer and member of the United States Insular Commission, Washington, D. C. (home address, Atlantic, Ia.), was born in Licking county, Ohio, November 3, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa and at the Central University of the State last named, located at Pella. From the latter he graduated in 1861 and his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1866. While attending college he taught school in order to earn his way, without being dependent upon others, and was a teacher when he enlisted in the army as a private of Company E, 8th Iowa Infantry. He served as company clerk and adjutant clerk, and was taken a prisoner at Shiloh. He escaped, was tracked by bloodhounds, recaptured and exchanged, and rejoined the Union army, being promoted to be first lieutenant of Company B, and subsequently adjutant, of the Mississippi River Marine brigade, U. S. V. and Ram Fleet.

While in the military service he studied law: was assistant secretary of the Iowa State Senate in 1864-65 and was admitted to practice March 29 of the latter year. Since that time he has been engaged in successful professional work at the bar, and both by speech and pen having also done splendid service for the Republican party. Was author of "Constitutionality of Protection," in 1892, published and circulated by national committee. For many years he has taken a deep and practical interest in the affairs of his alma mater, the Central University of Iowa. In 1881-82, with his partner, Captain E. G. Barker, he endowed the institution with \$55,000, called the "Curtis and Barker" fund, and as it was in sore need at the time, his action is remembered with gratitude by all Iowans interested in the progress of the higher education. He was among the first to start G. A. R. organizations in Iowa, and helped to organize the Depart-

ment of Iowa G. A. R., and has been active in G. A. R. work ever since.

AUSTIN FLINT.

Austin Flint, M. D., LL. D., 60 East 34th street, New York City, one of the leading physiologists of the world, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836. In 1853, having spent a year at Harvard University, he was employed as a civil engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Bowling Green, Ky., and subsequently was in the office of the city surveyor of Buffalo. In the autumn of 1854 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of that city, and from 1854 to 1856 attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky. In the summer of 1855 he was assistant in physiology to Dr. John C. Dalton, at the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical College, and after attending another course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduated from the latter in 1857. During the succeeding three years he was editor of the Buffalo Medical Journal, professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo and visiting surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He practiced his profession in Buffalo for less than a year, removing to New York City in 1859. During the two following years he was professor of physiology in the New York Medical College and the New Orleans School of Medicine, visiting Europe, in the summer of 1861, to study his specialty with Professor Claude Bernard and histology with Professor Ch. Robin. In 1861 he assisted in the founding of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the city of New York, being appointed professor of physiology upon its original staff and holding that chair until 1898. From 1862 to 1866 he was acting assistant surgeon, United States General Hospital, New York; 1862-68;

professor of physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn; consulting physician to class of nervous diseases, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, from 1866 to the present time; visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, 1869, and consulting physician, 1896; surgeon general, State of New York, 1874-78; examining physician Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, N. Y. office, 1871-86; visiting physician to the insane Bellevue Hospital, 1896; consulting physician Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, same year, and professor of physiology, Cornell University Medical College, 1898. Jefferson Medical College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1885.

Dr. Flint is a member of the American Medical Association, fellow of the New York State Medical Association, correspondent of the Academy of Mutual Sciences (Philadelphia), member of the American Philosophical Society, etc. He is also on the executive committee New York Prison Association (1896) and received from the republic of Venezuela, in 1891, the decoration (third class) of the Order of the Bust of the Liberator (Bolivar). Although he has a reputation as a writer on medical, especially physiological, subjects, which extends over America and Europe, he is best known as the author of "Physiology of Man" (5 vols. 8vo.) and "Text Book of Human Physiology." The latter passed through its fourth edition in 1888.

WILLIAM MATHEWS.

William Mathews, LL. B., LL. D., 43 West Newton street, Boston, Mass., was born in Waterville, Me., July 28, 1818. He graduated from Waterville (now Colby) College in 1835 and spent four years in the study of law—two of them in the law office of Hon. Timothy Boutelle, and a year and a half in the Harvard Law School. He then practiced his profes-

sion for two years, after which he published the *Watervillonian* for a year, and the *Yankee Blade* for thirteen years successively, in Waterville, Gardiner, Me., and Boston, Mass. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he became librarian of the Young Men's Library Association, continuing in this position from 1859-62, when he was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago. This chair he held for over thirteen years (1862-75), and since the latter date has devoted himself wholly to authorship. The degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1839, and LL. D. by Colby College in 1868.

Professor Mathews is the author of the following works: "Getting on in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life" (1873); "The Great Conversers, and other Essays" (1874); "Words, their Use and Abuse" (1873); "Hours with Men and Books" (1877); "Monday Chats," translated from the French of C. A. Sainte-Beuve, with Biographical and Critical Introduction (1877); "Oratory and Orators" (1879); "Literary Style, and other Essays" (1881); "Men, Places and Things" (1888); "Wit and Humor; their Use and Abuse" (1888); "Nugae Litterariae; Brief Essays on Literary and Social Themes" (1896).

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher, one of the most renowned preachers and orators of his day, was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and was the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher. He was a graduate of Amherst College and of Lane Theological Seminary. He was first called to take charge of the church at Lawrenceburg and afterwards at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1847 he accepted a call from Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, where he remained the idol of his congregation until his death, which occurred at Brook-

lyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. His brilliancy and wit as a pulpit orator soon drew many to the church, and the congregation continued to increase with a wonderful growth, until it was the largest attending any Protestant church in the United States. His creed was liberal and broad, his illustrations apt and varied, his manner very dramatic, and he had an utter disregard for all conventionalities. He was a great advocate for the emancipation of slaves, and a prominent orator for anti-slavery, and delivered a series of addresses in Great Britain in 1863 which rendered good service to the Union cause. He was one of the founders of the Independent and Christian Union. As an extemporaneous speaker he probably never had a superior, and was a writer of great fertility. He was a very successful lecturer, and welcomed on the platform throughout the entire country.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, was born in Utica, N. Y., September 30, 1827. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1850, the same institution conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1884. Hamilton College had conferred upon him the same degree in 1869. After leaving the university he at first became interested in editorial work, being a member of the staff of the *Utica Herald*. He also taught school in the free academy and the female seminary of that city. In 1867 he was a member of the New York general assembly and from 1871-75 a representative in Congress from the Oneida district of New York. In 1889 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States, headquarters at New York. He held this position for four years. On the accession of President McKinley he was advanced to the treasurership and transferred to the national capital. He is the author of "Govern-

ment Revenue" and "History of the State of New York."

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

Joseph M. Gazzam, member of the well known corporation law firm of Gazzam, Wallace & Lukens, Real Estate Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., December 2, 1842, and was educated at the Western University; admitted to the Allegheny county bar in January, 1864, and subsequently to practice in the State and United States Supreme courts. He served as a coun-



cilman in his native city and was a member of the State Senate, locating in Philadelphia in 1879. He is president of a number of corporations, including the Etowah Iron company, of Georgia; the American Gold Dredging company, of South America; the Kenilworth Land and the Kenilworth Inn companies, of Asheville, N. C., and the Reese Welsh Digest and Law Publishing company, of Philadelphia. He is also vice-president of the Quaker City National bank, Philadelphia, the Ames-Bonner Brush company, of Toledo, O., the Auer Light company of South Ameri-

ca, the Bloomington Coal and Coke company, the Central Coal and Coke company and the Dent's Run Coal company of Pennsylvania, and director in the Spring Garden Insurance company, the Delaware company and a number of other corporations.

He is also associated with numerous political and social organizations of Philadelphia, notably the Union League, Lawyers' Club, Franklin Institute, Powelton Club, Morelton Club, Municipal Association, Reform Association of New York City, and several scientific organizations. He was former president of the Pennsylvania Club and the Fish Protective Association. His father, Edward Despard Gazzam, was one of the founders of the Republican party. His mother was the granddaughter of Baron Frederic Eugene Francois de Bulen Bertholff.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER KRAUSS.

William Christopher Krauss, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Attica, N. Y., October 15, 1863. He obtained his higher education at Cornell University, graduating in 1884; at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, obtaining his degree of M. D. in 1886, and the University of Berlin, Germany, from which, in 1888, he received the degree Doctor in Medicine, *Magna cum laude*. For several years Dr. Krauss has been a prominent specialist in nervous and mental diseases and is a deep student of the sciences related to his profession. He is a member of many organizations, scientific and medical, American and foreign, and has a wide reputation both as editor and a writer. In 1890-92 he served as secretary of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; in 1892-93 president of the Buffalo Microscopical Society; in 1898 president of the Medical Society of Central New York, and in 1899 was chosen president of the American Microscopical Society.

GEORGE FREDERICK SHRADY.

George Frederick Shradly, A. M., M. D., 8 East 66th street, New York City, was born in that city January 14, 1837. He was educated in the Columbia University, N. Y., and at Yale College, obtaining from the latter the degree of A. M. Later he pursued his medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., graduating therefrom in 1858. During the war of the Rebellion he served as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A. Subsequently he became a surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, N. Y., consulting surgeon to the Memorial and Cancer hospitals, N. Y., and consulting physician in chief to the hospitals of the health department of New York. He attended Gen. U. S. Grant in his last illness, at Mt. McGregor, and has been editor of the New York Medical Record since 1866.

ANSEL JUDD NORTHRUP.

Ansel Judd Northrup, A. M., LL. D., attorney-at-law, Syracuse, N. Y., was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., June 30, 1833; graduated from Hamilton College (class of 1858, A. M., LL. D.) and Columbia College Law School (1859). He commenced the practice of law at Syracuse in the latter year and has since there continued it, except during his incumbency of judicial positions. For a period of twelve years (1882-94) he was county judge of Onondaga county, and since 1870 has held the position of United States commissioner. For several years he has been commissioner of statutory revision, State of New York, and commissioner to revise the code of practice; also trustee of the Syracuse Savings bank, and other institutions. During and after the war he was vice-president and president of the Loyal League. For many years he has been a prominent Presbyterian and in 1890 was a delegate to the general

assembly of the church which met at Saratoga, N. Y. He is the author of "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Greyling Fishing in Michigan," and of "Sconset Cottage Life; a Summer on Nantucket Island."

JOHN THOMAS DUFFIELD.

John Thomas Duffield, D. D., LL. D., emeritus professor of mathematics Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., was born in McConnellsburg, Pa., February 19, 1823. He was educated at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), from which he was graduated in 1841. Received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey; LL. D. from Lake Forest University. From 1847-50 he was tutor in Greek at the College of New Jersey and subsequently adjunct professor of mathematics and professor of mathematics. In 1849 he was licensed to preach, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1851. Was moderator of the synod of New Jersey in 1866.

WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH.

Gen. William Farrar Smith, military and civil engineer, Wilmington, Del., was born in St. Albans, Vt., February 17, 1824. He is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy (1841) and first saw service in the corps of topographical engineers, having been continuously identified with the army for a period of twenty-two years. In 1845-46 he served on a survey of the upper lakes, and during the succeeding two years was in the department of mathematics at the West Point Academy. From 1849-51 he was engaged in surveys in Texas and on the Mexican boundary and in 1853 was employed on the Florida ship canal. During the war of the rebellion he served under General Butler for a short

time; was colonel of the 3d Vermont Volunteers, in defense of Washington; was brigadier general and division commander in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Lees Mills, Williamsburgh, Malvern Hill, Antietam, etc.; commanded the sixth corps at Fredericksburg, and at Gettysburg was in command of two militia divisions. In October, 1863, he was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the Cumberland and planned and executed a movement which recovered to the army the use of the short line to Bridgeport and saved it from retreating. In November of the same year, as chief engineer of the division of Mississippi, he planned the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in April, 1864, was in command of the eighteenth army corps and carried the fortifications of Petersburg. In November, 1865, he resigned as major general of U. S. Volunteers and resigned from the army March 7, 1867. Since 1881 he has confined himself to civil engineering and has obtained great prominence in various enterprises of a broad nature. From 1865-73 he was president of the International Ocean Telegraph company and in 1877 served as president of the New York board of police.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Winfield Scott Schley, Rear Admiral U. S. N., commanding South Atlantic Station, the hero of the Greely Relief expedition of 1884 and one of the great figures of the Spanish-American war, was born near Frederick, Md., October 9, 1839. In 1856 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and four years later graduated with little honor as to scholarship. When it came to performing the practical duties of seamanship, however, he proved his metal, and his advancement was rapid and continuous.

In 1860 he served on the frigate "Niagara,"

sent to convey the Japanese embassy back to their country. When it returned to the United States and was anchored in Boston harbor, the Civil war had already commenced and the "middies" were requested to take the oath of allegiance anew to the Union. Two of the "middies" from Southern States refused to do this. Schley did not hesitate in his duty to the flag and fought gallantly for the Union. In 1861 he was promoted master, and served until 1863 attached to the "Winona," "Monongahela," and "Richmond" in the West Gulf blockading squadron under Admiral Farragut. In July, 1862, he became lieutenant and participated in the engagements from March 14th to July 9th, 1863, in Farragut's fleet leading to the capture of Port Hudson, La. Until 1864 he remained in the Southern waters and for the succeeding two years served on the Pacific station as executive officer of the gunboat "Wateree." During this period he suppressed an insurrection of Chinese coolies, on Chinchí islands, and with an armed landing party at La Union protected the interests of the United States at the time of the San Salvador revolution of 1865. In 1866, 1867 and 1868, he became lieutenant commander and served for three years on duty at the Naval Academy. He participated in and led the attack on the Korean forts, in 1871. On this occasion Lieutenant McKee was killed at his side on the parapet of fortification on the Sale river. In 1872 he returned to Annapolis, as head of the department of modern languages at the naval academy. From 1877 to 1880 he commanded the steam corvette "Essex" on South Atlantic Station, rescued a shipwrecked crew from Tristan d'Acunha, and ran a line of deep sea soundings from the coast of Africa to Brazil across the South Atlantic Ocean.

Becoming commander, in 1874, he volunteered his services as head of the expedition dispatched by the government for the discovery or relief of the Arctic expedition under Lieutenant A. W. Greely, of the Lady Frank-

lin Bay expedition, which for three years had been in the Arctic regions and during which interval no tidings had been received. His services were accepted and, under his command, the fleet, composed of the "Thetis," "Bear," "Alert," and collier "Lock Garry" set sail April 24, 1884. One of the vessels, the "Alert," had been lent by Great Britain, the others were purchased Dundee whalers, and the collier was chartered by the United States. Lieutenant Greely with six survivors, after he had penetrated to the furthest Northern point, were rescued alive by Commander Schley at Cape Sabine, where eighteen of the expedition had perished by starvation. The ability and bravery which he displayed, as commander of this expedition, brought him national fame and high honors, and in March, 1888, he was promoted to a captaincy. In this capacity he commanded the "Baltimore," and for the assault of a mob of Chileans on October 16, 1891, at Valparaiso, Chile, in which thirty-six American sailors were stoned, stabbed and beaten and two killed by this mob he took the stand which resulted in an apology and an indemnification of \$75,000 by the Chilean government. He conveyed the body of the great inventor, Ericsson, to Sweden, on board the "Baltimore" in August of 1891, for which he received a gold medal from the king of that country. Returning to the United States in 1892 he was ordered as inspector of the third lighthouse district where he served until 1895. Later in that year he commanded the "New York" until February, 1898, when he was promoted to be commodore and was chairman of the lighthouse board until the breaking out of the Spanish war, when he was placed in command of the Flying squadron, whose chief primary duty, in the Spanish-American war, was to clearly locate and assist in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. When that crushing blow to the Spanish cause occurred off Santiago, July 3, 1898, Commodore Schley was in immediate

command of the American squadron, and on August 10th of that year was promoted to rear admiral. In November, 1899, he was ordered as the commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station with the cruiser "Chicago" as flagship. For services rendered the flag and nation he has been presented with a gold medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society for life saving, and a gold chronometer watch and the thanks of the Maryland legislature; with a gold medal by King Oscar of Sweden for services connected with returning John Ericsson's remains to Sweden; with a gold sword by the people of Pennsylvania; a silver sword by the Royal Arcanum of the United States; a diamond and gold medal by the State of Maryland, a tea service of silver by Maryland friends, and a silver dinner service made from the Spanish coin taken with the Christobal Colon, for services in the battle of July 3rd, 1898, when the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed and its admiral, officers and crew captured.

EUSTATHIUS CHANCELLOR.

Eustathius Chancellor, A. M., M. D., physician and author, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Chancellorsville, Va., August 29, 1854. He graduated from the Charlottesville (Va.) high school; Locust Dale Academy (Va.) in 1872; University of Virginia, in 1876, and University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, 1877. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from the St. Louis University, in 1884. In 1879 he had commenced the practice of his profession at Charlottesville, having previously attended clinics in the hospitals of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and various European cities. For about two years he associated himself in practice with his father, Dr. J. E. Chancellor, but since 1880 he has established himself as an independent practitioner in St. Louis. During this period he

has also become well known from his connection with Beaumont Hospital Medical College, having held the professorship of cutaneous and venereal diseases from 1885 to 1890. He has long been a leading member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Of the last named body he was secretary and editor, from 1891 to 1897, receiving the appointment of medical director and lieutenant-colonel of the Missouri National Guard in 1890. He has served as supreme director of the Legion of Honor and State medical examiner of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. He has also written considerably on medical subjects, being the author of several works of much interest to the profession.

OPIE READ.

Opie Read, author, Chicago, was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1852, and was educated in Gallatin, Tenn. He first began newspaper work in Kentucky, afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Little Rock, Ark. In 1883 he established the *Arkansas Traveler*, a paper that was both unique and clever, which first attracted attention to him as a writer, and which he conducted for about ten years. In 1888 he published "*Len Gansett*," when he first came before the public as a novelist. In 1889 he followed this by "*Up Terrapin River*," "*The Kentucky Colonel*," "*The Jucklins*," "*An Arkansas Planter*," "*Bolanyo*," "*The Waters of Caney Fork*," "*A Yankee from the West*," and "*Judge Elbridge*," are among Mr. Read's most popular works.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Washington Irving, one of the most gifted novelists and historians, was born in New

York City, April 3, 1783. He was educated as a lawyer and entered a law office, but was chiefly occupied in writing for newspapers. At the age of twenty-one, being in poor health, he resigned his position and traveled abroad for two years. On his return to New York he published "*Salmagundi*," with his partner, J. K. Paulding. His "*History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker*," which he published in 1809, established his reputation, and he rapidly rose to fame as a writer in literary circles; from that year he made literature his chief occupation. He spent the years from 1815 to 1832 abroad, a portion of the time as secretary of the United States legation at London, and from 1842 to 1846 as minister to Spain. He afterward returned to America and spent the rest of his life at his home in Tarrytown on the Hudson. Among his works there is none better known than his "*Sketch Book*," which won for him world-wide fame as an author. He died November 28, 1859.

ALBERT D. SHAW.

Albert D. Shaw, president of the Canadian Niagara Power company and commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Watertown, N. Y., was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 27, 1841. While a student at Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y. (in May, 1861), he enlisted in the 35th New York volunteers, being the first to enlist from his home town of Cape Vincent, and serving as private, non-commissioned and recruiting officer. He fought at Rappahannock, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and in several sharp minor engagements. His regiment was never on the march or in line of battle without him. In 1866 he served as a member of the New York general assembly. In the following year Governor Fenton appointed him colonel of the 35th regiment,

N. Y. N. G., which position he resigned to become consul at Toronto, Canada.

Colonel Shaw held the post named from 1868 to 1878 and was United States consul to Manchester during the eight years following. It is stated that he "was rated as one of the most efficient members of the government's consular staff and his reports on commercial and industrial conditions in England became authorities." He has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; was a delegate to the national encampment, in 1896, and in 1897 was elected commander of the New York encampment. It was the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the State department which elevated him to the head of the national body. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he greatly increased his popularity by tendering to President McKinley the services of 10,000 veterans of the Civil war.

It may be added that it was through the influence of Colonel Shaw that the text book used in the public schools of New York entitled "The Teaching of Patriotism and Civics" was prepared by State superintendent of public instruction, the Hon. Charles R. Skinner. Colonel Shaw was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress by the Republicans of the twenty-fourth congressional district in 1900, and elected by a large majority.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING.

Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor and manufacturer of fire arms, 834 West End avenue, New York City, was born September 12, 1818, in Hertford county, N. C. He was educated in the common schools of the county and State named. In his early manhood he had a varied career. He was a clerk in the office of the county clerk, a school teacher and a salesman. At one time, also, while a resi-

dent of Indianapolis, Ind., he was an agent for the Phoenix Life Insurance company. Above all, however, he was of a mechanical and inventive turn of mind, and was of great assistance to his father in the perfection of machinery for sowing cotton seed and rice. In 1844 he himself invented and patented a grain drill, which he also manufactured and sold throughout the Northwestern States for a period of ten years. During this time, he became interested in medicine, even graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1850. He never practiced, however, as his time and ability were eventually absorbed in the trans-



formation of his inventions into manufactures. In 1862, during the progress of the Civil war, he invented the famous machine gun, now generally known as the Gatling gun. In 1886 he invented a gun metal, composed of steel and aluminum, which he is still perfecting; is also the inventor of a hemp breaking machine and a steam plow.

He has invented this year (1899) an improved cultivator which greatly lessens the labor required in the cultivation of cotton, and a horseless carriage designed for plowing and doing other farm work.

AMANT H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL.

Amant Henry Ohmann-Dumesnil, A. M., M. E., Ph. D., M. D., 5 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Dubuque, Ia., September 13, 1857. He is a graduate of the College of Christian Brothers (1873) of St. Louis; of the Missouri State University, obtaining from this institution, in 1870, his degrees of A. M. and M. E., and of the St. Louis Medical College (Washington University), class of 1880. Since graduation he has been identified with the faculty of various medical colleges, being appointed professor of dermatology, College of Medical Practitioners, in 1881; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1882, and the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, 1895-97. Since 1881 he has been consultant to the health department of St. Louis and to numerous city hospitals. He has also been editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal and editor of the Weekly Medical Review. He is the author of "Hand Book of Dermatology" and other works of a like nature.

December, 1777, taking part in the peace negotiations with Great Britain in 1782 and 1783, and also helped to negotiate the treaties with the Netherlands and Prussia. He was elected vice-president under Washington, during both his terms, and in 1796 was elected President as a Federalist. He was defeated for re-election, and at the close of his official term retired from public life. As president he lost the reputation he had gained in Congress. His enemies accused him of being a bad judge of men, clinging to old, unpopular notions and of having little control over his temper. They also ridiculed his egotism, which they declared to be inordinate. He lived, however, to see the prejudice against his administration give place to a juster estimate of his great worth and exalted integrity. His principal publications were "Letters on the American Revolution," "Defense of the American Constitutions," a series of letters under the signature of Novanglus; "Discourses on Davila," and an "Essay on Canon and Feudal Law." He died at Quincy, July 4, 1826.

JOHN ADAMS.

John Adams, second President of the United States (1797-1801), was born October 30, 1735, in Braintree, Mass. He graduated from Harvard College in 1755; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first Continental Congress; he was re-elected in 1776, and was one of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence in June of that year. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, but Adams secured its adoption in a three-days' debate. A tireless worker, he had the reputation of having the clearest head and firmest heart of any man in Congress. He was appointed commissioner to the court of France in

HARLOW NILES HIGINBOTHAM.

Harlow Niles Higinbotham, merchant, Chicago, was born at Joliet, Ill., October 10, 1838. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm and received a good common school education, which was supplemented by a short course of study at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and also by a business college course in Chicago, in 1856. During the year last named he became a clerk in the Will County bank at Joliet. He afterward was employed in the Joliet City bank, whence, in 1859, he went to the Bank of Oconto, Wis., as assistant cashier, remaining there until 1861, when he removed to Chicago and took a position in the employ of Cooley, Farwell & Co. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the

Mercantile Battery as a private, but soon afterward was transferred to the chief quartermaster's office, and served as chief clerk of the Department of the Ohio, in Kentucky and Tennessee, until February, 1863. Thence he was transferred to Ohio, where he was employed in adjusting the quartermaster's accounts under Assistant Quartermaster General Thomas Swords. After completing his work there he was sent to Martinsburg and thence to Hagerstown, Md., serving as chief clerk to Quartermaster Gillam until December, 1864, when he closed his service in the army and returned to Chicago. In 1865, he secured a position as bookkeeper with the house of Field, Palmer & Leiter, and was advanced until he was admitted as partner in the firm's successors, Field, Leiter & Co., and of the present firm of Marshall Field & Co. He was president of the World's Columbian Exposition from 1892 until its close.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

Joseph W. Bailey, Congressman, Gainesville, Tex., was born in Copiah county, Miss., October 6, 1863. He received his education in the neighborhood schools and academies, read law, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. In 1885 he removed to Texas and began the practice of law at Gainesville. In 1888 he was a presidential elector-at-large and in 1890 was elected to the fifty-second Congress as a member of the national House of Representatives, and has been re-elected in all successive elections since that time.

JOHN ROLL McLEAN.

John Roll McLean, proprietor and publisher of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Inquirer, is a native of Cincinnati, where he was born September 17, 1848. After completing his edu-

cation in the public schools he went to Harvard College and thence to Germany, where he took up the study of foreign languages. Returning to Cincinnati, he entered the office of the Cincinnati Inquirer, which was then owned by his father and James J. Faran, and in 1873 he bought a half interest in the paper. In 1881 he purchased Mr. Faran's interest and became sole proprietor of the Inquirer. He is a member of the Democratic National committee and is prominent in State and national politics. In 1898 he was nominated for governor of Ohio, but was defeated.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

Charles J. Faulkner, ex-judge and United States Senator from West Virginia, Martinsburg, was born in Boydville, near that place, September 21, 1847. He received his primary education in Martinsburg, going abroad for special courses of instruction in Paris, France, and Geneva, Switzerland. In 1862 he entered the Virginia Military Institute as a cadet; participated, while thus serving, in the battle of New Market, and subsequently was aid upon the staffs of Gen. John C. Breckenridge and Gen. Henry A. Wise. At the conclusion of the war he prosecuted his legal studies and in 1868 was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia. Locating in Martinsburg for the practice of his profession he was soon recognized not only as a leader at the bar, but a lawyer of remarkably solid and judicial attainments. From 1880 to 1887 he served as judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit of West Virginia, and as United States Senator from West Virginia from March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1899. During that period he was a member of the joint commission of the two houses to investigate the finances of the postoffice department; also of the Joint High Commission of the United States and

Great Britain for the adjustment of differences between this country and Canada. In 1888 and 1892 he was permanent chairman of the Democratic State convention of West Virginia, and in 1894 and 1896 served as chairman of the Congressional Campaign committee. For many years Judge Faulkner has also been one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, in 1879 being chosen grand master of the grand lodge.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Winfield Scott Hancock, soldier, was born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824. He was a celebrated American general. He received his military education at West Point and in 1844 graduated with high honors. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was commissioned a brigadier general. He served under McClellan all through the Peninsular campaign; fought in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862, and in 1863 he commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He commanded at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864, and took 4,000 prisoners, one of the most noted exploits of the war. In 1872 he was given command of the military department of the Atlantic, which position he held until 1886. In 1880 he was a candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Garfield. He died at Governor's Island, N. Y., February 9, 1886.

AMOS EMERSON DOLBEAR.

Amos Emerson Dolbear, professor of physics, Tufts College, Mass., was born in Norwich, Conn., November 10, 1837. He received his higher education at the Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware, O.) and at the Michigan University. From 1867-68 he

was professor of natural history at the Kentucky University; 1868-74, professor of natural science at the Bethany College (W. Va.), and has occupied his present chair at Tufts College since 1874. While a resident of Bethany he held the office of mayor of the city. He is also the inventor of the telephone and wireless telegraphy and has contributed many articles to scientific journals and magazines. He is the author of the following works: "Chemical Tables," "Art of Projecting," "The Speaking Telephone," "Matter, Ether and Motion," "Modes of Motion" and "Natural Philosophy."

EDWARD HERMAN MILLER SELL.

Edward Herman Miller Sell, M. D., New York City, was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa., August 16, 1832. Received his education, preliminary to his professional training, in the common schools; at a Friend's school (Quakertown, Pa.); at Allentown Seminary (now Muhlenberg College); at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1856 and A. M. in 1859, and at the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1858. He then entered the ministry and for five years devoted himself to that calling.

In 1863 Dr. Sell commenced the study of medicine under a Dr. John Floto, of Allentown, Pa., and continued it at a summer school in New York City, as well as at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of M. D. in 1866. He immediately entered practice in that city and in 1870 went abroad for purposes of study and investigation, spending three and one-half years in the principal hospitals of Europe, notably those of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, Edinburgh and Dublin. Dr. Sell presented certain theses

at the University of Vienna in 1872, which, after a rigid examination in obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, obtained for him the degree of Master of Obstetrics. He has also visited Europe in more recent years for special study in gynecology. In 1870-71 he was with the besieged Parisians, and among his many tours, that of 1886-87 took the doctor sixty thousand miles, "around the world."

He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, has been chairman of the section of theory and practice of medicine; a fellow and one of the seven founders, in 1876, of the American Academy of Medicine, vice-president and treasurer; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a member of the board of censors, 1876-79, of the Medical Society of the County of New York; an early member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, a member of the committee on translations and for a number of years one of its trustees; a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London; a member de la Société Française D'électrothérapie, Paris; member of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, Germany, and was a delegate to its forty-fifth annual meeting at Leipzig, 1872; a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meeting of the British Medical Association, in 1870, '73 and '76, and its delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1890 and 1894, Berlin and Rome; a life member of the Huguenot Society of America; member of the vestry of the French Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, New York; member of the New York and New Amsterdam Republican clubs; president of the New York Gettysburg Club.

Dr. Sell served through the cholera epidemic in 1866, and the smallpox epidemic of 1869 in New York, having been especially appointed for the service by the New York board of health. He organized the first practical gynecological operative course in

the world (1871) at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Sell was physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, New York, diseases of the head and abdomen, and diseases of women, 1873-76; was also physician to the Eastern Dispensary, diseases of women, 1874 to 1884. He was editor of the Physician and Pharmacist, New York, 1869 to 1880, and has largely contributed to medical literature, among others, the following articles: "Puerperal Eclampsia," Medical and Surgical Reporter, 1868; "The Opium Habit," a pamphlet, pp. 32, 1883; "Intestinal Obstruction," Transactions of the Medical Society of the County of New York, 1884; "Ulceration of Œsophagus and Duodenum," *ibid.*, 1884; "An Interesting Case of Ovariectomy" (giving birth to six children after the operation), Journal of Reconstructives, vol. 1, No. 1, 1886; "Opium Poisoning in Children, with Recovery by Use of Electricity," Physician and Pharmacist, vols. 2 and 7; "A Case of Complete Uterus Bicornis," *ibid.*, vol. 5; "Fibroid Polypus Uteri," *ibid.*, vol. 7; "Obstetrics in Vienna," *ibid.*, vols. 7 and 8; "Ovarian Tapping," *ibid.*, vol. 8; "Cystic Tumor of Vagina," *ibid.*, vol. 9; "Amputation of Neck of Uterus," and "Procidentia Uteri," *ibid.*, vol. 10, etc. Dr. Sell has relieved patients of ovarian tumors by operation, by tapping and medically. His specialties are diseases of women, and all chronic diseases.

Dr. Sell married, January 17, 1894, Anna J. Lloyd, of Delphos, O., and they have two sons, Edward Lloyd and Charles Samuel, four and two years old respectively.

LEROY BRANCH VALLIANT.

Leroy Branch Valliant, judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, was born in Moulton, Ala., June 14, 1838. In the paternal line he is descended from the Valliant and Hurlock families of

Maryland, his maternal ancestors being the Kilpatricks of Tennessee. He was educated at the University of Mississippi (from which he received the degrees A. B. and LL. D.) and the Cumberland University of Tennessee (LL. B.). He served in the Confederate army, being captain of Company I, 22nd Mississippi Regiment. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and located for practice at Greenville, Miss., where he resided until 1874, when he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he has since resided and practiced law until he went on the bench. From 1886 to 1899 he occupied the circuit bench in St. Louis, and in the latter year was elevated to the Supreme Court of the State.

JACOB F. BURKET.

Jacob F. Burket, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Columbus, was born in that State (Perry county), March 25, 1837. He received his education chiefly in the public schools of Findlay and at the Seneca County Academy, located at Republic. Admitted to the bar in 1861, he located at Findlay in 1862, and has practiced his profession, as lawyer and judge, for thirty-eight years.

Judge Burket was an elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880, and since February 9, 1893, has occupied the bench of the State Supreme Court. His term expires on February 9, 1904.

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE.

Thomas Sedgwick Steele, artist and author, Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city, June 11, 1845. Here he was educated, and after leaving school engaged for a time in the jewelry business, and the importation of art goods. As his ambition, however, was the study of painting, and the fine arts, he went

abroad and became the pupil of P. Marcus-Simons, the famous Parisian artist.

Mr. Steele's high reputation rests on his work in still life, his paintings chiefly depicting fish, game, fruit and flowers. His studio is at Hartford, Connecticut. He is also the author of "A Voyage to Viking-Land," "Canoe and Camera," and "Paddle and Portage," having traveled quite extensively in Norway, Sweden, Russia, and all other portions of Europe, as well as in Egypt. Mr. Steele is a member of the "Salmagundi" (Art) Club, of New York, and the Boston Art Club; also of the "Society of the Mayflower



Descendants," "The Colonial War Society," the "Sons of the American Revolution," and the "Order of the Founders and Patriots of America," being a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts, and of John Steele, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.

MARRION WILCOX.

Marrion Wilcox, author, 75 East Fifty-fourth street, New York City, was born in

Augusta, Ga., April 3, 1858. He received a thorough education at the universities of Yale, Jena, Heidelberg, and Oxford, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1880. He then went abroad and spent several years in study, returning to become an instructor at Yale College. Since 1893 he has been engaged in editorial and literary work in New York. He is the author of "A Short History of the War with Spain," "Vengeance of the Female," etc., besides being a regular contributor to Harper's and other well known periodicals.

C. HART MERRIAM.

C. Hart Merriam, M. D., chief of United States Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, on the 5th of December, 1855. He pursued a course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, class of 1877. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, obtained his medical degree in February, 1879, and practiced his profession at Locust Grove, Lewis county, N. Y., until 1885.

For a dozen years previous, however, he had been traveling by land to the West and cruising in the waters of the northeast and southeast, drawn thither by his instincts and longings as a naturalist. In 1872 he was naturalist of the Hayden survey in its explorations in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming; in 1875 was assistant on the United States fish commission, with headquarters at Wood's Holl, Mass.; in 1876 visited the Bay of Fundy, to collect marine invertebrates; in 1877 published his "Birds of Connecticut;" in the spring of 1881 visited the Bermudas; in the summers of 1881 and 1882 cruised in the lower river and gulf of St. Lawrence; in the spring of 1883, as surgeon of the S. S., "Protens" made a trip to the Arctic seal fisheries; in 1884 published the concluding part of his book "Mammals of the Adirondacks," and in the

spring of the following year visited England, Germany and the Netherlands.

Dr. Merriam was recalled to take charge of the division of ornithology and mammalogy of the United States department of agriculture, established July 1, 1885, and now known as the biological survey. In the course of his official duties he has personally conducted biological explorations in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, as well as in a number of the eastern and southern states. The winter and spring of 1890-91 he had charge of the Death Valley expedition, and in the summer of the latter year was sent to the Pribilof islands, Alaska, as one of the Bering Sea commissioners, his American associate being Professor T. C. Mendenhall. He has since visited Alaska as a member of the Harri-man Alaska expedition.

Dr. Merriam has described about twenty-four genera and 350 species of North American mammals and published about 300 papers on zoological and botanical subjects. Besides those already mentioned the most important are: "Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of the Little Colorado, Arizona," 1890; "The Geographic Distribution of Life in North America," 1892; "Distribution of Trees and Shrubs in the Deserts and Desert Ranges of California, Nevada and Utah," 1893; "Laws of Temperature Control of the Geographic Distribution of Terrestrial Animals and Plants," 1894; "Monographic Revision of the Pocket Gophers (Geomysidae)," 1895; "Revision of the American Shrews (genera Blarina, Notiosorex and Sorex)," 1895; "Biological Survey of Mount Shasta, Cal.," 1899. He is editor of the "Proceedings" of the Washington Academy of Sciences, associate editor of the National Geographic Magazine, and zoological editor of "Science;" is vice president of the American Ornithologists' Union, and has been president of the Linnaean Society of

New York, the Lewis County (N. Y.) Medical Society and the Biological Society of Washington.

While best known as an ornithologist and mammalogist his most important contributions to science have been in the field of the geographic distribution of life. To him we owe our knowledge of the number and relations of the faunal divisions of "Life Zones" of the Continent, and the laws of temperature control governing the geographic distribution of animals and plants.

JAMES ALEXANDER TATE.

James Alexander Tate, president of the West Tennessee College, Dyer, Gibson county, was born at Manass, Scott county, Va., February 26, 1860. Educated at Milligan College, Tenn., he subsequently became a member of the faculty. He was chosen to the principalship of the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Collegiate Institute in 1890, and was editor of the Nashville Pilot from 1893 to 1897. The latter is one of the most influential organs of the Prohibition party in the South, Professor Tate having been identified with that organization since 1880. In 1896 the National Executive committee of the party elected him to the vice-presidency of the committee, the State committee having selected him as its chairman.

JEHIEL LEFLER.

Jehiel Lefler, M. D., Johnstown, N. Y., was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 22, 1843. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Montgomery and Fulton counties. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm for some time, but having since early boyhood been predisposed to the medical pro-

fession he commenced his professional studies with Doctors Pettingell, Newman and Burdick, and was matriculated at the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864. During the next year he was appointed assistant surgeon by Surgeon General Quackenbush, but did not accept the proffered position. He located in Johnstown for the practice of his profession in 1865 and besides establishing a flourishing practice has been engaged in various outside enterprises. He is an extensive stock-raiser, his interests being principally in Nebraska and Missouri; is also engaged in important real estate and building transactions in Johnstown. He has been United States pension examiner for several years, health officer of his native town, and a coroner, for eight years, of Fulton county.

ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER.

Ernest Le Neve Foster, mining engineer, 2105 Lafayette street, Denver, Colo., was born in London, England, January 23, 1849. He received his professional education in the Royal School of Mines, London, England, and the Bergakademie, Freiberg, Saxony. After leaving the latter institution, in 1869, he engaged in gold mining in the Alps of Italy. Since 1872 he has been a mining engineer engaged in various enterprises in Colorado. In 1883-84 he was State geologist of Colorado; 1887-92, commissioner of Clear Creek county and, in 1899, president of the Colorado Scientific Society. He has been a fellow of the Geological Society of London since 1883.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM.

Shelby Moore Cullom, lawyer and United States Senator, Springfield, Ill., was born in Wayne county, Ky., November 22, 1829. The

following year his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county. He attended the Rock River Seminary (Illinois), for two years, after which he went to Springfield, Ill., and there began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Stuart & Edwards. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and almost immediately upon receiving his license to practice was elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the house of representatives in the State legislature; was re-elected in 1860 and chosen speaker in the last term. He was elected a representative from Illinois in the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1884 and chairman of the Illinois delegation; was elected governor of Illinois in 1876 and succeeded himself in 1880, serving from January 8, 1877, until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1888, 1894, and again in 1901. In July, 1898, he was a member of the commission appointed to prepare a system of laws for the Hawaiian Islands.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Frances E. Willard, temperance reformer, lecturer, and leader in the temperance movement in the United States, was born near Rochester, N. Y., September 28, 1839. She was one of the most earnest workers in the temperance cause. She devoted all her life to it. In 1871 she became president of Evansville College; and in 1874 resigned to join the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1879 she was elected president, which position she held until her death. She was made dean of the Women's College at Evanston, Ill., and was also, at one time, editor for the Chicago Evening Post. Was one of the

organizers of the Prohibition party in 1884. She published "Women and Temperance," "How to Win," and "Glimpses of Fifty Years." She died in New York, February 18, 1898.

JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN.

Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn, lawyer and United States Senator, Versailles, Ky., was born in Woodford county, Ky., October 1, 1838. He received his education in the village schools, at Sayres Institute, Frankfort, Ky., and the Center College, Danville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1857. He then began the study of law and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Chicago, Ill., and practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he returned to his native county, entered the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in his home State. In 1871 he was elected to the State legislature, in which he served two terms. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and by successive re-elections served until 1885. In the latter year he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1891 was re-elected, serving until 1897. In January, 1900, he was again elected to the United States Senate.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, a member of General Washington's staff during the Revolution; he was famous as a leader in the perturbation preceding the war. He was born in the West Indies, on the island of Nevis, January 11, 1757. In 1771 he went to New York and became a strong and noted writer of pamphlets, being then only fourteen years of age. He was appointed a member of the Conti-

mental Congress in 1782, and of the Constitutional convention in 1787. He was Secretary of the Treasury from 1789 to 1795 under Washington, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in 1799. He was a wonderful financier, and the services he rendered the nation in this capacity were of lasting benefit. He died from a wound inflicted by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., July 12, 1804.

HOWARD H. WIDENER.

Howard H. Widener, lawyer, Rochester, N. Y., was born in Chili, Monroe county, that State, May 6, 1860. He received his education in the seminary of his native place and was employed as a school teacher before studying and practicing law. Mr. Widener was admitted to the bar in 1885 and commenced the practice in Rochester. For the past twelve years he has been first assistant district attorney of Monroe county, having in reality fulfilled the duties of the district attorneyship itself. Both in his public and private capacities he has had charge of many important criminal prosecutions and has enjoyed an extensive practice in the State and federal courts.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Susan B. Anthony, woman suffragist, Rochester, N. Y., was born of Quaker parentage at South Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820. She is a prominent social reformer and champion of civil rights. She entered public life in 1847 as a temperance lecturer, and convened a temperance convention of women at Albany in 1851. In the year 1852 the Woman's New York Temperance Society was organized through her influence. Her best efforts of voice and pen have been chiefly directed to the question of female suffrage.

In 1868 she founded "The Revolution," in New York, which she managed for several years. She has held high offices in the National Woman Suffrage Association, ever since its organization in 1869, and is now serving as its president. She has contributed to leading magazines and lectured in England and throughout the United States.

ALEXANDER WILDER.

Alexander Wilder, M. D., journalist and author, 5 North 11th street, Newark, N. J., was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., May 14, 1823. Although he attended district school in early years, he was chiefly self-educated and, being a student by nature, mastered Latin, Greek and algebra, as well as French and Hebrew. He was the son of a farmer, came of a line of farmers and worked upon a farm himself. Thomas Wilder, his New England ancestor, was the first settler of Lancaster, Mass.

Dr. Wilder graduated from the Syracuse Medical College, in 1850, also receiving the degree of M. D. from the New York Homeopathic Medical and the United States Medical colleges. He afterward lectured in the first named institution, practiced medicine in Syracuse and was on the editorial staffs of the *Star* and the *Journal* (1852-53). In 1854, when the party commenced to crystallize, he became a Republican and began to participate in political conventions, local and State. Previously he had been a Prohibitionist and an Abolitionist. From 1854 to 1857 he was identified with various educational interests, being clerk of the State department of public instruction and editor of the *New York Teacher and College Review*. He spent the winter of the latter year (1857) in Illinois and drafted the bill to establish the State Normal University. It was championed by John A. Logan in the House and by Norman B. Judd

in the Senate, passed and became a law; and, it may be added, the act has never been amended. He was a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post* from 1858 to 1871 and in 1872 was elected an alderman (anti-Tweed) by the highest vote ever cast for a Republican candidate for that office. He was also appointed inspector of schools in 1873. From 1876 to 1895 he was acting secretary of the National Medical Association, editing at the same time the annual volume of its transactions. He declined a re-election in the latter year.

Dr. Wilder is a member of numerous medical, scientific and philosophical bodies and has held several chairs in the Syracuse, New York and United States Medical colleges. He has written upon a great variety of subjects, being author of the following works: "Later Platonists," "Ancient Symbolism and Serpent Worship," "History of Medicine," "The Soul," "Life Eternal," "Mind, Thought and Cerebration," "Paul and Plato," "Birth and Being of Things," "Ganglionic Nervous System," "Plea for the Collegiate Education of Women," "History of Medicine and Medical Reform" and "Vaccination a Fallacy." He delivered an address on the "Practical Value of Philosophy" at the symposium of the Illinois College, in 1897, and is essentially a litterateur, although, as a politician, in times past, he has enjoyed the friendship of such men as William A. Wheeler, Roscoe Conkling, Horatio Seymour, Richard Yates and Governor Hoffman.

CHARLES EVERETT WARREN.

Charles Everett Warren, A. B., M. D., Boston, Mass., physician, author and journalist, was born at Dorchester, now a portion of Boston, November 5, 1858. His father was the famous Dr. Joseph H. Warren, for many years one of the acknowledged leaders of the

profession in that city. From early childhood an unusually strong bond of affection existed between father and son, so that the latter naturally absorbed a large share of those medical, surgical and literary talents which made the elder Warren so widely known.

Dr. Charles E. Warren, moreover, enjoyed a thorough education, under the careful guidance of his father, attending the primary, grammar and Latin schools of Boston. He graduated from the latter in 1876; from the collegiate department of Harvard University in 1880 (with the degree of A. B.) and from



the medical school of the same institution in 1883. While still a student he introduced the method of note-taking now universally used—that which comprises slip covers and loose sheets, and since that time has given much attention to the card index system as applied to the keeping of case records by the members of his profession.

It was while studying in the medical department of Harvard University that he commenced his contributions to the Boston press, his first article, published by the *Transcript* in October, 1882, being "Carnivorous Babies." He was, also, during this period, a correspondent of the *Medical Bulletin* and a

member of the Boylston Medical Society. For three years after his graduation, in collaboration with his father, he published the *International Review of Medical and Surgical Technics* (title afterward shortened to *Technics*), *Modern Life and Notes Current*. Since that time he has devoted his time to general practice and literary work, being associated with his father until the death of the latter in 1891.

Dr. Warren's contributions to the press have covered a variety of subjects, but are chiefly devoted to medical topics, written from both a professional and a popular standpoint. His specialty in medical literary work is *Sexual Psychology*, but he has also written essays, sketches and stories for the Boston daily press, *Wide Awake*, *Babyhood*, *The Writer*, *Photographic Times*, etc., etc. During the years 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Boston Traveler*, but resigned in January, 1899, to take up special literary work exclusively.

Besides his practice and his literary labors, Dr. Warren has given some attention to the improvement of medical and surgical devices, with the result that he has placed in the hands of the profession a demonstrator's knife, a soft rubber pus basin (self-righting and self-adjustable), an anastatome, an inhaler, a conformator, etc. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and past member of the Florida Medical Society, the Palatka Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is, also, much interested in the cause of temperance and from 1883 to 1891 was assistant physician and surgeon to the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women.

ROBERT WILSON SHUFELDT.

Robert Wilson Shufeldt, biologist, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City,

December 1, 1850; educated in the schools of Connecticut, at Cornell (class of 1874), in New Orleans, Havana, Cuba, and the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He graduated from the latter institution in 1876. During the Civil war, however (1864-65), he served in the navy under his father, the late Admiral Shufeldt, being attached to the East Gulf squadron. In August, 1876, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical department, U. S. A.; captain in 1881, and retired from the service on account of disability in 1889. He served in his capacity of surgeon in the frontier Indian wars under Generals Merritt, Crook and Sheridan (1876-81), and was curator of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, in 1882. In 1895-97 he was honorary curator of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Shufeldt is author of several works in natural history and of many articles contributed to periodicals on medicine, science and travel; also (with his present wife) author of "*Folk-lore Tales of Moe and Asbjörnsen*."

EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth, actor, was born at Bel Air, Md., November 13, 1833. His fame as a tragedian is world wide. His father, Junius Brutus Booth, was also known to fame as a celebrated actor. His reticent, profound and sensitive nature formed a bond of unusual sympathy between himself and his son. Edwin Booth supported his father in inferior parts for some years. His first appearance as a star was in 1857, as Sir Giles Overreach. He went to London to play an engagement in 1861. He withdrew from the stage and all public engagements after the assassination of President Lincoln by his brother in 1865, but again took up his work in January, 1866. He built a spacious theater of his own in New York in 1869, which he lost through misfortune in

1874, when he became a bankrupt. He, however, soon retrieved his fortune and became once more the successful actor, paid his debts, and later toured England and Germany. He was the founder of the Players' Club of New York, for the purpose of bringing into closer relations actors and men of kindred professions. His last appearance, when he played "Hamlet" before a Brooklyn audience, was in April, 1891. He died June 7, 1893, in New York.

JAMES DAVID SMILLIE.

James David Smillie, landscape painter and etcher, 156 East 36th street, New York City, was born there January 16, 1833. He was educated at the academic department of the New York University and in various private schools of the metropolis, studying art under his father, the late James Smillie, and afterward pursuing his studies at the National Academy of Design. Before establishing himself as a painter he made a high reputation as a landscape engraver on steel. In 1865 he became an associate of the National Academy of Design and in 1876 an academician. From 1894 to 1899, inclusive, he was its treasurer. In 1866 he assisted in founding the American Water Color Society, of which he was treasurer for the first five years and president from 1871-77. He was a founder, secretary and president of the Etching Club of New York, and one of the original fellows of the Painter-Etchers Society of London, England.

LOUIS ADOLPHUS DUHRING.

Louis Adolphus Duhring, M. D., 1411 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, December 23, 1845. He is a graduate of both the academic and medical departments of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, obtaining his degree of M. D. in 1867. He enlisted in 1863, as a private in the 32nd Pennsylvania Volunteers ("Gray Reserves"), and was honorably discharged from the service. Since his graduation, in 1867, Dr. Duhring has adopted dermatology as his specialty. In 1870 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the skin, at the University of Pennsylvania, having passed the previous two years in Europe studying and investigating the subject. He was elected to the full professorship in 1876, and still occupies the chair. Dr. Duhring is an author of several important works on skin diseases, some of which have been translated into French, Italian and Russian. He is a member of numerous medical societies abroad and at home and was the second president of the American Dermatological Association.

JOHN CHARLES VAN DYKE.

John Charles Van Dyke, author, professor and lecturer on art, New Brunswick, N. J., was born in that city, April 21, 1856. He studied at Columbia University and was admitted to the New York bar in 1877. His tastes, however, were inclined to the artistic and, in their gratification, he traveled and studied widely in Europe, and finally abandoned the law altogether. In 1883-84 he was editor of the *Studio* and in 1887-88 of the *Art Review*, and for the last ten years has been the art critic of the *New York Evening Post*. He is the author of "Books and How to Use Them," "Principles of Art," "How to Judge a Picture," "Art for Art's Sake," "Nature for its Own Sake," "History of Painting," "Modern French Masters," "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," "Old English Masters." He is professor of the history of art in Rutgers College, and has lectured at Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other large colleges. He is connected with several of the leading maga-

zines and is also librarian of the Sage Library, at New Brunswick. Rutgers gave him its highest degree, that of L. H. D., in 1890.

KARL KNORTZ.

Karl Knortz, Ph. D., superintendent of German, Department of Public Schools, Evansville, Ind., was born in Garbenheim, Prussia, August 28, 1841. He was educated in the Royal Prussian Gymnasium, Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, and at the University of Heidelberg, graduating from the latter in 1863 with the degree of Ph. D. He at once emigrated to the United States, locating as a teacher at Detroit, Mich. In 1868-71 he was an instructor in Latin at the Oshkosh (Wis.) high school, and from 1871 to 1874 a teacher of pedagogy in the Normal school, at Cincinnati, O. Since 1892 he has held his present position at the head of the German department of the Evansville public schools. He is the author of about sixty works, mostly in German, among which are a history of American literature; translations of Longfellow, Whittier and Whitman, and studies of Shakespeare, Goethe, Thoreau, Whitman, Nietzsche and Ebers.

ISAIAH GILMAN ANTHOINE.

Isaiah Gilman Anthoine, M. D., Nashua, N. H., was born at Windham, Me., March 25, 1847; received his education at the Windham Centre high school, Westbrook Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Dartmouth College and Bowdoin Medical College, graduating with his degree of M. D. in 1874. He held the position of superintendent of schools at Antrim, N. H. (five years), is at the present time a member of the board of education of Nashua, N. H., ex-president of the Centre District Medical

Society, Concord, and has been delegate to Dartmouth Medical College. Dr. Anthoine is also an Odd Fellow and thirty-second-degree Mason.

CHARLES COOPER NOTT.

Charles Cooper Nott, chief justice of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 16, 1827, graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1848, subsequently receiving the degree of LL. D. from Williams College. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he was a practicing lawyer in the city of New York but during the period of hostilities served as captain of the 5th Iowa Cavalry; lieutenant colonel of the 131st New York Volunteers and colonel of the 176th New York Volunteers. In June, 1863, he was captured at Brashear, La., and kept a prisoner in that State and in Texas for a period of thirteen months. In February, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the court of claims and in November, 1896, President Cleveland elevated him to the chief justiceship. Judge Nott has filled a number of public positions, such as school trustee and loan commissioner, in the city of New York. He is the author of the following works: "Mechanics' Lien Laws," "Sketches of the War," "Sketches of Prison Camps," "The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediaeval Church" and the "Court of Claims Reports" (34 volumes), besides numerous papers upon legal and civic subjects.

WILLIAM GATES LE DUC.

William Gates Le Duc, farmer and ex-United States commissioner of agriculture, Hastings, Minn., was born in Wilkesville, Ohio, March 29, 1823. He received his education at Howe's Academy, Lancaster, Ohio.

and at Kenyon College, in the same State, graduating from the latter in 1848. He was admitted to the bar in the following year at Columbus, Ohio, and settled at St. Paul, Minn., for the practice of his profession. At the commencement of his legal career he not only practiced law but sold books, stationery and musical instruments. Later he engaged in various real estate speculations, building mills at Hastings, Minn., and engaging quite extensively in farming. During the Civil war he served as captain and assistant quartermaster, joining the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan at White House, Va. Subsequently he was promoted to be brigadier general, resigning from the service in August, 1865. From 1877-81, during the Hayes administration, he served as United States commissioner of agriculture, organizing what are now known as the bureau of animal industry and the division of forestry.

Mr. Le Due has been prominent in the development of the railroads in his State, having projected and secured the charter and obtained a land grant for the Hastings & Dakota railway. He built the first section from Hastings to Farmington. In 1881 he was elected a member of the National Society of Agriculture of France, he being the fifth American on whom has been conferred this distinction, the others being Washington, Jefferson, Marshall and Benj. Thompson (Count Rumford).

DAVID DIXON PORTER.

David Dixon Porter, one of the most eminent American naval officers, was born at Chester, Pa., June 8, 1813. He was the son of the celebrated naval commander whose deeds of bravery during the Revolution have become part of the history of his country. During his early life young Porter chose the vocation of a sailor. In 1829 he entered the

American navy, and when the war of rebellion broke out he was placed in charge of the mortar flotilla. He was successful in bombarding the forts of New Orleans in April, 1862, and was given command of the "Mississippi" in September, 1862. He was created rear admiral in December, 1863, and in January, 1865, commanded the fleet at the storming of Fort Fisher. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy; was made vice-admiral in 1866, and succeeded Farragut as admiral in 1870. Admiral Porter wrote three romances, and "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War," and "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion." He died at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.

CHRISTOPHER A. FOSNES.

Christopher A. Fosnes, attorney-at-law, Montevideo, Minn., was born in Norway, July 2, 1862. He was educated in the normal schools of the State and since his admission to the bar, in 1884, he has been practicing at that place. He has been mayor, city attorney, member of the school board and from 1897 to 1901 has served as a member of the State legislature.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD WILKES.

John Summerfield Wilkes, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Pulaski, was born in Culleoka, Maury county, Tenn., March 2, 1841. He received an academic education at Pleasant Grove Academy and afterward attended the Wesleyan University at Florence, Ala. Before he had attained his majority he entered the Confederate army as a private and was afterward promoted to a captain; subsequently he was appointed adjutant general of the State and served as private secretary of the governor. Since 1867

he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and has attained eminence not only as a lawyer but as a judge. He has occupied his present position on the bench of the State Supreme Court since 1892 and is now serving his second term in that capacity. He has always taken a deep interest in the educational and public affairs of his locality, having served as president of the Citizens National bank; treasurer of the Texas Pacific Railroad in Texas and director of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

LORADO TAFT.

Lorado Taft, sculptor (summer home, Eagle's Nest, Oregon, Ill.), Fine Arts building, Chicago, Ill., was born in Elmwood, Ill., April 29, 1860. When nineteen years of age he graduated from the University of Illinois, and from 1880-83 pursued a course at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He returned to this country and established himself as a sculptor in Chicago. Since 1886 he has been a professor of sculpture at the Chicago Art Institute, and since 1893 a lecturer on the history of art for the extension department of the University of Chicago. He is a member of the new municipal art commission of Chicago; was the author of the decorations of the Horticultural building of the Columbian Exposition; has designed and executed many military and other public monuments, and has of late years written much upon subjects of fine art. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society and of the Western Society of Artists.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL.

James Burrill Angell, president of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born in Scituate, R. I., January 7, 1829. He grad-

uated from Brown University in 1849 and four years later became professor of modern languages and literature in this institution. He thus served for seven years, temporarily abandoning the educational field for that of journalism. He was editor of the Providence Journal from 1860-66, resigning to resume the presidency of the University of Vermont. This position he held from 1866-71, since which time he has been the head of the University of Michigan. He has brought that institution into the rank of the foremost universities of the country, besides having established for himself a wide reputation as a diplomatist. He was United States minister to China from 1880-81, and to Turkey, 1887-88. He was also a member of the International Commission of the United States and Great Britain on the question of Canadian fisheries (1887-88), and was appointed chairman of the International Deep Waterways Commission of the United States and Canada in 1896.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., was born in Delaware county, Ia., August 19, 1857. His first book education was obtained in the common schools of that State, and at the age of sixteen he became a printer in the office of the Fort Dodge Messenger. In 1878 he was a partner, and during the following year became sole proprietor. From 1883 to 1889 he was State printer of Iowa, being nominated by the Republicans and elected for three terms on joint ballot of the assembly. For many years he has been an active member of the Republican party, having served as secretary of the State Central committee and for twelve years as chairman of the Republican Congressional committee for the tenth Iowa district. In January, 1898, upon recommen-

dation of Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed by the president to the position he now holds. For several years previous Mr. Roberts had been contributing various financial pamphlets and delivering addresses on the money question, which had brought him into wide prominence and which especially recommended him to the favor of Secretary Gage. Of his most notable papers may be mentioned "Coin at School in Finance," "Money, Wages and Prices," and "Bimetallism in France."

GEORGE W. ELLSBERRY.

George Washington Ellsberry, attorney-at-law, Mason City, Ill., was born in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, February 21, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of that State and for several years taught in his native county. He moved west in 1867, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1870 and located in Mason City for the practice of his profession. Here he has established a good practice and has served for two years as city attorney. That his practice has been lucrative is evident from the fact that he has built and now owns some of the best structures in Mason City, and is also the proprietor of several farms in that vicinity. From boyhood Mr. Ellsberry has relied upon his own exertions and has become prosperous through his own ability and fidelity to his clients.

LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON.

Lewis Wood Robinson, Captain U. S. N., 724 N. Forty-third street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born near Haddonfield, N. J., March 7, 1840. In June, 1861, he was graduated from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, taking then the degree of B. C. E., and, later, that of M. C. E. He joined the United States

Navy as third assistant engineer in September, 1861, and in October of that year was ordered to the "Kennebec," the West Gulf blockading squadron commanded by Farragut. In the spring and summer of 1862 he participated in the capture of forts Jackson and St. Phillips and of the city of New Orleans, as well as the attack on Vicksburg. He left the Mississippi in August of that year and, after a short cruise down the coast of Texas, joined the blockading fleet off Mobile. Promoted to the grade of second assistant engineer, with the rank of master, in June,



1863, for about a year from July, 1864, he was chief engineer of the "Kennebec," participating in the engagement with forts Morgan and Gaines and entering Mobile bay, with Farragut's fleet, August 5, 1864. From his commanding officer he received special commendation for his gallantry during the latter engagement. He was present at the second surrender of Galveston and was detached from the "Kennebec" June 9, 1865, and ordered to the U. S. S. "R. R. Cuyler" for passage north.

From November, 1865, to December, 1869, he was on duty on the east coast of South America, being promoted to the grade of first assistant engineer in October, 1866, with

the rank of lieutenant, which grade title was changed to that of passed assistant engineer by act of Congress, February 24, 1874. After two years' duty at the Philadelphia navy yard he made another cruise to the South Atlantic station from January, 1871, to February, 1874, on the U. S. S. "Ticonderoga;" was then placed on special duty until August 1, 1875, when, obtaining leave of absence, occupied the position of general superintendent of the bureau of machinery, Centennial exhibition, which position he held until January 1, 1877, when he was ordered to duty at the Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., as senior instructor in the department of steam-engineering; detached from the Naval academy in June, 1880, and ordered August 24, 1880, to the U. S. S. "Minnesota," flagship of the training fleet; detached from the "Minnesota" in August, 1882, and ordered to the U. S. S. "Tennessee," flagship of the North Atlantic fleet.

On August 19, 1883, he was promoted to the grade of chief engineer (rank of lieutenant commander); assigned to special duty at the Navy yard, League island, Philadelphia, Pa., in November, 1883, in connection with the fitting out of the U. S. S. "Ossipee" and ordered to that vessel in January, 1884. After making a cruise on the Asiatic station he was detached from the "Ossipee" at the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 12, 1887.

In April, 1887, he was ordered to duty as a member and recorder of the examining board for naval engineers, Philadelphia, Pa., from which position he was detached in September, 1891, to become chief of the department of machinery in the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill.

At the close of the exposition work Chief Engineer Robinson was ordered (April 1, 1894) to the U. S. S. "Atlanta," which was in service in the North Atlantic squadron. On October 25, 1894, he was detached from the "Atlanta" and ordered to join the flagship

"Newark," then at Montevideo, Uruguay, as fleet engineer of the South Atlantic station. He was promoted to the grade of commander, March 21, 1895, and returned to the United States in the "Newark," in April, 1896, which vessel was then attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

August 14, 1896, Robinson was detached from the "Newark" and ordered as chief engineer of the battleship "Indiana," and on May 1, 1897, was assigned to the Navy yard, League island, Philadelphia, Pa., as chief engineer of the yard. He was promoted to the grade of captain June 6, 1898, and detached from the Navy yard December 28, 1898; was ordered to duty February 3 in connection with the U. S. naval rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., and as U. S. inspector of engineering material at Milwaukee, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., and Washington Heights, Ill. He was confirmed as a captain in the line by the United States Senate on March 3, 1899.

WILLIAM HERBERT BIXBY.

Major William Herbert Bixby, corps of engineers, U. S. A., Cincinnati, O., was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 27, 1849. He was educated in the Brookline (Mass.) public schools, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the United States Military Academy at West Point. From the last named he graduated in 1873, subsequently pursuing a technical course in the U. S. Post-Graduate Engineer School, Wellets Point, N. Y. Harbor, and the French Government School of Public Works, Paris. Before going to West Point he was a shipping and bill-clerk in a wholesale importing house of Boston, Mass., and, after leaving West Point, from 1875 to 1879 was an instructor and assistant professor of civil and military engineering in the military academy. In 1881-82 he was sent by the United States to examine

into the iron fortifications of Europe, and it was during this period that he studied in the French School of Public Works. At different periods since his return to this country he has been adjutant battalion engineer, U. S. A., U. S. Light House engineer, U. S. Light House inspector, and U. S. engineer in charge of river, harbor and fortification work, along the Atlantic coast and the Ohio river valley. He is a leading member of the American Societies of Civil Engineers and of Mechanical Engineers.

CHARLES LUTHER COYNER.

Hon. Charles Luther Coyner, attorney-at-law, judge and author, West Plains, Howell county, Mo., was born in Long Glade, Augusta county, Va., February 8, 1853. He received a collegiate education and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for twenty-two years, most of this period in the State of Texas. He has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of five States and located at West Plains in November, 1899. During his long and honorable career he has served as county and probate judge four years, county attorney ten years, district attorney and district judge. At the time of the Columbian Exposition he was sent from Texas as a delegate to the Deep Water convention which met in Chicago. He has also done considerable writing in a humorous vein, one of his works, "A Greenhorn in Texas," meeting with much favor.

CHARLES WARREN STONE.

Hon. Charles Warren Stone, lawyer and Congressman, Warren, Pa.; was born in Groton, Mass., June 29, 1843. He was edu-

cated in Lawrence Academy and Williams College, graduating from the latter in 1863. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession. In 1865, however, he served for a short time as county superintendent of schools, and during his professional career has also become quite extensively interested in lumbering and agriculture. In 1870-71 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; of the State Senate in 1877-78; lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania 1879-83, and secretary of the commonwealth 1887-90 and a member of Congress from 1890-99. He is a Republican, and during his congressional term was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. In the last Republican State convention he received 164 votes for the nomination for governor of the State, which was within 19 of the number necessary for nomination. He was one of the founders of the Warren Public Library and is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

GEORGE C. CLARK.

George C. Clark, president of Rushville (Ind.) National bank since its organization in 1865, was born at Guilford Court House, N. C., near Greensboro, on the 5th of November, 1821. His primary education, obtained at the family fireside and the country school house, was supplemented by a course of instruction at the Friends Boarding School (now Guilford College), North Carolina. After studying law for three years at Jamestown, that State, in the office of his uncle, George C. Mendenhall, he removed to Indiana and taught school for two years. He then entered the practice of law at Rushville and thus continued for a period of forty years. One term of service in the Indiana House of Representatives (1855) is the extent of his political experience, but he commenced early

to combine his legal talents with his financial ability. In 1864 he was elected president of the Rushville Branch bank of the State of Indiana and continued in that position for eleven years; was president of the Bank of the State of Indiana from 1872 to 1875, the institution closing the latter year; has also been director of the Southern Indiana Penitentiary; and, as stated, president of the Rushville National bank since 1865, having been chosen to the last named position by successive annual elections.

The steps by which Mr. Clark has reached his present high position in the community have been many and laborious. He has been telegraph operator, clerk in a store and editor. When a law student it is said that upon his professional cards appeared the figure of a mountain, with a man at its base working at it with a pick-axe. The motto beneath was "Little by Little," and the entire conception is characteristic of the man. "Whatever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might" is one of his favorite quotations. "Never be idle" is another of his practical mottoes, up to which he has certainly lived.

GEORGE HENRY THOMAS.

George Henry Thomas, soldier, was born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816. He was educated for military life at West Point, and graduated from that institution in 1840. He took part in the war with the Seminoles and also in the Mexican war; in 1861, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he was commissioned colonel and three months later brigadier-general of volunteers. He won the battle of Mill Springs, distinguishing himself at Perryville and at Murfreesboro. He won the nation's admiration and gained for himself the title of the "Rock of Chickamauga" by his stubborn defense of the Union position at Chickamauga. In 1864

he defeated Hood at Nashville, and was made major-general in the regular army in 1865. He was for some years in command of the department of Tennessee. On the anniversary of the battle of Nashville the State of Tennessee awarded him a gold medal in memory of his service. The soldiers of his old army erected a bronze equestrian statue to his memory after his death, which occurred at San Francisco, March 28, 1870.

EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE.

Edward Asahel Birge, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Sc. D., University of Wisconsin, Madison; professor of zoölogy and dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, of that institution; also State commissioner of fisheries; was born in Troy, N. Y., September 7, 1851. He was educated in the high school of that city; at Williams College (A. B., 1873; A. M., 1876); Harvard University (Ph. D., 1878); Leipzig University, where he studied physiology and histology, in 1880-81. In 1897 he received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania. Professor Birge was instructor in natural history in the University of Wisconsin from 1875 to 1879 and professor of zoölogy since 1879; has been dean of the College of Letters and Science since 1891; commissioner of State fisheries since 1894; president of the Madison Free Library since 1891, and director of the Geological and Natural History Survey since 1897.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON JOHN.

Hon. Samuel Williamson John, attorney-at-law, Birmingham, Ala., was born in Uniontown, Perry county, that State, on the 29th of June, 1845. In the Civil war he served as a private in Company F, Curry Dragoons,

Third regiment Alabama cavalry, C. S. A., Wheeler's Original Brigade, and captain of Company B, Alabama Corps of Cadets, 1864-65. In 1885-88 he was colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry of the Alabama State troops. In 1865 our subject graduated from the law department of the University of Alabama and commenced the practice of his profession. He was solicitor of Dallas county, Ala., in 1871-72; representative in the State legislature from Dallas county in 1882-83, 1884-85 and 1886-87, and from Jefferson county in 1894-95. In 1886-87 and 1894-95 he served as speaker pro tem. of the house.

Colonel John has long been identified with reformatory, benevolent and religious institutions. In 1886 he was a delegate to the general conference of the M. E. Church South; member of the board of managers for convicts, 1893-94; trustee of Alabama Bryce Insane Asylum, 1899, and trustee of the Alabama Industrial School, 1899. He has also been identified with such public enterprises as the Selma (Ala.) water works and sewerage system.

ARTHUR GILMAN.

Arthur Gilman, educator and author, director of The Cambridge School for Girls, was born in Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837. He was educated in the cities of St. Louis and New York, receiving the degree of A. M. from Williams College in 1867. In his early manhood he engaged in banking in New York City, founding the present house of Gilman, Son & Co. His life work, however, has been accomplished in Cambridge, Mass., of which he has been an honored resident since 1870.

Perhaps no man in the United States has done more for the advancement of woman's education than Mr. Gilman. As originator and secretary of the "Harvard Annex" and

regent of its successor, Radcliffe College; after eighteen years of unremitting and successful labors, in his endeavors to provide a medium through which intelligent, scholarly and ambitious women might obtain an intellectual training equal to that enjoyed by men of similar disposition and aims, he had the satisfaction of seeing Harvard University assume this responsibility and, according to his original intention, he then virtually resigned the work of that institution. In 1886, however, he founded The Cambridge School for Girls, an institution for general education and for preparation for a collegiate course, which has met with much favor.

Mr. Gilman is now secretary of the Cambridge Humane Society and of the Longfellow Memorial Association; is a life member of the American Historical Association and a member of the Lowell Memorial Association, the corporation of Radcliffe College and of the board of visitors of the Episcopal Theological School, of Cambridge. As a historical writer he is almost as widely known as for his labors in connection with the education of women, following being a few of his works: "First Steps in English Literature," "Seven Historic Ages," "Story of the Saracens" (prepared also in raised letters for the blind), "The Story of Rome," "The Discovery of America" and a "History of the American People." Mr. Gilman edited "the Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" for the series of British Poets originally edited by Professor Child, of Harvard College.

MARTIN AUGUSTINE KNAPP.

Martin Augustine Knapp, LL. D., chairman of the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission, was born at Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 6, 1843; educated at Homer (N. Y.) Academy, Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary and Wesleyan

University, at Middletown, Conn., graduating from the last named in 1868. He taught school, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and located in Syracuse, N. Y., for the practice of his profession in 1870. From 1877 to 1883 he served as corporation counsel of the city and was appointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1891. He became chairman in 1898. Mr. Knapp received his degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University in 1892.

EDWARD STUYVESANT BRAGG.

Edward Stuyvesant Bragg, soldier, lawyer and Congressman, Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Unadilla, N. Y., February 20, 1827. He was educated in Geneva (now Hobart) College, leaving that institution at the end of his junior year to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and soon afterward came West, locating at Fond du Lac. He was elected district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1854, and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention which met at Charleston in 1860. On May 5, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the Union army as a captain of volunteers. By successive promotions he was advanced to a brigadier-generalship and on October 8, 1865, was mustered out. Returning to Fond du Lac, immediately after the war, he resumed the practice of law. He was a delegate to the Union convention held at Philadelphia in 1866; served as State Senator in 1867 and 1868, and in the latter year was sent as a delegate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' convention held in New York. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and served in the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions; two years later he was again elected to Congress and served one term. At the close of his fourth term in Congress he was appointed by President Cleveland envoy extraordinary

and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, serving in that capacity until his successor was appointed by President Harrison. He served as a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1872, 1884, 1892 and 1896.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON.

Carter Henry Harrison, mayor, Chicago, Ill., was born in that city, April 30, 1860, and is the son of Carter H. Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, who was killed by an assassin in 1893. Our subject received his education in the Chicago public schools, at the Altenburg (Germany) Gymnasium, where he spent three years, and the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius (Chicago), from which he graduated with honors in 1881. Thence he went to New Haven, where he took the course in the College of Law of Yale University, and graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1883. From 1883-89 he practiced law; from 1889-91 was in the real estate business, and from 1891-93 was publisher and editor of the Chicago Times. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1897, re-elected in 1899 and again in 1901.

CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

General Charles F. Manderson, lawyer, soldier and statesman, Omaha, Neb., was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1837, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At the age of nineteen he removed to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In the spring of 1860 he was elected city solicitor of Canton, Ohio, and was re-elected the next year.

On the day of the receipt of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private with Captain James Wallace of the Canton

Zouaves, an independent company in which he had been a corporal. Receiving permission from Governor Dennison, with Samuel Beatty, an old Mexican soldier, then sheriff of Stark county, to raise a company of infantry, they recruited a full company in one day in April, 1861, Manderson being elected and commissioned first lieutenant. In May, 1861, Beatty, the captain, being made colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, Manderson became captain of Company "A" of that regiment. He took his command into Western Virginia among the first troops occupying that section,



and the Nineteenth Ohio became a part of the brigade commanded by General Rosecrans in General McClellan's Army of Occupation of West Virginia. The regiment participated with great credit in the first field battle of the war at Rich Mountain, Virginia, on the 11th day of July, 1861. Captain Manderson received special mention in the official reports of this battle. In August, 1861, he re-enlisted his company for three years, or during the war, and in this service he rose through the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio infantry, and on January 1, 1864, over four

hundred of the survivors of his regiment re-enlisted with him as veteran volunteers. The battle of Shiloh, during which Captain Manderson acted as lieutenant colonel, caused his promotion to the rank of major, and he was mentioned in the reports of General Boyle and General Crittenden for distinguished gallantry and exceptional service. At the battle of Murfreesboro, where his regiment lost over forty per cent in killed and wounded, he also especially distinguished himself. He was in command of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry in all its engagements up to and including the battle of Lovejoy's Station on September 2, 1864. While leading his demi-brigade, composed of the Nineteenth Ohio, the Ninth Kentucky and the Seventy-ninth Indiana, in a charge upon the enemy's works at that point, on September 2, 1864, in which in a most desperate charge, the front line of works was taken and held, he was severely wounded in the spine and right side.

The ball being unextracted and much disability arising therefrom, he was compelled to resign the service from wounds in April, 1865, the war in the west having practically closed. Previous to his resignation he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers U. S. A., to date March 13, 1865, "for long, faithful, gallant and meritorious services during the war of rebellion." This distinction came to him on the recommendation of army commanders in the field and not by political influence.

Returning to Canton, Ohio, he resumed the practice of law and was twice elected district attorney of Stark county, declining a nomination for a third term. In November, 1869, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he still resides and where he quickly became prominent in legal and political affairs. He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional convention of 1871 and also that of 1874. He served as city attorney of Omaha

for over six years, obtaining signal success in the trial of important municipal cases and achieving high rank as a lawyer. For many years he has been an active comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and for three years was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia. He was elected United States Senator as a Republican to succeed Alvin Saunders, his term commencing March 4, 1883; was re-elected to the Senate in 1888 without opposition and with exceptional marks of approval from the legislature of Nebraska. His term expired March 3, 1895, and he declined to be a candidate for a third term, announcing publicly his intention to retire from public life. In the Senate he was chairman of the joint committee on printing and an active member of the following committees: Claims, private land claims, territories, Indian affairs, military affairs and rules. Many valuable reports have been made by him from these committees, and he has been a shaping and directing force in the way of legislation of value relating to claims, the establishment of the private land claims court, the government of the territories, the admission of new States, pensions to soldiers, aid to soldiers' homes, laws for the better government and better methods for the printing of the government.

In the second session of the fifty-first Congress he was elected by the United States Senate as its president pro tempore without opposition, it having been declared by the Senate after full debate to be a continuing office. This unanimous election to the presidency of the Senate was without a precedent, and was the highest compliment that could be paid by that august body to one of its members. In March, 1893, the political complexion of the Senate changed, he resigned the presidency of the Senate and was succeeded by Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. General Manderson retired from the

Senate March 3, 1895, and being tendered the position of general solicitor of the Burlington system of railroads west of the Missouri river, entered upon the duties of the place on April 1, 1895, continuing his residence at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1899 he was the acting president of the American Bar Association.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

William Tecumseh Sherman, one of the most able generals of the War of the Rebellion, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He received his military training at West Point and graduated therefrom in 1840. From 1840 until 1842 he served in the Florida Indian wars, and was assistant in the adjutant general's office during the war with Mexico. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry and almost immediately became a brigadier-general. He served in the Army of the Cumberland until 1862, being with Grant in his march up the Tennessee. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and in May, 1862, was made a major-general of volunteers. He commanded the Army of the Mississippi as brigadier-general in 1864, and in the same year fought his way to Atlanta and accomplished his famous march to the sea. General Sherman became lieutenant-general July 20, 1866, and general in March, 1869. He retired from the army in 1884, and died in New York February 14, 1891.

LOUIS F. ELLIS.

Louis F. Ellis, merchant, Lima, Ohio, was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., July 17, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of New York City and at Churchill's Military School at Sing Sing. When the war broke out he was a student at Rutgers College, but left

school to enlist as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteer Infantry; was promoted for merit and bravery, commanding his company through all the battles in the Department of the Gulf. He was a volunteer of the Port Hudson (La.) "Forlorn Hope" Storming Column, and has served as the Ohio department commander of the Union Veterans for two terms and as national commander for one term. He is a Republican; has been a delegate to several State conventions and chairman of his county committee, and has been indorsed by his county for Congress. He is a well known organizer of charitable works and societies, being vice-president of the Associated Charities of Lima, O.; is also a prominent Mason, a Knight Templar. He became interested in the oil business in 1871 and has made Lima his headquarters in the conduct of his extensive operations since 1886.

BURT GREEN WILDER.

Burt Green Wilder, B. S., M. D., professor of neurology, vertebrate zoölogy, and physiology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Boston, Mass., August 11, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline, Mass., and at the Lawrence Scientific and the medical schools of Harvard University, receiving from the former, July, 1862, the degree of B. S., and his medical degree from the latter in 1866. Previous to this time, however, he had served in the United States army as a medical cadet, July, 1862, to May, 1863, and as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (colored) to September, 1865.

From October, 1866, to June, 1868, Professor Wilder held the position of assistant in comparative anatomy at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, and from October, 1868, to the present time he has occupied

the chair which he now holds at Cornell University. From 1875 to 1884 he was also professor of physiology in the Medical School of Maine; in 1885, president of the biological section, American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Neurological Association, and in 1898-1900 president of the Association of American Anatomists.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Cornell University, October 7, 1893, there was presented to Professor Wilder a "Quarter-Century Book," a volume of five hundred pages, twenty-six plates, thirty-six figures in the text and a portrait. It comprises scientific papers prepared for the occasion by fifteen of his former pupils.

Professor Wilder's publications include "Anatomical Technology," "Physiology Practicums," "Emergencies," "Health Notes for Students," and "What Young People Should Know;" illustrated articles, especially upon the "Silk Spider of South Carolina," *Nephila Wilderi*, and numerous technical papers, mainly upon the structure and nomenclature of the brain.

JESSE M. ROPER.

Jesse M. Roper, lieutenant-commander United States Navy, Washington, D. C., was born at Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., October 29, 1851. Was educated in the common schools, at the Pritchell School Institute, in that city, and at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Graduated from the last-named institution in 1872, and has since seen continuous service and passed through all the grades from midshipman to his present position. During the Spanish-American war he was executive officer of the torpedo-gunboat "Mayflower," which was principally engaged in blockading the ports

of Havana and Santiago, Cuba. On May 19, 1898, was in action off Havana with the Spanish gunboats "Pinzon" and "Marques de Ensañada," and during the campaign, off the same port, captured and sent in for adjudication the prizes "Santiago-Apostolo" and "Newfoundland."

HENRY BALDWIN.

Henry Baldwin, custodian of American history, New Haven, Conn., was born in New York City, February 1, 1832. He received his education chiefly at the Washington Institute, New York, and the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn. When still a boy he entered his father's office in Wall street as a clerk, and subsequently served for many years as secretary of the New York Exchange Company, the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company and the American Needle and Fish Hook Company, the last named of New Haven, Conn. For several years he also conducted an independent mission in the fourteenth ward of New York City, which afterward was united with the Camp Mission, and is now a church in Chrystie street, near Broome. During the war he was sergeant of engineers, attached to the 12th New York State Troops, Col. Daniel Butterfield commanding. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Gen. Charles C. Carlton, Major Charles McLean Knox and Capt. James A. Schymser were privates in this corps. He had received military instruction from Colonel Tompkins, instructor of the New York State Militia, and Gen. L. Palma di Cesenola. After four months' service as an engineer he organized a corps of instruction, from which graduated many volunteer officers.

On February 24, 1891, he was selected by a convention of the patriotic organizations of the United States, held at Chicago, "to verify all the facts of American history and to

collect a Library Americana to be deposited in the city of Washington, when suitable provision should be made for it there." This work he has assiduously and ably conducted without any compensation. The major part of the books already collected are deposited in the fire-proof building of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, artist and naturalist, 144 Fifth avenue, New York City, was born in South Shields, England, August 14, 1860. In early boyhood his parents emigrated to Canada, and he lived in the backwoods of the Dominion and on the western plains from 1866-87. He received his higher education at the Toronto Collegiate Institute and the Royal Academy, London, England, and later became official naturalist to the government of Manitoba. He has published several extensive works on the birds and mammals of Manitoba, studying art in Paris from 1890-96, and is now chiefly known as an animal painter, illustrator and naturalist. He has exhibited at the French salon of art; has lectured and written, and is a leading member of the New York Zoölogical Society and the League of American Sportsmen.

WILLIAM PENN.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London, England, October 14, 1644. He was the son of Admiral William Penn, of the English navy. He became an ardent Quaker, and his vigorous preaching of his doctrines caused him to be persecuted and imprisoned, and while in jail he wrote some of his strongest religious treatises. After his release he visited Holland and Germany, spreading his belief. In 1681 he ob-

tained from the king, Charles II., a tract of land in America, in payment for a claim against the government, which he inherited from his father; this he afterward named Pennsylvania, in honor of his father. In 1682 he sailed for the new world, and in November of the same year held the famous treaty with the Indians, wherein he agreed to purchase their lands instead of taking them by force, as was the usual custom. He planned the city of Philadelphia, and was governor of the colonies for two years. He returned to Europe to help teach his religious doctrines and was chiefly instrumental in effecting the release of all persons imprisoned for religious principles. He remained in America during 1700 and 1701, looking after the interests of his colony. He died May 30, 1718, in England.

MEREDITH CLYMER.

Meredith Clymer, M. D. (retired), 65 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City, was born in London, England, June 6, 1817. His parents were Americans, traveling abroad at the time of his birth, his grandfather, George Clymer, being a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a framer of the Constitution of the United States. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the collegiate department in 1835 and from the medical in 1837. Later he studied in London, Paris and Dublin. In 1842 he was physician to the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind; 1843-46, visiting physician, Philadelphia Hospital, and 1846-51, consulting physician of the same; 1842-51, physician to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

As an educator, Dr. Clymer's record includes the following chairs: Lecturer on physiology, Philadelphia Medical Institute, 1843; lecturer on practice of medicine, same institution, 1849; professor of practice of med-

icine, Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, 1845-46; professor practice of medicine, Hampden Sydney College, Richmond, Va., 1848-49; professor of practice of medicine, University of New York, 1851-52, and professor of nervous and mental diseases, Union University, 1870-74. He has enjoyed a membership in the leading medical organizations of the country and his state, and from 1874 to 1876 was president of the Neurological Society of New York. For many years his specialty was the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and from 1869 to his retirement in 1898 he added that of medical jurisprudence. His individual writings have also been along these lines. He was associate editor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 1879-84, and has edited a number of general works on physiology and medicine.

EMERSON BENNETT.

Emerson Bennett, author, lecturer and elocutionist, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Monson, Mass., March 16, 1822. He was educated in its district schools and academy and has been engaged in writing poetry and prose since he was eighteen years of age. Mr. Bennett has produced more than fifty serials and novels and several hundred short stories, published in the leading periodicals of America and Europe, and many of them subsequently issued in book form. Of the latter, perhaps the most popular were "Prairie Flower" and its sequel, "Leni Leoti," descriptive of wild life in the west before any settlements had been made between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. More than 100,000 copies of each of these stories were sold after having been published in book form. Many of his other works were also very popular, notably "Viola," "Clara Moreland," "Mike Fink," "Forest Rose," "Border Rover," "Phantom of the Forest," "Villeta Linden," "Forged Will,"

etc., etc. Most of them were founded on historical facts in pioneer life in the west and south, giving the novels a value beyond the average works of fiction.

THOMAS JOHN WOOD.

Thomas John Wood, retired brigadier-general U. S. army, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Munfordville, Hart county, Ky., September 25, 1823. Graduating from West Point in 1845, he was first assigned to the corps of



topographical engineers and afterward to the Second Dragoons, of which he became second lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he commenced service upon the staff of General Taylor and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista, being brevetted first lieutenant for bravery at the engagement last named.

During the succeeding twelve years General Wood served upon the western plains in many Indian campaigns, and when the War of the Rebellion commenced was assigned to a command in the Army of the Cumberland. During the entire period of hostilities he was

an active and valued officer, being in command chiefly of a division either of the Twenty-first or the Fourth army corps. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin and Nashville, and the series of engagements which marked Sherman's famous march to the sea. Twice wounded, he became a brigadier-general for gallantry and meritorious services at Chickamauga, and brevet major-general because of his splendid conduct at Nashville. His experience in the Civil war, however, so shattered his constitution that in 1868 he was placed upon the retired list, on account of disabilities in line of duty. In view of the above record, it is almost superfluous to add that General Wood is one of the few grand old veterans who know the real significance of warfare.

WILLIAM ALTON TAYLOR.

William Alton Taylor, assistant pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Chelsea, Washtenaw county, Mich., June 23, 1863. He was educated in the Union schools of Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., and at the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating from the latter with the degree of B. S. in 1888. After leaving college he became manager of a fruit farm and nursery and was appointed to his present position in 1891. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society and in 1897 secretary of the American Pomological Society.

WILLIAM HARKNESS.

William Harkness, professor of mathematics (rank of captain), director of the U. S. nautical almanac office and astronomical director U. S. naval observatory, Washington,

D. C., was born at Ecclefechan, Scotland, December 17, 1837. He was educated at the Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and Rochester (N. Y.) University, and has been in the naval service of the United States since 1863. He served on the monitor "Monadnock" in 1865-66, and on the U. S. S. "Swatara" in 1874-75. In behalf of the government he has taken a prominent part in various scientific expeditions, among which may be mentioned those organized to observe the transit of Venus, being the officer in charge in 1882.

SAMUEL GIBSON DIXON.

Samuel Gibson Dixon, M. D., president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1900 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, March 23, 1851. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, both in law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1877, and receiving his medical degree, with honors, in 1886. Before graduating from the latter he was appointed assistant demonstrator of physiology in the Pennsylvania University. He studied abroad for some time, graduating from the department of bacteriology, Kings College, London, England, and pursuing his studies in the State College of Medicine, also in London, and in Pettenkofer's Laboratory of Hygiene, Munich, Germany. In 1888 he was appointed professor of hygiene in the medical and scientific departments of the University of Pennsylvania and dean of its auxiliary department of medicine. His connection with the Academy of Natural Sciences began in 1890, when he was appointed professor of bacteriology; became curator in 1891, executive curator in 1892 and president in 1896. In 1898 he became a member of the board of public education, on which he still serves. He is vice-president of the Ludwick Institute of Philadelphia, a manager of the Grandorn Institution, the Wistar Institute of

Anatomy, and of the Zoölogical Society, as well as vice-president of the Anti-Tuberculous Society of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Philosophical, the Pennsylvania Medical and the Philadelphia County Medical Societies, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute. As an author Dr. Dixon is widely known for his writings on bacteriology, chemical analysis, ventilation, tuberculosis, etc., etc.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM.

Theodore Alfred Bingham, colonel United States army, in charge of public buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C., was born at Andover, Tolland county, Conn., May 14, 1858. Is a graduate of Yale College and the West Point Military Academy and has seen the usual service in connection with the work of an army engineer. In 1889-92, however, he served as military attaché to the United States embassies in Berlin, and in 1892-94 was similarly engaged at Rome. Colonel Bingham assumed his present duties, under appointment of President McKinley, March 6, 1897.

ADDISON F. ANDREWS.

Addison Fletcher Andrews, public reader, humorist, poet, journalist, singer and musical composer and manager, New York City, was born in Cavendish, Vt., April 2, 1857. He is a son of Rufus F. Andrews, who was surveyor of the port of New York under Lincoln, in 1861-65. Our subject was educated in the higher branches at Dartmouth College and the Columbia Law School, subsequently teaching in the Columbia Grammar School. In 1880-81 he was on the staff of the New York Tribune, and has been connected with various newspapers ever since. He is a life member of the New York Press Club, and

a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club and the Phi Beta Kappa Society of New York. In 1882-84 he served as a clerk in the War Department, Washington, D. C., under Robert T. Lincoln, and during the past twenty years has been a public reader, humorist and singer, as well as a composer of many songs and church anthems. In 1889 he founded the Manuscript Society of American Musical Composers, and is therefore widely known in both musical and literary circles.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Charles Sumner, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Boston, January 6, 1811. Educated at Harvard College and graduated in the year 1830. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar. He went to Europe in 1837, where he remained until 1840, studying jurisprudence. He was quite renowned for his writings and lectures on legal questions; an oration he delivered on "The True Grandeur of Nations" winning him great laurels, and adding to his reputation. He was chosen United States Senator in 1851. Five years later, while he was delivering one of his impassioned speeches against slavery, he was assaulted in the Senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and was very severely injured. It was almost four years before he was able to resume his seat in the Senate. He was chosen chairman of the Senate commission on foreign affairs in 1861. His complete works, including his many orations and speeches, have been issued in fifteen volumes. He died March 11, 1874.

HENRY Z. GILL.

Henry Z. Gill, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Pittsburg, Kans., was born in Richboro, Bucks county, near Philadelphia, Pa., October 6,

1831. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and seminary of his native place, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry (1861-62); surgeon of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteers (1862-63); and surgeon U. S. Volunteers (surgeon-in-chief first division, Twentieth army corps), and brevet lieutenant-colonel (1864-65). Subsequently he pursued special courses in the universities of Berlin, Paris and London (1866-68), locating then in St. Louis, where he lectured in the St. Louis Medical College; was assistant at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was associate editor and proprietor of the Medical and Surgical Journal. He also became physician to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and professor of surgery University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio (1883-86). In 1893 he removed to Pittsburg, Kans. He held the chair of histology, microscopy and bacteriology in the Kansas Medical College, Topeka, and is secretary of the State board of health. In 1896-97 he served as vice-president of the Kansas State Medical Society, is a member of the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the Illinois State Medical Society.

AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER.

Austin Barclay Fletcher, A. M., LL. B., attorney-at-law, financier and author, 32 Liberty street, New York City, was born in Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852, and comes of a noted Norman family, which has been traced to the times of William the Conqueror. The name is derived from "fleche" (arrow) or "flechiere" (archer). The American branch was founded by Robert Fletcher, an Englishman, who came to Concord, Mass., as early as 1630, and John W. Fletcher was a co-worker with Wesley. In the annals of American history members of the family have figured as

governors, jurists and educators of note, having been widely scattered. That it has been remarkably prolific is evident from the fact that the family union, of which Mr. Fletcher is president, has a membership of ten thousand.

After receiving an academic education in Franklin and Wilbraham, Mass., he pursued a business course at Bryant & Stratton's College, Boston, and in 1876 graduated from Tufts College. Boston University subsequently conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. While a college student, Mr. Fletcher was not only president of his class and society, but was considered the best all-around athlete. After graduating he attended the school of oratory of the Boston University and the law department of that institution. Later he taught in both schools, being lecturer on forensic oratory at the law school. In 1878 he graduated from the oratorical department and in 1879 from the law school, and from 1878 to 1881 served as professor of oratory at Brown University.

In the latter department of the educational field Mr. Fletcher made such a marked success that his time threatened to be unduly absorbed by his studies in connection with it. The same, perhaps, may be said of his business career, as he was treasurer and afterwards president of the largest wool and leather corporation in the country. But once he had fairly entered the province of the law, his business and oratorical training was made to enter the service of his life work and permanent avocation. The result has been that, in his professional capacity, he has organized and reorganized many important business concerns and is the general counsel for banks, trust companies and large corporations. He has been called to the directorship of financial and railway companies, and, withal, when it becomes necessary for him to enter the court room as an advocate, there also his oratorical abilities are shown to be as

remarkable as his counsel is practical in the counting-room or business office.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 13, 1743. He received his education at William and Mary College, from which he was graduated in 1762. After leaving college, he studied law, in 1769 was elected a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and in 1775 was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was chosen chairman of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and was the author of that glorious instrument by which the colonies of the United States established themselves a free nation and forever renounced the rule of England. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly from 1776-78; and in June of the following year succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, which office he held for two years. In 1783 he was elected member of Congress; and in 1785 was sent to France as minister of the United States, which position he held until 1789. He was Secretary of State during Washington's administration, Vice-President during John Adams' term as President, and in 1801 was elected President of the United States, which office he held for two terms.

One of his biographers says: "Of all the public men who have figured in the United States, he was incomparably the best scholar and the most variously accomplished man." He was a bold horseman, a skillful hunter, an elegant penman, a fine violinist, a brilliant talker, a superior classical scholar and a proficient in the modern languages. On account of his talents he was styled the "Sage of Monticello."

After completing his second term as President Jefferson retired to Monticello, where the

last seventeen years of his life were passed. By his profuse hospitality, he had, long before his death, spent his vast estates. He died poor in money but rich in honor. His death occurred July 4, 1826.

His literary monument is the world-famous Declaration of Independence which was, with the exception of a few words, entirely his work. Other writings of his are: "Notes on Virginia," "Rights of British America" and "Manual of Parliamentary Practice."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips, orator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., November 29, 1811. He was educated at Harvard and graduated from that institution in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and commenced to study public questions. He devoted much of his time to the slavery question and was soon considered one of the most noted orators of the anti-slavery party. William Lloyd Garrison was a warm personal friend of Phillips and it was owing to the influence and speeches of these two that New England maintained such a firm stand during the Civil war. Phillips succeeded Garrison as president of the Anti-Slavery Society at the close of the war, and was instrumental in securing full citizenship for the negroes, by his speeches and writings. He was also a firm advocate for the temperance cause and women's rights. After the war he became famous as a lecturer on "The Lost Arts." He died in Boston, February 2, 1884.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Robert E. Peary, lieutenant and civil engineer U. S. N., was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856. He graduated from Bowdoin College, 1877, and entered the United States

Navy as an ensign in 1881. He was assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal in the years 1884-85, and on his return he gave an explicit report on his work there. He had made a study of Arctic exploration for many years and in 1886, he obtained leave of absence from the government for the purpose of making an Arctic trip. He has made three journeys into Greenland, one in 1891, again in 1893 to 1895 and in 1897. His wife accompanied him on the journey of 1893. They suffered many hardships and it was marvelous they escaped with their lives. In 1898 he again started north to endeavor to place the American flag at the north pole. He is regarded one of the most daring and intelligent of Arctic explorers, and has written several works of note of his explorations.

THOMAS B. REED.

Thomas Brackett Reed, senator and congressman, Portland, Me., was born in that city, October 18, 1839. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1860. He was the thirty-first speaker of the House of Representatives and has exerted a great influence in the affairs of government in the United States. He was assistant-paymaster during the Civil war, serving on board the gunboat "Sybil." After the war he entered upon the practice of law at Portland, Me., and in 1868 was elected a member of the State legislature. In 1870 he was chosen State senator and in 1876 began his Congressional record, serving continuously until 1899, when he retired and resumed the practice of law in New York City. Mr. Reed had not been long a member of the House of Representatives before he became a leader on the Republican side, and when that party had a majority in the fifty-first Congress he was chosen speaker. His views were often considered arbitrary not only by his party opponents but by many of his fellow Repub-

licans, and he was given the name of "The Czar." He has written many works on political subjects and his book "Rules of the House of Representatives," is considered an authority on parliamentary usage.

THURLOW WEED.

Thurlow Weed, journalist and author, was born at Cairo, N. Y., November 15, 1797. He was educated in the public schools. His father being of a roving disposition, the boy's education was commenced in one State and finished in another. He was left an orphan early in life and had to make his own way. He was in the War of 1812, being only fifteen years of age, and after the war took up journalism. He founded the Albany Evening Journal, a celebrated Whig paper, in 1830, which he controlled for thirty-five years. He was always a very active politician and great party manager. During the Civil war he was sent as one of three unofficial representatives of the United States to Europe to arouse sympathy for the Union cause. In 1867 he became editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. He was noted for his patriotism and ability and for the wonderful influence he exerted for his country's good. He died November 22, 1884, in New York City.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

Hon. Francis M. Drake, soldier, banker, statesman and philanthropist, Centerville, Ia., was born in Rushville, Ill., December 30, 1830. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Fort Madison, Ia., where, and at Drakeville, Ia., he was principally educated. In 1846 the family had removed to Davis county, Ia., his father, John Adams Drake, being the founder of Drakeville. In that town and Unionville, Ia., young Drake

was trained to business habits by his father, who was a merchant and a miller. Being of an adventurous disposition, however, he led a party of sixteen across the plains, in 1852. While crossing Shell Creek, Neb., the men were attacked by a band of three hundred Pawnees who were repulsed with great loss to the latter. Mr. Drake returned by steamer to Iowa, in November, 1852, and again in 1854, taking with him a drove of cattle, recrossed the plains to Sacramento. On his return from California in October, 1854, he was a passenger on the steamer "Yankee Blade,"



which was wrecked and totally lost on the Pacific Ocean, he barely escaping with his life after extreme peril.

In 1861 he entered the Union army as a private in an Iowa regiment, subsequently being advanced to the rank of captain and major and brevetted from lieutenant colonel to brigadier general. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865. After the war Mr. Drake engaged in railroad building and banking. He has been president of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, the Albia & Centerville and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroads, which he organized and constructed. He also

founded, and is now the president of the Board of Trustees of Drake University, of Des Moines, one of the leading Western institutes of learning. In 1895 he was elected governor of the State, serving in that capacity for one term.

JAMES A. McNEILL WHISTLER.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, portrait painter, was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He was educated at West Point, and in 1857 went to Paris to study painting under Gleyre. In 1859 he exhibited his first pictures at the Royal Academy; in 1863 he removed to London. He now resides in Paris, France. In 1886 he was elected president of the Society of British Artists, and during the years 1874 and 1892 he held exhibitions of his own. He is a celebrated American artist who is especially noted for his etchings. He has painted and etched many noted portraits. He is the author of "Ten O'Clock" and "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

John McAllister Schofield, lieutenant general U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C., was born at Gerry, N. Y., September 29, 1831. He received his education there and in Bristol and Freeport, Ill., and then entered the Military School at West Point, from which he was graduated in the class of 1849. He afterward went to the Chicago University, graduating therefrom in 1853 (LL. D.). In 1855 he became assistant professor of natural philosophy at West Point, which position he held for five years. When the Civil war broke out he joined the Union army and became brigadier general, and in the following year he was promoted to major-general of volunteers. He served through the Atlanta campaign,

and was afterwards given command of the army at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. His bravery and courage won him promotion as major-general in the regular army. He was Secretary of War in 1868-69, and was appointed Commander of the Army of the United States in 1888, which position he held until 1895, when he was retired. He is the author of "Forty-six Years in the Army."

JAMES K. POLK.

James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795. In 1806 he moved with his parents to Tennessee, settling in Nashville. He entered the University of North Carolina, graduating therefrom in 1818 and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. He went immediately into politics and was elected to the legislature of Tennessee in 1823. In 1825 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party and chosen governor of Tennessee in 1839. He was elected President by the Democratic party in 1844, defeating Henry Clay the great Whig. The principal events of his administration, were the admission of Texas as a State and the annexation of California and New Mexico and the settlement of the boundary lines of Oregon by compromise with Great Britain. He was a firm advocate for States Rights, a revenue tariff, an independent treasury and a strict construction of the Constitution; he was very much opposed to anti-slavery questions and was a strict adherent to the Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid, editor New York Tribune, was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He received his early education at the public

schools of Xenia and afterwards went to Miami University, from which institution he graduated in 1856. He entered the newspaper field when quite young, and was connected with the Cincinnati Gazette as a correspondent during the Civil war. His articles on political subjects attracted a great deal of attention. In 1861 he volunteered as an aide-de-camp to General W. S. Rosecrans and served with him through the campaign of West Virginia. At the close of the war Horace Greeley gave Mr. Reid the position of editorial writer on the New York Tribune. He became managing editor of that paper in 1869 and since 1872 has been editor-in-chief and chief proprietor. From 1889-92 he was U. S. minister to France; in 1892 was the Republican nominee for vice-president of the United States; was appointed special ambassador of the United States to Great Britain in 1897, and was a member of the Peace commission to Paris in 1898. He has written several works on journalism, and is considered one of the foremost editors of the United States.

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA.

There is no one better known in the newspaper world than Charles A. Dana. For half a century he was one of the leading journalists of the United States and was especially noted for the sharpness and severeness of his writings. He was associated with Horace Greeley in the management of the New York Tribune from 1848 to 1862 and much of the wonderful success and influence of that paper was due to his practical ability and good judgment. He withdrew from the New York Tribune in 1863 having disagreed with Mr. Greeley in reference to the war policy of the paper, and that same year he was appointed assistant Secretary of War, which position he held until the close of the war.

Both President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, trusted to his sound judgment and diplomacy and relied upon him for accurate information of the news at the front of the campaign. After the war Mr. Dana founded the New York Sun and continued his control of that paper until he died, in 1897. He was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1819.

WILLIAM J. STONE.

William J. Stone, lawyer and ex-governor, Jefferson City, Mo., was born in Madison county, Ky., May 7, 1848. Soon after graduating from the University of Missouri he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Vernon county, and served in that capacity in 1873-74. He was elected to Congress in 1885 and twice re-elected, serving until 1891. From 1892-95 he was governor of Missouri. He was a member of the Democratic National convention in 1896, and one of the most energetic and effective members of the National committee of which he is a member.

ROBERT E. WITHERS.

Robert Enoch Withers, M. D., president of the Wytheville (Va.) Development company and ex-United States Senator from Virginia, was born in Rock Castle, Campbell county, that State, September 18, 1821. After receiving a preparatory education in private schools and at the Woodbourne Academy, he entered the University of Virginia. In 1841 he graduated from its medical department and in 1843 he also obtained the diploma of the Baltimore Alms House Infirmary. For the succeeding eighteen years he practiced his profession in Campbell county and Danville, Va. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, entered the Confederate service as major, and was promoted to colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia

Infantry. He was so severely wounded that in 1863 he was placed in the invalid corps and subsequently made commandant of the post at Danville, Va. In 1866 he founded and edited, until 1869, the Lynchburg (Va.) Daily News.

In 1873 Colonel Withers served as lieutenant governor of Virginia and represented the State in the Senate of the United States, from 1875 to 1881. For the last three years of his senatorial term he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institute; served as United States consul at Hong Kong, from 1885 to 1889; and has been a delegate to sundry political conventions and a presidential elector for the State of Virginia.

Further, he has been honored with all the highest offices in the Masonic order in the State and in the United States. He has been grand master, grand high priest, and grand commander, and grand master K. T. of the U. S. and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also prominent in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been repeatedly chosen and served as law deputy to the general conventions of that denomination.

EDWIN AT LEE BARBER.

Edwin At Lee Barber, A. M., Ph. D., archæologist, anthropologist and business man, West Chester, Pa., was born in Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1851. He obtained his higher education at the Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass., from which he graduated in 1869, and at Lafayette College, reaching the senior year (class of 1873) in the latter institution but subsequently obtaining from it the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. In 1874-75, as assistant naturalist he was attached to the United States Geological and Geographic Survey under Prof. F. V. Hayden and from 1879-85 was superintendent of the West Phil-

adelphia postoffice. For many years Dr. Barber has been a prolific and instructive writer on subjects of American archæology, anthropology, ethnology and ceramics, the last named being his more recent specialty. He has already published over two hundred illustrated books, pamphlets and articles on ceramics, and is considered as high an authority as any one in the United States. He has also served upon the editorial staff of several scientific magazines and is a frequent contributor to others. At the present time he is secretary of several Gold Dredging companies, having added practical duties to his work in the literary field. He is also honorary curator of American pottery and porcelain in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, and is identified with numerous American and foreign societies of a scientific, historical and patriotic nature.

TITUS M. COAN.

Titus Munson Coan, A. B., A. M., M. D., physician, author, and director of the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, was born in Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, September 27, 1836, the son of the well-known missionaries, Titus and Fidelity Coan. He attended the Royal School at Honolulu, and later became a student at Yale and Williams colleges, graduating from the latter in 1859. He then pursued a medical course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking his degree of M. D. from this institution in 1861. He enjoyed a clinical training in various hospitals for two years, and from October, 1863, to December, 1865, was an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy in Farragut's squadron. For many years he has occupied himself both with medical practice and literary work. In 1880 he founded the New York Bureau of Revision,

an organization designed to give skilled criticism and revision to authors, and for the compilation of first-class works of reference.

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON.

Edward Dwight Eaton, D. D., LL. D., president of Beloit (Wis.) College, was born in Lancaster, Wis., January 12, 1851. In the higher branches, he obtained his early education at that institution, subsequently attending Yale University and the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg, Germany. In 1876 he entered the ministry as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newton, Ia., continuing thus for three years. For six years, commencing in 1880, he was pastor of the First Church at Oak Park, Ill., and in 1886 was called to the presidency of Beloit College. During his incumbency the growth of the institution has been rapid, it having quadrupled in number of students and in endowment. He spent several months in China, in 1898, as a member of the deputation sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to inspect its missions in that country.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

George Brinton McClellan, soldier and governor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1826. He graduated from West Point in 1846; served during the Mexican war as a lieutenant of engineers, and was twice promoted for bravery. He was identified with the railroad construction in the West, and when the Crimean war broke out, was appointed one of the commissioners from the United States. When the rebellion commenced he was appointed major-general of volunteers in Ohio; was soon made major-general in the regular army, and on the retire-

ment of General Scott, was made general-in-chief of the American army. He commanded the Army of the Potomac in the protracted peninsular campaign; won the battle of Antietam; and resigned from the army in 1864. He was the Democratic candidate for President, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln, who was re-elected. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1877. He published a number of books on military matters, and a "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac." He died at South Orange, N. J., October 29, 1885.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

William Lloyd Garrison, journalist and author, was born at Newburyport, Mass., December 10, 1805. He had very few advantages of education during his early years, but manifested a desire for a literary career, and commenced his writings by sending anonymous contributions to papers, which attracted a great deal of attention. In 1829 he became an editor, and wrote for the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, in Baltimore. In 1831 he established *The Liberator*, and was its editor for thirty-five years. He organized the Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and became its president. The cause of freedom never had a more devoted advocate in America than William Lloyd Garrison. He was universally esteemed by his friends, and in 1865 was given a token of their friendship and esteem by the gift of \$30,000. He died in New York, May 24, 1879.

CHARLES P. MATTOCKS.

Charles Porter Mattocks, lawyer and soldier, Portland, Me., was born in Danville, Vt., October 11, 1840. He was a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from Bowdoin College, Me., in 1862.

He then served in the 17th Maine Infantry, as lieutenant, captain, major and colonel from August, 1862, to May, 1865. In the winter and spring of 1864 he was in command of the First U. S. Sharpshooters and in March of the succeeding year was brevetted brigadier general. Congress voted him a medal of honor for gallantry at Little Sailors Creek, Va., the engagement being fought April 6, 1865. Upon his return he commenced the study of law and in 1865 was graduated from the Harvard Law School. Since that year he has been in constant practice at Portland, Me. In 1869-72 he was State's attorney of Cumberland county and served in the State legislature from 1880-84. In June, 1898, he received the appointment of brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers and served in the Spanish-American war.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL BELL.

William Hemphill Bell, brigadier-general U. S. A. (retired), Arvada, Jefferson county, Colo., was born in West Chester, Pa., January 28, 1834. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the United States Military Academy, graduating from the latter in June, 1858. After leaving the schools of West Chester he was employed for a time as civil engineer on a railroad in course of construction between that town and Philadelphia, and, upon graduating from the military academy, was commissioned as a brevet second lieutenant, being assigned to the Third U. S. Infantry, as an officer of an escort organized to protect the building of a wagon road from Fort Smith, Ark., to Tejon Pass, Cal. It may be stated, as an interesting historical fact, that while at the former post the young soldier had the honor of saluting, with a six-pounder gun, the first stage coach which ever came from the Pacific coast to navigable water in the East. His duties performed in this section

of the country, he reported at the regimental headquarters in Santa Fe, N. M., and accompanied his regiment to Fort Clark, Tex., remaining there until the command was ordered out of the State. With a portion of the regiment he was next transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., his grade of second lieutenant dating from December 6, 1858. He was a leading figure in the opening stages of the Civil war, performing the task, with the command to which he belonged, of opening the railroad through the city of Baltimore, a Massachusetts regiment having been at-



tacked by rioters and traffic suspended. Returning to Washington, he participated in the advance on Harper's Ferry and the battle of the First Bull Run, the Third Infantry covering the retreat toward the national capital. In May, 1861, he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and, from July to September of that year, was on provost duty at the city of Washington. From the latter date until June 12, 1862, he was assistant professor of drawing and painting at the United States Military Academy, when President Lincoln appointed him a captain in the subsistence department, returning him to the field. From that time until his retirement, in 1898, he served

in this department of the army, being successively advanced through the grades of major (August 14, 1883), lieutenant-colonel (December 27, 1892) and colonel June 10, 1896 (rank of assistant commissary-general), to the position of commissary-general of the army. He was appointed to the head of the department, which he had so long and faithfully served, on November 14, 1897, but was retired by law, on account of age, on the 28th of January 1898.

During the Civil war General Bell was in charge of several depots in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and subsequently was at various posts at Santa Fe, N. M., and Fort Harker, Kans.; was chief commissary of the district of Upper Arkansas; in the office of the commissary-general (Washington, D. C.), and was the chief commissary of the Department of Alaska, Sitka; chief commissary of Department of the Columbia and purchasing commissary at Portland, Oreg.; in the office of the commissary-general of subsistence, at Washington; chief commissary of the Department of the South, at Newport, Ky.; purchasing and depot commissary, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and on flood relief duty to alleviate suffering caused by the overflow in the Ohio river; purchasing and depot commissary at Cheyenne, Wyo.; purchasing commissary at Denver, Colo.; chief commissary of the Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal., and of the department of Colorado, and, finally, as stated, assistant commissary general and commissary general of the United States Army. He is also an inventor, having been granted three patents by the United States.

JOHN F. LACEY.

John Fletcher Lacey, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, Oskaloosa, Ia., was born at New Martinsville (now West Virginia), May 30, 1841. Received his early edu-

cation at Wheeling. Removed to Iowa in 1855 and in May, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, and afterward in Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. Was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant-major, lieutenant, acting adjutant of regiment, assistant adjutant-general of brigade, division and corps, and finally assistant adjutant-general of the Army of Observation on the Rio Grande. He served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Samuel A. Rice and after that officer was killed served in that capacity, on the staff of Major-General Frederick Steele. Subsequently (1870) he served as a member of the Iowa legislature and as alderman of Oskaloosa. He was elected as a Republican to the fifty-first, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses, from the sixth Iowa district. Besides having made a substantial reputation as a lawyer and legislator, Mr. Lacey is well known as the author of "Lacey's Iowa Digest" and "Lacey's Railway Digest."

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Grenville Mellen Dodge, soldier and civil engineer, New York City, was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. He was educated at Captain Partridge's Military Academy and the Norwich University, Vermont, graduating from the latter in 1851 as a civil engineer. Subsequently he received the degrees of A. M. and LL. D.

General Dodge was engaged on the surveys of the Illinois Central, the Rock Island and the Pacific railways and afterward was a banker at Council Bluffs. He joined the Union army, at the commencement of the Civil war as colonel of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was subsequently promoted to be brigadier-general and major-general, commanding at various times a brigade, division, corps and army. He was

mustered out of the service in 1866 and was a representative in Congress in 1867-69. Since the war he has been chiefly engaged in railroad construction, serving as chief engineer of the Union Pacific, Texas & Pacific and portions of the C. R. I. & P., M. K. & T., Colorado & Southern, Fort Worth & Denver City, etc. He is now president of the last named.

General Dodge was president of the government commission appointed, in 1898, to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain, and for many years has been a prominent figure in the affairs of army organizations, succeeding General Sherman as president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Winfield Scott, soldier and lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In 1807 he gave up law for a military life and volunteered in response to President Jefferson's proclamation, when the "Chesapeake" had been fired upon. He was appointed captain of artillery in 1808, and when the War of 1812 broke out he was sent to the Canadian frontier. He was captured by the British at Queenstown Heights, made a prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He was appointed adjutant-general and accompanied General Dearborn on his command, and led the attack on Fort George in 1813. He crossed the Niagara river and defeated the British at Chippewa, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1841 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. He went to the front at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in 1848, managing a very successful campaign, and in 1849 he entered the Mexican capital in triumph. He resigned from command of the army soon after the Civil war broke out, on account of his ad-

vanced age. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. He died May 29, 1866, in West Point, N. Y.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

William Lawrence, Bellefontaine, Ohio, farmer, jurist, statesman and author, was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, June 26, 1819; graduated at Franklin College, in 1838, and at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1840. As an aid to his legal profession, he studied medicine in 1841-43 and was prosecuting attorney of Logan county in 1845-46; was member of the lower house of the State assembly in 1846-48 and of the Ohio Senate in 1849, 1850 and 1854; is author of the Ohio Free Banking Law; was judge of the common pleas and district court of Ohio, 1857-64; colonel of the 84th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862; representative in Congress, 1865-77, and was one of the Republican attorneys in the Hayes-Tilden presidential election controversy. Judge Lawrence was elected first vice-president of the National Red Cross Society in 1881 and served as first comptroller of the United States Treasury from July, 1880, to April, 1885; has been trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1878 to the present time, and was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1892.

For more than half a century Judge Lawrence has had an ever-increasing practice in the courts of several States and the Supreme Court of the United States, and for over forty years he has been a large land owner in Ohio, Illinois and elsewhere. Despite his manifold duties of a professional and official nature, he has given special attention to sheep husbandry, until he is now one of the most extensive raisers in the country. It is generally admitted, also, that on the intricate question of the wool tariff he is the foremost authority

in the country. He was a delegate to the Farmers' National congresses of 1879, 1887, 1894 and 1896, and to the National conventions of wool growers in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1897; has been president of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association since 1891 and of the National Wool Growers' Association since 1893. He is also first vice-president of the National Statistical Society, of Washington, and a member of the Philosophical Society, of that city, his degree of A. M. being conferred upon him by his alma mater and that of LL. D. by three Ohio colleges. He is author of "Law of Claims Against Governments," "Law of Impeachable Crimes," "Law of Religious Societies," six volumes of Decisions as First Comptroller of the Treasury, several volumes on Sheep Husbandry and the Wool Tariff, Decisions as Judge and many published addresses and miscellaneous articles.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, September 24, 1784. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky. He received a very limited common-school education, and until he was twenty-four years of age he worked on his father's farm. Madison, who was a relative, and at that time Secretary of State, then secured for him an appointment in the army as lieutenant. His military career was one of unsurpassed gallantry and brilliant success. In 1812 he defended Fort Harrison against a superior force of Indians, led by Tecumseh, and first gained distinction for bravery, and soon became noted as an Indian fighter. His reputation became established, and he was appointed commander throughout the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war and the struggle with the Seminoles in Florida. He won the battle of Palo Alto in Texas, which precipitated the war with Mex-

ico, and at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista he defeated the Mexicans.

He was presented with a gold medal by Congress for his service in these last two battles. He was promoted from time to time, and in 1846 attained the rank of major-general. He was known throughout the army by the name of "Old Rough and Ready." He received his nomination for President of the United States in 1848, and took the oath of office March 4, 1849. As President he maintained his popularity, and was one of the most esteemed who have filled that office. He died July 9, 1850, at the presidential mansion.

WILLIAM PENN LYON.

William Penn Lyon, lawyer and jurist, Madison, Wis., was born in Chatham, N. Y., October 28, 1822. His educational advantages were limited, and when but eleven years of age he began clerking in a country store. In 1841 he went to Wisconsin and settled in what is now the town of Lyons. In 1844 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He began the practice of his profession in Lyons, where he served at the same time as justice of the peace. From 1846 to 1855 he was located at Burlington, in the latter year removing to Racine. From 1855-58 he was district attorney of Racine county, and in 1859 was a member of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, serving as speaker of that body; was a member at the next session of that body, and again served as speaker of the house. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment, being mustered out of the service in September, 1865, and subsequently brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers. Upon his return he entered upon the dis-

charge of his duties as judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, to which position he had been elected. He served for five years in this capacity, and in 1870 was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1871, upon the death of Hon. Byron Paine, one of the associate judges of the State Supreme Court, he was appointed by Governor Fairchild to fill the vacancy. In the following spring he was elected to fill out the unexpired portion of Judge Paine's term, and in 1877 and 1884 was re-elected to full terms, the last term for ten years. In January, 1894, he retired from the bench, having, by reason of his long seniority of service, served the last two years as chief justice. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Upham a member of the State board of control of charitable, penal and correctional institutions. In 1897 he was re-appointed by Governor Scofield.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster, statesman and jurist, was born in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., January 18, 1782. He was noted for his studiousness when a boy, and in 1801 was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors. He taught school, studied law, and in 1805 was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-three. In 1812 he was elected to Congress. In 1816 he resigned and entered upon the practice of law, and rose to eminence in his profession. He was again elected to Congress in 1822, and served as United States Senator from 1827 to 1841. He was a strong advocate of a protective tariff and worked constantly to secure legislation for that purpose. President Harrison appointed him Secretary of State in 1840. At Harrison's death he continued in that position under President Tyler, and while holding this office he negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain. He was again elected to the United

States Senate in 1845, and in 1850 was appointed Secretary of State by President Fillmore. It was a disappointment to Webster's friends, as it was, perhaps, to himself, that he was never placed in the presidential chair. But, like Clay, although he might have honored that position, he needed it not to enhance his renown. From the outset of his career he was noted for his oratorical powers, and as a lawyer scored many triumphs, and in Congress there were few to dispute his mastery in debate. By rapid strides he placed himself at the head of American orators. One of the finest examples of his powerful oratory is his "Reply to Hayne." His death, in 1852, called out more orations and sermons than had any other, except that of Washington.

ALONZO H. CLARK.

Alonzo Howard Clark, editor of publications of Smithsonian Institution and custodian of American history section in National Museum, Washington, D. C., was born in Boston, Mass., April 13, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. After leaving school he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits in Boston and New York, and in 1879-80 received the appointment of assistant on the United States fish commission and special agent for the tenth census. Since 1881 he has held his present positions of editor and custodian, connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and has been assistant secretary of the American Historical Association since 1880. In 1883 he served as assistant to the United States commission at the London Fisheries Exposition, and President Cleveland appointed him an expert commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1889. He has written many valuable official reports on the history of fisheries and fishery industries, as well as on the more

general subject of the food products of the world. In 1893 he was chosen registrar-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, a position which he still holds, and is the author of several biographical and genealogical works.

NELSON W. ALDRICH.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, United States Senator, Providence, R. I., was born at Foster, R. I., November 6, 1841. After having received a superior preparatory education, he became a student at the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, R. I., which institution he left in 1857. In that year he removed to Providence, where he began a business career which has proved exceedingly prosperous. In 1869 he was elected a member of the common council of Providence and continued a member until 1875 (president, 1871-73). He was a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1875 and 1876, in the latter year serving as its speaker; from 1877-81 he served as a member of Congress, resigning in the latter year to take his seat in the Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1886, 1893 and 1899. His present term expires March 3, 1905.

HENRY MARTYN PAUL.

Henry Martyn Paul, astronomer, Washington, D. C., was born at Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1851. After receiving a public and high school education in his native town, he pursued the higher courses at Dartmouth College and the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, graduating in 1873 and 1875, respectively. He had always taken a deep interest in astronomy, and, after leaving the latter institution, was appointed assistant in the U. S. Naval Observatory, remaining in this position

for five years. From 1880-83 he served as professor of astronomy at the University of Tokyo, Japan, and then returned to his former post at Washington. There he continued for a period of fourteen years, and in 1897 was appointed professor of mathematics, U. S. N., remaining at the observatory. Professor Paul is the author of various astronomical papers published in the "Washington Observations," a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of the council of the Washington Philosophical Society, and of the board of managers (late president) Washington Choral Society.

DANIEL RUSSELL BROWN.

Daniel Russell Brown, merchant and ex-governor of Rhode Island (1892-95), Providence, was born in Bolton, Tolland county, Conn., March 28, 1848. He is descended from a fine line of ancestry, which made an honorable and conspicuous record in colonial history. Three of his ancestors were among the Mayflower Pilgrims, and he is eligible, therefore, to membership in "The Sons of Colonial Wars" and the "Mayflower Society." His youth was spent on his father's farm and his early education was obtained in the Bolton district schools. Subsequently he prosecuted his studies at the academy at Manchester and still later at Hartford. Having completed the course of study, he entered at once on a business career, beginning as a clerk in a hardware store at Rockville, Conn. Two years afterward he became head salesman in the leading hardware establishment at Hartford. In January, 1870, he took charge of the mill supply store owned by Cyrus White, in Providence, R. I. Within three months he formed a partnership with William Butler & Son, the style becoming Butler, Brown & Co., and in 1877 the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., as it then became, was the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

In 1893 the company was incorporated as the Brown Bros. Co.

While giving close attention to his large and constantly increasing business interests, he found time to take an active and intelligent part in political affairs. A staunch Republican, he became a foremost member of the party in the city and State. In 1880 he was elected to the common council of the city of Providence, serving in that body four years. In 1885 he was nominated by the Republicans as mayor of the city of Providence, but declined the honor. In 1888 he was one of the presidential electors of the state, and in 1892 was nominated and elected governor of Rhode Island, receiving 27,461 votes, and John W. Davis, Democrat, 25,433. The total vote was 54,679, the largest ever cast in the State. In 1893 he again was a candidate. David S. Baker, Jr., was the nominee of the Democrats, and Henry B. Metcalf, of the Prohibitionists. The votes for the respective candidates were 22,015, 21,830 and 3,265, and, there being no choice by the people, the choice devolved upon the general assembly. The efforts of the Democrats to seat their candidate were not sustained by the State Supreme Court, which declared in favor of Governor Brown, as did the voters themselves at the election, in April, 1894. It was largely due to his advocacy that the amendment to the Constitution providing for elections by plurality was adopted. He also championed biennial elections, the free text book law, the anti-pool selling law, the factory inspection law and the laws regulating surety companies, building and loan associations, etc. To his fine record as governor is mainly due the effort on the part of New England Republicans to make him their candidate for vice-president in 1896, his defeat for the nomination being caused by Thomas B. Reed's strength as a presidential candidate.

Governor Brown is a member of the Benefi-

cent Congregational church, of Providence; of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of more than thirty other benevolent, literary and social organizations.

WILLIAM BARBÉRIE HOWELL.

Hon. William Barbérie Howell, United States General Appraiser, New York City, was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., July 5, 1865. He received his education in the private schools of New Jersey, the



Spencerian Business College (Washington), and the law school of the Columbian University, also in Washington. His advancement has been strictly according to the principles of civil-service reform. He passed the examination for a clerkship in the treasury department in 1883; was appointed to a \$900 clerkship in 1884; promoted through the several grades, and served as private secretary to four assistant secretaries of the treasury; appointed assistant secretary of the treasury in April, 1897, which position he held until March, 1899, when he assumed his present

duties as a member of the board of general appraisers, with headquarters in New York City.

GEORGE T. JACKSON.

George Thomas Jackson, M. D., New York City, professor of dermatology in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, was born in the metropolis, December 19, 1852. He received his elementary education in the public and private schools and graduated in 1878 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. He served as interne in Charity (city) Hospital, and then studied in Europe for two years. In addition to the positions above mentioned, he has held many others of a professional nature, being at the present time instructor in dermatology in the medical department of Columbia University and consulting dermatologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and the New York Infirmary. He is the author of numerous papers contributed to the medical press on subjects connected with his specialty, and of "Diseases of the Hair and Scalp" (N. Y., 1894), and "The Ready Reference Handbook of Skin Diseases" (N. Y., 1899).

CHARLES W. CHANCELLOR.

Charles Williams Chancellor, M. D., 12 East Eager street, Baltimore, Md., was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., February 19, 1832, and received his higher education at the Georgetown College, D. C., the University of Virginia, and the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. From the last-named he graduated in 1853. He was medical director of Major-General Pickett's division, Confederate States Army, in 1862-64, and

chief surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, C. S. A., at Charlottesville, from 1864 until the close of the war. The decade from 1868 to 1878 he was professor of surgery and dean of the Washington University, Baltimore, and subsequently was president of the upper branch of the Baltimore city council; president of the Maryland State Insane Asylum (1880); secretary of the State board of health (1874-93), and United States consul to Havre (1893-97). Among other papers by which he has become well known as a writer may be mentioned "Mineral Waters," "Public Charities and Prisons," "Medical Climatology" and "Sewerage and Water Supplies."

HARLAN H. BALLARD.

Harlan Hoge Ballard, librarian of Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., was born in Athens, Ohio, May 26, 1853. He graduated from Williams College in 1874 and at once assumed the principalship of the Lenox (Mass.) high school, which he retained for six years. In 1880 he became principal of Lenox Academy, remaining in this position for another six years, and being appointed librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum in 1888. In 1875 he organized the Agassiz Association for the Study of Nature, which has had more than one thousand branches and of which he has been president since its founding. He is also the author of several well known works on natural history, such as "The Three Kingdoms," and "The World of Matter."

GEORGE G. VEST.

George Graham Vest, lawyer and United States Senator, Kansas City, Mo., was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 6, 1830. He graduated from Center College, Danville, Ky., in 1848, and the law department of Tran-

sylvania University, at Lexington, in 1853. In the latter year he removed to Missouri and established himself in the practice of his profession. He was a presidential elector in 1860, a member of the Missouri House of Representatives at the same time, and three years a member of the Confederate Congress, serving in both houses. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1879 and has been thrice re-elected; his term will expire in 1903.

E. BENJAMIN BIERMAN.

E. Benjamin Bierman, Ph. D., educator and author, Annville, Pa., was born near Reading, Pa., December 1, 1839. He received his higher education at the classical academy in that city, Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the college in 1867. As an educator he has acquired a name in his capacity of principal of the Hamburg (Pa.) high school, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Lebanon Valley College and president of the last named institution, from 1890 to 1897. His standing is also indicated by his service as secretary of the National Teachers' Association. He has been prominently identified with the Lebanon County Historical Society and is the author of the following works: "Our State Constitution," "Annville in 1839," etc.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

James Daniel Richardson, lawyer and Congressman, Murfreesboro, Tenn., was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 10, 1843. He was educated in the country schools and at Franklin College, which institution he left at the age of eighteen to enter the service of the Confederate army as a private. Later he was for three years adjutant of the Forty-

third Tennessee Infantry. When the war was ended he read law and began its practice in January, 1876, at Murfreesboro. In 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, and served as speaker of that body. From 1873-74 he was a member of the State Senate. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic convention in 1876 and the Chicago Democratic convention in 1896, when he was temporary chairman. He has served as a member of Congress since 1885; his present term expires in 1901. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and has been grand master of Tennessee, grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and inspector-general of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of that State.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 22, 1791. In 1809 he graduated from Dickinson College, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. Although educated in a federalist school he supported the War of 1812, being one of the first to volunteer after the capture of Washington by the British. Mr. Buchanan was member of Congress for ten years, part of the time in the opposition under Monroe and Adams. He was a great admirer of Jackson and was sent as minister to Russia by him, where he gained the friendship of Czar Nicholas and concluded a favorable commercial treaty. In 1834 he was chosen Senator, serving until 1845, when he was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held for four years. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce minister to England, and returned in April, 1856. In June of that year he received the nomination for the presidency, by the National Democratic convention, being elected the following autumn. He was friendly to the pro-slavery party and to

the South. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President, he withdrew to private life. He died at Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

HIRAM S. MAXIM.

Hiram Stevens Maxim, inventor, was born at Sangerville, Maine, February 5, 1840. His education was very limited; he attended the public schools of his native town, but he was principally a self-educated man. His talent for mechanics manifested itself in him while he was very young, and he entered his uncle's machine shop at Fitchburg, Mass. In 1870 he turned his attention to electricity and was one of the first to make dynamo-electric machines and incandescent light. He invented the Maxim gun, in which the recoil force is used for loading and firing and which fires 600 shots a minute from a single barrel. He is also the inventor of "Cordite," a smokeless powder.

He was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey, made a member of the Legion of Honor by President Grevy of France, and is a member of a number of scientific societies.

He resides in London, England, where he is director in Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim.

ROBERT COLLYER.

Robert Collyer, clergyman and author, New York City, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1823. He has been for a long time identified with Americans and held his place in the hearts of his American congregations, both in Chicago and New York. While working in a factory he went to night school, thus obtaining his early education, and afterwards apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, as this gave him a better chance to carry on his studies. After he came to the United States his religious views changed

from Methodist to Unitarian, and in 1859 he united with that denomination and founded Unity church in Chicago, which grew rapidly in congregation, owing to his popularity and eloquence. His reputation as a preacher became known throughout the United States and in 1879 he became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York, which position he still holds (1901). He has been a great traveler, having visited Europe several times. His oration delivered at the unveiling of the Burn's Monument in Albany, N. Y., and his eulogy at the funeral of his friend, Joseph Medill, in Chicago, in 1899, are two of his most noted efforts. Among his works are "Nature and Life," "A Man in Earnest," "The Life That Now Is" and "Lectures to Young Men and Women."

MERRILL E. GATES.

Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph. D., LL.D., L. H. D., now secretary of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, 1315 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., was born in Warsaw, N. Y., April 6, 1848, the son of Seth M. Gates, a prominent anti-slavery member of Congress. Here he received an academic education and afterward attended the University of Rochester (N. Y.) and later enjoyed the benefits of two years of travel and study abroad. Upon graduation from college, in 1870, he was elected principal of the old Albany Academy for Boys and Young Men, resigning in 1882 to accept the presidency of Rutgers College, the State college of New Jersey. This position he held until 1890; for the succeeding nine years he was president of Amherst College, Mass. Since 1884 he has been a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners and he served as chairman from 1890 to 1899. He was president of the American Missionary Association from 1891 to 1898, and a member

of the International Association of the Y. M. C. A. since 1884. For many years he has lectured and delivered public addresses upon literary, educational, social and religious topics in most of the principal cities of the United States in over twenty States and in Canada. As a writer, he is known as the author of "Sidney Lanier, Poet and Artist," "Land and Law as Agents in Educating the Indians" and "International Arbitration," etc.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Marcus Joseph Wright, agent of the War Department for the collection of Confederate records, Washington, D. C., was born at Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., June 5, 1831. Was educated at the Purdy Academy and served afterward as assistant to the purser at the Memphis (Tenn.) Navy Yard. Served in the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, assistant adjutant general and brigadier general. As a civilian General Wright has been clerk of the common law and chancery courts, Memphis, and sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn. Was appointed to his present position as agent of the War Department for the collection of Confederate records, in 1878. He comes of military stock and was vice-president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution for the District of Columbia.

FRANCIS W. CUSHMAN.

Francis W. Cushman, attorney-at-law and member of Congress, Tacoma, Wash., is a native of Brighton, Washington county, Ia., and was born May 8, 1867. He was partially educated at the high school of that place and the Pleasant Plain (Ia.) Academy, but his chief training has been obtained in the school

of experience. He worked on a farm, clerked in a store, was a water boy and section hand on a railroad, a Wyoming cowboy and a teacher, before he commenced the study of law. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar and located at Tacoma in 1892. Although he has been a campaign speaker and a faithful worker in the Republican ranks for the past twelve years he has never been a candidate for any office until he was put forward as representative at large from Washington for the fifty-sixth Congress. In November, 1898, he was elected to that position.

BENJAMIN P. BAILEY.

Benjamin Perkins Bailey, general secretary of the Fraternal Life Association, Houston, Texas, is a native of that city, where he was born January 7, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, at the Austin College of Sherman, Texas, and the University of Texas, Austin. After leaving school he engaged in the commission business, but for some years has been steadily advancing in the field of insurance until he has reached his present responsible position. Throughout the State he is well known as an earnest and influential Prohibitionist, having been the gubernatorial candidate of the party in 1898 and being now chairman of the organization.

REUBEN G. THWAITES.

Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1853. He was educated in the Boston public schools and pursued special courses at Yale University in 1874-76, having previously had some experience as a school teacher and journalist. In the latter year

(1876), he removed to Madison, Wis., and for ten years was managing editor of the Wisconsin State Journal. In 1886 he assumed the duties of his present position, and has attained a national reputation as a historian and a librarian. He has served as president of the American Library Association and a member of the State Free Library commission; is a member of several other State boards, and a lecturer on history in the University of Wisconsin. He is editor of a long series of Wisconsin historical collections, of "Chronicles of Border Warfare" and the "Jesuit Relations," and is the author of numerous historical monographs and magazine articles, and of the following popular works: "Historic Waterways," "The Story of Wisconsin," "Afloat on the Ohio," "Our Cycling Tour in England" and "The Colonies."

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Samuel Houston, soldier, governor and United States Senator, was born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793. His early life was one of trials and hardships; he emigrated to Tennessee when a mere lad of fourteen years and was adopted by the Cherokee Indians. He joined the United States army when twenty years of age, and served in the War of 1812; he was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his bravery and courage. After the war he took up the practice of law; was twice elected member of Congress from Tennessee and was elected governor of the State in 1827. In 1835 he went to Texas and assisted in framing the constitution of that State, which declared its independence from Mexico in that year. He was elected president of the Republic of Texas, holding the office for two terms. After Texas was admitted to the United States, he was chosen United States Senator and in 1859 became governor of Texas, and was strongly opposed

to that State seceding from the Union in 1861. He died at Huntersville, Texas, July 26, 1863.

LUCIUS FREDERICK HUBBARD.

Hon. Lucius Frederick Hubbard, Red Wing, Minn., soldier, governor and railroad manager, was born in Troy, N. Y., January 26, 1836. He received an academic education in various Vermont and New York schools, but during his youth was apprenticed to learn



the tinsmith's trade. In 1854 he went to Chicago, following that occupation for three years, when he removed to Red Wing, Minn. He founded the Red Wing Republican and in 1858-9 served as register of deeds of Goodhue county. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and during his four years' subsequent service was advanced, through the successive grades of captain, lieutenant colonel and colonel of that organization, to the position of Brevet Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, the latter promotion being given for "conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Nashville,

Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864." In the Spanish-American war he served as Brigadier General of Volunteers, commanding the Third division, Seventh Army Corps. For many years he had been a staunch Republican and in the early '70s he came into prominence as a leader of his party. In 1872-76 he served as State Senator and from 1882-87 held the gubernatorial chair. At the present time he represents his State on the Republican national committee.

Governor Hubbard is known as one of the successful business men and railroad officials of the Northwest. In 1876 he engaged in railroad building and since that time has been interested in the construction and management of several railway enterprises.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general of the United States, Washington, D. C., was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1842. His parents removing to Albany, N. Y., when he was a child, he was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College, Schenectady. During the Civil war he was actively engaged as aide to General Rathbone, under Governor Morgan, in raising and organizing Union volunteer regiments. In 1865 he became editor of the Albany Express, in 1870 joint editor of the Albany Evening Journal, and in 1877 its sole editor. He was delegate to the Republican National convention, in 1876, and secretary of the platform committee. The legislature of New York, in 1878, elected him regent of the university.

Mr. Smith was a delegate to the Republican State conventions in New York for several successive years, and invariably chairman of the committee on resolutions. In 1880 he removed to Philadelphia and became editor of The Press. President Harrison appointed him minister to Russia, in 1890, and after

holding the post for two years, he resigned. While in Russia he was active in the relief work of the great Russian famine, in 1891 and 1892, and had charge of American contributions of over \$100,000 in money and five shiploads of goods. He was nominated and confirmed as postmaster general, on April 21, 1898.

CHARLES W. DULLES.

Charles Winslow Dulles, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Madras, India, on the 29th of November, 1850. He was educated in private schools of Philadelphia and Lawrenceville, N. J.; at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1870, department of arts, and department of medicine, class of 1875. He has served in the national guard of Pennsylvania, as assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, and has been, and is now connected with the surgical staff of various hospitals. He is lecturer on the history of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and has been a contributor to medical literature, being author of a book, "Accidents and Emergencies," and of several elaborate studies of medical and surgical subjects.

HENRY B. BROWN.

Henry Billings Brown, LL. D., associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C.; was born in South Lee, Mass., March 2, 1836. He graduated from Yale College in 1856 and subsequently pursued a legal course at that university and at the Harvard Law School. From the University of Michigan he obtained his degree of LL. D., in 1887, and the same honor from Yale in 1891. In July, 1860, he was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, Mich., and until 1875 practiced his profession in Detroit. From 1861-63 he was deputy U. S. marshal; assist-

ant U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, 1863-68; in 1868 for a few months was circuit judge of Wayne county; and in 1875 was appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Michigan. He occupied this position until 1890, when he was elevated to the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He is also well known as the compiler of "Brown's Admiralty Reports."

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.

William Watts Folwell, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., February 14, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Ovid Academy and Hobart College, graduating from the latter, in 1857, with the degree of B. A. Previous to his graduation he had taught in the common schools and subsequently became an instructor of languages in Ovid Academy for two years. In 1858-59 he was adjunct professor of mathematics in Hobart College and passed the following year as a student of general philology in Berlin. He joined the 50th N. Y. Engineers in February, 1862, as first lieutenant; was promoted to captain, January 4, 1863; brevet major, in 1864; major, March, 1865; brevet lieutenant colonel, June, 1865, and mustered out of the service July 4, of that year.

For the four years succeeding the war Professor Folwell was engaged in the milling business, but in 1869 returned to the pedagogical field as professor of mathematics in Kenyon College. He soon, however, received a call to the presidency of the University of Minnesota, and occupied the position for a period of fifteen years. In 1884 he relinquished its duties and responsibilities and since that year has occupied the chair of political science.

Professor Folwell has published many able papers and addresses, and has held positions of public trust outside of his work as an educator. He was a member of the Centennial commission from Minnesota and on the jury of useful arts of the World's Columbian Exposition. From 1882-95 he was president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and from 1896 to date has served as a member of the State board of corrections and charities. From 1889 up to the present time he has been a leading figure on the board of park commissioners, serving as president thereof from 1896 to 1899.

SIDNEY G. BROCK.

Sidney G. Brock, attorney-at-law and ex-mayor, Macon, Mo., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1837. He was educated in the common and high schools of that city and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1859. He served for over three years in the Civil war, being adjutant of the sixty-seventh regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and captain of Companies C, F, K and D. In 1862 he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, and in 1888 that of Ph. D. Mr. Brock was admitted to the bar in 1862 and commenced practice at Macon, Mo.; was mayor of the city three terms, from 1886 to 1888 and a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket during the latter year; chief of the bureau of statistics treasury department, at Washington, 1889-92, and for many years a prominent writer on economical subjects. His ability as a man of affairs has been signal-ly recognized in the city of his adoption. He has served as chairman of the financial committee of the city of Macon for years; has been vice-president of the Macon Wagon factory and (1868-72) secretary of the Macon College.

WILLIAM ROTCH.

William Rotch, civil engineer and manager of trust property, Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass., was born in New Bedford, that State, on the 22nd of July, 1844. He is a graduate of Harvard College (A. B., 1865) and Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, Paris (C. E., 1869). In 1871 he became assistant engineer of the Fall River Water Works, continuing in that position until 1874. He served as chief engineer from 1875 to 1880 and during the succeeding three years was consulting and purchasing agent of the Mexican Central, the Sonora, the Atlantic & Pacific, the California Southern and the Fall River railway companies. In 1881 and 1882 he also served as a member of the commission which established the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Rotch is now a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Mexican Central railway companies, the Continental Mills and The Securities company, of New York, and president of the Union Steel and Chain company. He has also a wide connection with country, athletic and social clubs, and is a man of varied tastes and abilities.

JULIUS MORGAN CLEMENTS.

Julius Morgan Clements, B. A., Ph. D., assistant professor of geology, University of Wisconsin, and assistant geologist on the United States geological survey, Madison, Wis., was born in Montgomery, Ala., February 12, 1869. He received his elementary education in the private schools of Tuscaloosa, that State, and pursued a collegiate course in the University of Alabama, from which, in 1887, he was graduated with the degree of B. A. Professor Clements then went abroad, studying at the University of Leipzig, Germany, from which he received the degree of

Ph. D. in 1891; at the School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, and the universities of Munich, Heidelberg and Paris. Upon his return to this country, in 1892, he was appointed assistant on the Alabama State geological survey, and was chosen to his present chair and position in 1893.

H. H. RICHARDSON.

H. H. Richardson, architect, was born in St. James parish, Louisiana, September 29, 1838. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1859, and afterwards attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He then returned to America, settling in Boston, and made the study of architecture his life work. His favorite branch of art was the Romanesque style and his success in that particular line is shown in Trinity Church, Boston. Mr. Richardson was elected an honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Artists in London, where he was highly esteemed as an architect. He died at his home in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1886.

JAMES K. TAYLOR.

James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., was born in Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., October 11, 1857. He received his early education in the public schools of St. Paul and his first architectural training in the office of E. B. Bassford, of that city. In 1879 he graduated from the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., after which he became a draughtsman in the offices of several leading New York architects. From 1882-92 he practiced his profession in St. Paul, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained for the succeeding three years. He then secured the

appointment of principal draughtsman in the supervising architect's office, Washington, which he retained until October, 1897, when, as the result of a civil service examination he secured his present position. He is the first man to occupy the above office under the competitive examination of the civil service.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

James Russell Lowell, one of America's foremost poets and diplomats, was born at Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. He was educated at Harvard and received his degree in 1838, at the age of nineteen, and was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature at his alma mater, in 1855, on the resignation of Henry W. Longfellow. During the time he held this position he edited the *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*, and traveled extensively in Europe. Among the most popular of his poetical works are "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and "Bigelow Papers." Many of his essays are admirable specimens of literary criticism, and were written in connection with his class work at Harvard. He was appointed United States minister to Spain in 1877 and to the Court of St. James in 1880. He was an eminent public lecturer and was a warm advocate for abolition before the war. His memory is commemorated in the "Poet's Corner" in Westminster Abbey. He died August 12, 1891.

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY.

Edmund Otis Hovey, A. B., Ph. D., assistant curator geological department American Museum of Natural History, New York City, was born in New Haven, Conn., September 15, 1862. He was educated in the schools of Peoria, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and in New Haven, Conn.; at Yale University, from which

he graduated, in 1884, with the degree of A. B., obtaining that of Ph. D. in 1889. Subsequently he pursued higher courses at Heidelberg (Germany) University. He has been both principal and superintendent of schools at Janesville, Wis., and Elk River, Minn.; assistant in the mineralogical laboratory, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University; assistant in and later principal of the Waterbury (Conn.) high school; assistant on the United States geological survey; superintendent of the Missouri mineral exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, and since January 1, 1894, he has held his present position with the American Museum of Natural History. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the National Geographic Society and member of other scientific societies. He is also a well known writer and lecturer on geological subjects.

JAMES ADGER SMYTH.

James Adger Smyth, merchant and mayor of Charleston, S. C., is a native of that city, where he also obtained his education. In March, 1858, he graduated from the College of Charleston, with first honors, and soon after commenced his mercantile career. As a private he joined the Confederate army, in April, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the last year of the Civil war.

It may be said that for the past forty years Mayor Smyth has been identified with every enterprise which tended to advance the interests of his native city. He has been especially interested in its educational institutions, having served as trustee of the Charleston College, the high school, etc. He was a member of the city council from 1877 to 1895; has been for years identified with the State and County Executive Democratic commit-

tees; was for five years president of the Cotton Exchange and is widely known for his connection with prominent organizations and societies. In all the Masonic bodies of the State he has held the highest offices within the gift of the order. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Charleston, being first elected in December, 1895. His present term will expire in December, 1903.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Joseph Hodges Choate, U. S. Ambassador to England, was born January 24, 1832, in Salem, Mass. He was educated at Harvard College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, but removed to New York City in 1856. He is of a family which has, for the past century, been noted for its lawyers, judges and public men. He became so noted in New York for his eloquence and ability, and especially so for his fearlessness in handling his cases, that he was considered one of the foremost lawyers of America, and has figured in many famous cases during the last forty years. It was through his influence that the corrupt combination of politicians, known as the Tweed ring, was destroyed. He was instrumental in securing the vindication and reinstatement of Gen. Fitz John Porter to his army rank. Mr. Choate is one of the most polished speakers, and earnest advocates of the bar. He was appointed ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, London, by President McKinley in 1899, and is still in that position.

HENRY BERGH.

Henry Bergh, philanthropist, was born in New York, May 8, 1823. Having no taste to enter the trade of his father, who was a wealthy shipbuilder, he matriculated at Co-

lumbia College, but before graduation, he was sent to Europe to travel and study for five years. He was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, in 1862, but resigned in 1864. On his way home he met at London the president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and on his return to New York, began organizing a society for the same purpose. He contributed largely of his own means for the prosecution of the work and was chosen president of the society. Many similar societies have been formed through his efforts and thirty-nine states, as well as Brazil and Argentina have legislated for the protection of animals. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was founded by him in New York, in 1874. He was also a writer of some renown being the author of several plays, as well as a volume of fugitive sketches and some poems. He died March 12, 1898, in New York City.

EDGAR E. CLOUGH.

Rev. Edgar E. Clough, presiding elder Black Hills conference, Methodist Episcopal church, Deadwood, S. D., was born in Homer, N. Y., August 23, 1840. He received a common school education and graduated from the General Wesleyan Seminary. He entered the Union army August 13, 1862, as a private of Company A, 148th New York Infantry, and thus served until April 1, 1864. During the succeeding month he was promoted to first lieutenant of the thirty-ninth United States Colored Troops, and in May, 1865, became adjutant. Later he was promoted to be captain of Company B, and was mustered out of the service in December, 1865. Mr. Clough was a member of the West Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, from 1867-87, and from the latter year to 1891 was a member of the South Dakota conference. From 1891 to 1895 he was pastor at Dead-

wood. Since the latter year he has occupied his present position, as presiding elder of the Black Hills conference and was elected a member of the general conference of 1900. While a resident of Wisconsin he was identified with the national guard of that State, from 1885-88, and has since been vice president of the board of trustees of the University of Dakota and of the Black Hills College, as well as president of the board of commissioners of the South Dakota Soldiers Home. The latter position he has filled since October, 1890. He was also a member of the South Dakota Constitutional convention of 1889; has been grand chaplain and senior vice commander, G. A. R., Department of South Dakota, and all-in-all is a man of much energy, ability and broad activities.

SAMUEL G. W. BENJAMIN.

Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, author, artist, Washington, D. C., was born in Argos, Greece, February 13, 1837. He is the son of Rev. Nathan Benjamin, American missionary, and descended on both his father's and mother's side from early English settlers of Watertown and Concord, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn. His ancestors were among the soldiers of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, Captain Charles Seymour, of Hartford, being his great-grandfather. Our subject studied at home with private tutors, including two years of severe art training under Carlo Brindisi, and at the English College, Smyrna, Turkey. He graduated at Williams, in 1859, and began his life work by furnishing marine illustrations to the *Illustrated London News* during the Crimean war, and later, while in college, by an article written and illustrated by himself for the *National Magazine*; also numerous poems to the *New York Independent*, followed by a small volume of poems. He was assistant

librarian of the New York State Library, 1861-64. During the Civil war he raised two companies of cavalry, attended the sick and wounded in the hospitals, read law, resumed his art studies (making marine painting a profession) and combined the work of a writer with that of an artist. In pursuance of these objects he took many sea voyages, chiefly in sailing ships, becoming an expert in seamanship and an owner of several small yachts. The sea and its ships, in fact, became the great passion of his life. During these years he painted many canvases, taking an honorable



mention, and selling and exhibiting in London, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago; also contributing many articles to *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Monthly*, *Century*, *North American Review*, *Riverside*, *Wide Awake*, *London Art Journal* and *American Art Review*. Besides, he prepared scores of syndicate articles, illustrations, and lectures, chiefly on art and geographical matters, before Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Massachusetts Normal Art School and the American Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall. Mr. Benjamin has published a number of works besides his first volume of poems, of which

the most noteworthy probably are: "The Choice of Paris," "Art in America," "Contemporary Art in Europe," "Troy, its Legend, Literature and Topography," "The Atlantic Islands," "The Multitudinous Seas," "A Group of Etchers," "Cruise of the Alice May," "Persia and the Persians," "Sea Spray," and "The Story of Persia." At Bombay, the last named was published in Hindostanee and Mahratee.

In 1883 to 1885 he was United States Minister and consul general to Persia, establishing the legation and preparing a code for extraterritorial administration and establishing precedent for guiding the question of the tenure of land by foreigners in Persia, in a notable case which had been pending for ten years between an American citizen and a Russian subject. He received honorable mention for exhibit of Persian products in the section of the Department of State at the New Orleans Exhibition, resigning office when the Democrats came into power. Although generally interested in politics, he has taken little active part in them since the Civil war, owing to other duties; but was urged into taking the presidency of the Republican Club of Richmond county, N. Y., (or Staten Island) during the last Harrison campaign. He is now devoting himself chiefly to his art, in which he has found prosperity and fame. Mr. Benjamin was married in October, 1863, to Clara Stowell, who died in October, 1880. His wife (nee Fannie Nichols) has written for the press, having published a book of bright essays entitled *Sunny Side of Shadow*. At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, she acted as president of the woman's exhibit of Staten Island.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator, Owego, N. Y., was born in that city, July 15,

1833. He was educated for college at the academy at Owego and entered Yale College in the class of 1853, but his health failing, he was obliged to give up his collegiate course. He received the degree of M. A. in the year 1876. Soon after leaving school he entered the mercantile business; was president of the Tioga National bank at its organization; became largely interested in lumbering in Michigan; and from 1873-77 served as a member of Congress. January 18, 1881, he was elected United States Senator but resigned that office May 16th of the same year, with Roscoe Conkling, the other senator from New York.

Mr. Platt has been a delegate to every Republican National convention since 1876. In 1896 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term 1897 to 1903.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Cyrus West Field, originator of the submarine cable, was born in Massachusetts about 1819. He removed to New York and entered the mercantile business, in which he was very successful. He retired from his mercantile pursuits in 1853, being only thirty-four years of age. After traveling a short time in South America, he returned to the United States and commenced preparations to build a telegraph across Newfoundland to St. Johns, where it was to connect with a line of fast steamers running to Ireland. About this time he conceived the idea of laying a cable, for telegraphic messages to Europe, in the bed of the ocean. He formed a company in London, and furnished one-fourth of the capital himself; Great Britain and the United States agreeing to furnish the ships required. He labored unceasingly for thirteen years. Twice his expeditions met with failure. Still having the courage of his convictions, he tried again, and in 1865 the cable worked for four

weeks, while the one of 1866 was a wonderful success. He was anxious to lay a Pacific cable but died without realizing his ambition, April 9, 1892.

MARSHALL DAVIS EWELL.

Marshall Davis Ewell, A.M., M. D., LL.D., dean of the Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill., was born in Oxford, Oakland county, Mich., August 18, 1844. In 1864 he graduated from the Michigan State Normal school, and four years later from the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. B. Since the latter year he has received the following degrees: LL. D., University of Michigan, 1879; A. M., Northwestern University (same year), and M. D., Chicago Medical College, 1884. After graduating from the Michigan State University he commenced the practice of law and in 1874 served as judge of the probate court of Mason county, Mich. From 1877 until the founding of the Kent College of Law he was professor of common law in the Union College of Law, Chicago. Dr. Ewell is also well known as a microscopist, and for some time held the chair of microscopical technology at the Northwestern University. He has been dean of the Kent College of Law since 1893. As an author he is widely known for his works on "Fixtures," "Medical Jurisprudence," "Essentials of the Law," etc., and has also contributed numerous magazine articles along these lines.

HENRY CLARKE HOUGHTON.

Henry Clarke Houghton, M. D., 7 West 39th street, New York City, was born in Boston, Mass., January 22, 1837. He received his early education in the Dorchester (Mass.) grammar and high schools and at the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School. He

graduated from the latter institution in 1859 and became an instructor in the North Yarmouth (Me.) Academy. Later he attended lectures at the Maine Medical School, the Portland School for Medical Instruction and the medical department University of New York City. From the last named he graduated in 1867 and soon afterward commenced his medical career in New York City as resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry. During the last two and a half years of the war he had seen hospital service in connection with the work of the United States Christian commission. From 1869-72 he was professor of physiology New York Medical College Hospital for Women, and occupied the same chair in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. At the present time he is professor of otology at the latter institution and occupies the same chair at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Of the latter he has also served as dean. Dr. Houghton has been associated with many homeopathic medical societies, having occupied numerous official positions in them. He is a well known writer for medical journals on subjects connected with otology, and is almost as well known for his philanthropic as for his professional work.

OWEN VINCENT COFFIN.

Owen Vincent Coffin, LL. D., president and treasurer of Middlesex Mutual Fire Assurance Company and a prominent official of other smaller corporations, Middletown, Conn., was born in Unionville, Dutchess county, N. Y., June 20, 1836. He received a thorough education and on account of his prominence in business and political circles has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University. The early portion of his business life was spent as a salesman and manufacturing agent in New York,

and he afterward became a special partner in several large business houses. Since 1864 he has been a resident of Middletown, Conn., and in that year was appointed secretary, treasurer and director of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank. He thus continued for fourteen years, and since 1884 has been president of the Middlesex Fire Assurance Company. From 1872-73 he served as mayor of Middletown; was State Senator from 1887-90 and governor of Connecticut (Republican) from 1895-97. He has also been long interested and prominent in the affairs of various Christian organizations, being especially identified with the United States Christian commission and the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Of the latter he served for a time as its president.

GEORGE CURSON YOUNG.

George Curson Young, M. D., Washington, N. J., was born in England (1840), and has enjoyed a literary training at Rugby and Eaton colleges and a medical education at the University of Edinburgh and Leeds, England. In 1868 he graduated from the medical department of the last named with his degree of M. D., and after serving an internship of fifteen months in Guy's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, London, with a tour of continental establishments of a like nature, he traveled to the Holy Land and Egypt, in 1870, returning to England by way of Cyprus, Malta, Rhodes, Athens and Rome. Coming to the United States in that year he located at Port Jervis, N. Y., and later at Washington, N. J. He built up a good practice and has held the chair of physiology in the Eclectic Medical College of New York. He is editor of the Red Cross Knight, a monthly journal, and is known as the author of "Physiology for the People," "The Loneliness of Genius," "Climatic Changes and Diseases," "Mortality, or Death without Pain,"

"Life, Health and Disease," "Puerperal Mania," "Therapeutics in Nature" and "History of the Knights of St. John" (A. D. 1048-1899; 2 vols). The doctor is also the inventor of the railroad block signal, known as the Young and Willever Automatic Railroad Block Signal, and is, in many ways, a man of remarkable versatility.

Dr. Young is among the most prominent members of the Knights of Malta in this country, having served as grand commander of the order in New Jersey. He is thoroughly posted in its history, having, in fact, "studied it upon the ground" and carefully investigated it from the eleventh century to the present time. In 1889 he joined Clermont Commandery No. 62, Phillipsburgh, N. J., and in 1892 organized Siloam Commandery No. 124, Washington, N. J. He is a ready and eloquent speaker and a tireless worker, so that his position in the order has been fairly earned.

WILLIAM W. BAILEY.

William W. Bailey, B. Ph., A. M., professor of botany, Brown University, Providence, R. I., was born at West Point, N. Y., February 22, 1843. He was educated at the Garrison School, West Point, the University Grammar School, Providence, and Brown University, graduating from the last named institution in 1864. He afterwards took a special course in botany at Harvard University. His first practical work was as assistant chemist at the Manchester Print works, N. H., and he afterwards joined the military service in 1862 as private of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. In 1867-68 he was botanist of the United States geological survey of fortieth parallel, and in 1866 he served as secretary of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy. He is a member of Torrey Botanical Club of New York, the Rhode

Island Historical Society and the Boston and Newport societies of natural history, and is widely known as a writer upon New England botanical subjects.

ALBERT BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Albert Benjamin Prescott, M. D., LL. D., director of the chemical laboratory in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born in Hastings, N. Y., December 12, 1832. He received his education in the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department in 1864. His first occupation after receiving his degree was as assistant surgeon of United States volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. He thus served from 1864-65, and then entered the University of Michigan as assistant professor of chemistry. He served as professor of organic and applied chemistry from 1870-76, and since the latter year has been dean of the School of Pharmacy. He was appointed to his present position in 1884. In 1896 he received his degree of LL. D. from his alma mater. He has served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1890); has been councillor of the American Chemical Society since 1891; served on the committee of publication of the United States Pharmacopoeia in 1880, and in 1899 was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He has been the author of several books of reference on analytical chemistry and has contributed largely to the literature of chemistry since 1870. Among his other works may be mentioned "Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis," "Chemistry of Alcoholic Liquors," "Qualitative Chemical Analysis" and "Manual of Organic Analysis." Dr. Prescott has been influential in promoting the education of pharmacists and the extension of laboratory training in the technical pursuits generally.

GEORGE F. ROOT.

George F. Root, composer, was born in Springfield, Mass., in the year 1820, and was known as one of the most popular song writers in America of his time. He received his musical education in Boston and afterwards went to Europe to complete it. Upon his return to Boston he taught music in that city and later in the city of New York. "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," was the first song he published that met with success. He wrote many songs during the war, one of which, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," was a soldier boy's farewell to his loved ones at home. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," was a favorite with both the armies, North and South. He composed a number of books of sacred music and various cantatas. He was the originator of the normal musical institutes, and always a staunch advocate of teaching music in the public schools. He died in 1895.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Edgar Allan Poe, author and poet, was born in Boston, Mass., January 19, 1809. After the death of his parents, which occurred when he was but three years of age, he was adopted by John Allan, a Richmond (Va.) merchant. He entered the University of Virginia in 1826, but was soon removed by his foster father, who placed him in his own counting room. Poe went back to Boston, and in 1827 published "Tamerlane and Other Poems." He entered the army in 1827 and was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant-major. His foster father then secured his discharge and entered him at West Point in 1830. He published "Israfel" in 1831, his earliest poem of value. He soon afterwards wrote his story, entitled, "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," by which he won a prize of \$100.

He then took up magazine and newspaper work, devoting all his time to it. January 29, 1845, he published in the New York Evening Mirror his poem, entitled, "The Raven," which won him unbounded fame. He died October 7, 1849, in Baltimore, Md.

BENJAMIN ORANGE FLOWER.

Benjamin Orange Flower, editor of the *Coming Age* (home address, 153 Aspinwall avenue, Brookline, Mass.), Copley square, Boston, Mass., was born in Albion, Edwards county, Ill., October 19, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Ind., and at the Kentucky University, Lexington. He began his literary career as editor of the *American Sentinel*, at Albion, but not satisfied with this contracted field he removed to Boston, where, from 1886-89, he edited the *American Spectator*. In the latter year this was merged into the *Arena*, and for seven years Mr. Flower was its sole editor and developed it into one of the most prominent magazines of the country. He retired from its management in the autumn of 1896. In January, 1899, he established the *Coming Age*, "A review," as he expresses it, "of constructive thought." Besides conducting his various magazine enterprises he has materially contributed to the progressive thought of the country and is author of the following works: "Lessons Learned from Other Lives," "Civilization's Inferno," "The New Time," "The Century of Sir Thomas More," "Persons, Places and Ideas," "Gerald Massey, Poet, Prophet and Mystic," and "Whittier."

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

Warren K. Moorehead, archaeologist, Circleville, Ohio, is a native of Italy, being born in Sciana, of American parents, March 10,

1866. He was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and at Denison University and the University of Pennsylvania, but he did not complete a collegiate course, leaving the latter institution to prosecute his archaeological investigations. His practical interest in the science dates from 1882, and he has since spent thirteen seasons in explorations for various museums. For some time he was an assistant in the Smithsonian Institution; was connected with the department of archaeology of the World's Columbian Exposition and conducted two large expedi-



tions through the Cliff Dwellers' country. His last exploration was among the ruined pueblos of Arizona, where he made discoveries of note.

Mr. Moorehead's published works are: "Fort Ancient" (1890), "Wanneta the Sioux" (1891), "Primitive Man in Ohio" (1892), and "Prehistoric Implements" (1900)—a classification of all the tools, ornaments, etc., of American tribes. He has also published many historical and scientific papers and pamphlets, being a member of the American Anthropological Society and the Victoria Institute, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ADAIR WILSON.

Adair Wilson, judge of the court of appeals of Colorado (residence, Durango, Colo.), was born in Saline county, Mo., November 16, 1841. He graduated from the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., in June, 1858, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1860. After a long and successful practice at Durango, in April, 1897, he was appointed to his present judicial position for a term of six years. Judge Wilson has served as a member and president of the last territorial legislative council of Colorado (in 1876), and from 1886 to 1890 was a member of the State Senate. He was a delegate from Colorado to the Democratic National convention in 1876 which nominated Tilden, and also to that in Chicago in 1896 which nominated Bryan. At the latter he was selected as the member from Colorado of the Democratic National committee, which position he now holds.

IRWIN SHEPARD.

Irwin Shepard, A. M., Ph. D., permanent secretary of the National Educational Association, 118 West Wabasha street, Winona, Minn., was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 5, 1843. He was educated in the rural schools of New York State, at the State Normal school, Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Olivet College, in that State. From the last named institution he received the degrees of A. M. in 1874 and Ph. D. in 1893. After graduating from Olivet College, in 1871, he accepted the appointment of superintendent of schools of Charles City, Ia. His school days, however, had been interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, in which he had served as a private of Company E, an organization composed of Normal school students and incorporated into the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment of Infantry. In

May, 1865, he was discharged from the service on account of wounds received in the Wilderness campaign. At the time of leaving the service he was orderly sergeant, and was subsequently granted a congressional medal of honor for gallant services in a sortie from Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tenn., on the night of November 21, 1863. Professor Shepard served as superintendent of schools of Charles City, Ia., from 1871 to 1885; principal of the Winona high school, 1875-78; superintendent of schools, same city, 1878-79; president of the State Normal school, 1879-98. His service as secretary of the National Educational Association commenced in 1893. He was elected to the same office annually until 1898, when he resigned the presidency of the State Normal school to accept the permanent secretaryship of the association.

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.

Augustus O. Bourn, manufacturer and ex-governor, Bristol, R. I., was born in Providence, that State, October 1, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of that State and at Brown University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1855 with the degree of A. M. His father, George O. Bourn, had established a manufactory of rubber boots and shoes, and the son commenced his business career in this line. From 1876-83 and from 1886-88 he was a member of the State Senate, serving during these periods as chairman of the finance committee and member of the judiciary committee. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1883-85, and in 1889 received the presidential appointment of consul general to Rome, Italy, serving in this capacity for four years. Governor Bourn is author of the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island allowing foreign born citizens to vote on the same conditions as the native born. He

introduced the amendment and was chairman of the joint special committee of the legislature to which it was originally referred. He was for many years connected with the Rhode Island militia, beginning as a private and holding every rank until his appointment as lieutenant colonel of the battalion of State Cavalry.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

James Whitcomb Riley, author, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Greenfield, that State, in 1852. He received his education in the public schools and academies of his native town. He first attracted attention by the quaintness of the dialect of his verses, in 1873, peculiar to the Hoosier State, and was known as "The Hoosier Poet." He became connected with the Indianapolis Journal, and it was while holding this office that many of his best books of poems were published, among the most popular "The Old Swimmin' Hole" and "Leven More Poems." He has also been quite successful as a writer of sketches. The late Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley traveled together, lecturing and reading from their books for a number of years. He published "Old-Fashioned Roses" in England, which attracted a great deal of attention. While his style is vastly different from other poets, being peculiarly his own, yet he is essentially a poet of the heart of the people. His original pen name was "Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone."

GEORGE MARTIN CURTIS.

George Martin Curtis, manufacturer and Congressman, Clinton, Ia., was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., April 1, 1844. Educated in the common schools and at Mount Morris (Ill.) Seminary, he commenced active life as a teacher and a clerk

in a store. He early engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is at present an extensive manufacturer of doors, sashes, blinds and lumber at Clinton, Ia., at Wausau, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn. His home is in Clinton, and he has been identified with all the public enterprises of moment since becoming a resident of that city in 1867.

Mr. Curtis commenced his political career as a member of the twenty-second general assembly of Iowa. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention in 1892, and represented the second district of Iowa in the Fifty-fourth Congress, overcoming the usual Democratic majority of over 8,000. Re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, he declined to be a candidate for a third term, although the nomination was unanimously tendered him.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author, was born at Johnstown Center, Wis., in 1855. She is a popular American author and is known as "The poet of passion." She received her education at the public schools in her native town and later at the University of Wisconsin. In 1884 she was married to Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and in 1888 moved to New York. Mrs. Wilcox came before the public as the author of graceful and rather unconventional verse, with a warmth of coloring and erotic tenor which struck a sympathizing chord and brought her a host of readers, as well as a number of critics who found fault with the freedom of her muse. "Maurine and Other Poems," "Poems of Passion" and "Poems of Pleasure" are her best known volumes of poetry. "The Beautiful Land of Nod" is an interesting book of verse for children. She has not been so successful in her writings of prose, though some of her works have been

quite popular. Most of her works are of a sensational character, among which are, "Men, Women and Emotions," "Mal Mou-léc," "Adventures of Miss Volney," "A Double Life," and "An Erring Woman's Love."

EDWIN FORREST.

Edwin Forrest, actor, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. He was one of the most noted of American actors and tragedians. He first made his appearance on the stage at the age of fourteen years as young Norval in "Douglas." He became famous in Othello, King Lear, Spartacus and Richard III., and the most popular actor in America. In 1826, at the Park Theater, New York, he produced Othello, and took his place at the head of his profession, both in England and America. One of his greatest rivals was the English actor MacCready, and Forrest was charged as being the instigator of a riot against him, in Astor Place, New York. The great tragedian's last engagement was in this country in 1871. He died December 12, 1872. He left a large portion of his fortune to found a home for aged actors. He also left a magnificent library of Shakespeare's works and literature relating to them. Forrest was noted for his ardor, frankness and generosity to those of his profession.

ARMISTEAD CHURCHILL GORDON.

Armistead Churchill Gordon, lawyer, Staunton, Va., was born in Albemarle county, that state, December 26, 1855. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and previous to engaging in the practice of the law was for five years employed as a school teacher. As an index of the range of his activities it may be stated that he has served as mayor of Staunton, commonwealth's attor-

ney of that city, as well as of Augusta county, member of the boards of visitors of the University of Virginia and of the William and Mary College, and rector of the State University. He is the author of "Congressional Currency" and "Befo' de War," the latter being in collaboration with Thomas Nelson Page and published by Chas. Scribner's Sons (N. Y.).

FREDERIC GRANT GLEASON.

Frederic Grant Gleason, composer and teacher of music, 74 Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., was born in Middletown, Conn., December 18, 1848. His first instruction in music was under Dudley Buck at Hartford, Conn., and he subsequently pursued his education at Leipzig, Berlin and London, under such masters as Moscheles, Richter, Haupt, Weitzmann and Raif. Upon his return to Hartford he accepted a position as organist of one of the city churches, and in 1876 he removed to Chicago, where he has become known as an eminent instructor and composer. In the latter capacity he is best known for his three-act romantic opera, "Otho Visconti;" "Montezuma," another romantic opera, selections from which have been played by Thomas' orchestra; the cantatas, "God, Our Deliverer," and "The Culprit Fay;" "Auditorium Festival Ode," rendered at the dedication of the Auditorium Hall, and "Praise Song to Harmony." At various times he has been a fellow, director and examiner of the American College of Musicians, and president of the Chicago Manuscript Society and of the American Patriotic Musical League. In these organizations he still holds a membership, as well as in the New York Manuscript Society and the Association dei Benemeriti of Palermo, Sicily. From the latter he is the recipient of a gold medal of honor "for distinguished services in the cause of art."

WALTER C. FLOWER.

Walter C. Flower, mayor of New Orleans, La., was born in the parish of East Feliciana, that State, August 6, 1850. In 1872 he graduated from Pass Christian College, as valedictorian of his class; received his degree of A. M. from the same institution, in 1873, and in 1876 graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, also with the honors of his class.

Mr. Flower had a brief experience in journalism before establishing himself in the practice of the law, in 1877. For ten years thereafter he engaged in professional work in New Orleans, during four years of that period being an attorney of the police board. Upon the death of his father, a cotton merchant, he relinquished his practice and continued the business. For twenty years Mr. Flower was engaged in that line, serving for two terms as president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. In 1895 he retired from business and was elected mayor of the city in April of the succeeding year, the term expiring May 5, 1900. During his administration plans for the sewerage, drainage and water supply systems of New Orleans were inaugurated and carried to successful issue.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN.

Frederick Morgan Crunden, librarian St. Louis Public Library, was born in Gravesend, England, September 1, 1847. He came to this country in infancy and was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis, Mo., graduating from the Washington University of that city in 1868 with the degree of A. B.; in 1872 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the same institution. After his graduation he taught school and established quite a reputation as a public reader and amateur actor. From 1869-71 he

was principal of a grammar school, and from 1872-76 held a professorship in the Washington University. He has been engaged in library work since 1877, being appointed to his present position in January, 1877. For many years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association, and has written much on political, educational and sociological subjects. In 1890 he was honored with the presidency of the American Library Association.

CHARLES A. SUMNER.

Charles A. Sumner, attorney-at-law, ex-Congressman, editor, lecturer and author, 325 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Great Barrington, Mass., August 2, 1835. He received an academic education, pursued a course at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (from which he received the degree of A. M.), and afterward became a shorthand reporter and a lawyer, being admitted to the bar in 1867. In the Civil war he served as quartermaster of United States volunteers, and later as colonel of the First Nevada Infantry Volunteers. At one time he was president pro tem. of the Nevada Senate, and in 1883-85 was a Congressman-at-large from California.

That his course was too independent for a continued congressional career, but in behalf of true reform, may be inferred from the following extract, taken from the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, of June 12, 1884: "At the last congressional election, Charles A. Sumner was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket at large. Beyond any other member from this State, he stood conspicuous as an anti-monopolist. He believed in the soundness of his doctrine; worked for it; made a distinguished record. He introduced a bill for a postal telegraph system in this country, and, of course, incurred the opposi-

tion of one of the most powerful monopolies in the country. It was the most important measure which has been before Congress in many years. He worked also night and day for other measures of the greatest importance to the public, and was amongst the foremost anti-monopoly men."

Besides practicing his profession (being now an authorized attorney, before the departments at Washington, D. C.), Colonel Sumner has edited the *Sacramento Sentinel*, the *San Francisco Mirror*, the *San Francisco Herald* and the *Gold Hill (Nev.) News*. With his brother, Samuel, he is the author of "Sumner's Poems," "Shorthand and Reporting," "Golden Gate Sketches," and "Notes of Travel in Sweden." Of late years he has become well known as a lecturer, perhaps his most famous discourse being upon "Shorthand and Reporting." It is said that eighty thousand copies of the reprints of this lecture have been sold in Great Britain and Ireland alone. His "Scenes and Incidents in Foreign Lands," with occasional references to "Cremation," is also popular and instructive, being illustrated by stereopticon views.

JEFFERSON BEALE BROWNE.

Hon. Jefferson Beale Browne, attorney-at-law, Key West, Fla., was born in that city June 6, 1857. He received his higher education in the Brookville Academy, Md., and Kenmore University high school, Amherst county, Va. After leaving school, and while studying law, he engaged in civil engineering, serving for some time as county surveyor for Monroe county. He attended lectures at the law department of the State University of Iowa and was graduated in 1880, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the same year. In the next year he was appointed city attorney of Key West, and served in that capacity for four years.

He was a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Democratic convention in 1888, and was a member of the committee which notified Cleveland and Thurman of their nomination. He was postmaster of Key West from 1886-90, and was a member of the Florida State Senate from 1891-95, serving as president of that body and ex-officio lieutenant governor from 1891-93. For the succeeding four years he was collector of customs. Mr. Browne is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being descended from the Brownes of James City county, Va.,



where his father, Hon. Joseph B. Browne, was born. He is of literary tastes and attainments, having contributed several articles to leading magazines of the country.

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST.

William Goodell Frost, Ph. D., D. D., president of Berea (Ky.) College, was born in Leroy, N. Y., July 2, 1854. He prepared for his higher studies under private tutors and at Milton (Wis.) College, and entered Beloit College in 1872. He is a graduate of Oberlin College, class of 1876, and afterward

studied at Wooster, Harvard and Göttingen (Germany) Universities. From 1879-92 he was professor of Greek at Oberlin College, after which he spent a year abroad. In 1893 he was inaugurated at Berea, and has been foremost in bringing the condition and educational needs of the mountain region of the South to public attention.

NELSON APPLETON MILES.

Nelson Appleton Miles, Major General commanding U. S. A., Washington, D. C., was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. He commenced life as a clerk in a mercantile house in Boston when but a boy. He received his military training and education on the battlefield. In 1861 he was elected captain of a company of volunteers which he had raised, but being only twenty-two years of age was considered too young for the position and he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac as lieutenant. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, and in September, 1862, for distinguished services was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixty-first New York regiment. This command he led at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded. In the Richmond campaign he commanded the first brigade, first division, second army corps, and was made brigadier-general May 12, 1864. In December of that year he was advanced to the rank of brevet major-general for gallantry at Ream's Station, Va.

At the close of the war he was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry; was made brigadier-general in December, 1880, and was in command of the United States troops at Chicago in the railroad strike of 1884; also conducted several notable Indian campaigns in the West, notably those against the Apaches, in 1886.

which resulted in the surrender of Geronimo and Natchez. In April, 1890, he was commissioned major general, and when Lieutenant General John M. Schofield retired from supreme command of the army, in September, 1895, he was succeeded by General Miles.

As its commander-in-chief he represented the army in the Turko-Grecian war and at the Queen Victoria diamond jubilee of 1897, and, although (against his wishes) he did not see active service in the Spanish-American war, it was largely due to him that the land operations before Santiago and in Puerto Rico were so successful. He has also contributed much to standard magazines on military topics, and is the author of "Military Europe" and "Personal Recollections; or from New England to the Golden Gate."

CLARA BARTON.

Clara Barton, philanthropist and president of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1830. She was educated in Clinton, N. Y.; founded a free school in Bordentown, N. J., and from 1854 to 1861 was clerk in the United States patent office. When the Civil war broke out she resigned her clerkship in the patent office to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield. She was placed in charge of the hospitals of the Army of the James in 1864; laid out the grounds for the national cemetery at Andersonville, and was also placed in charge of the search for the missing men of the Union armies by President Lincoln. During the Franco-Prussian war she aided the German Red Cross Society, and was an efficient help in distributing the food and supplies to the people of Strasburg and Paris after the siege; she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany for these services. She organized the American Red Cross Society

and became its president. She labored untiringly to succor the reconcentrados and to care for the sick and wounded soldiers in both armies during the Spanish-American war, despite her advanced age. Her name is blessed by thousands, both in America and Europe, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the soldiers of three wars.

NEAL DOW.

Neal Dow, Prohibitionist, was born March 20, 1804, at Portland, Me. He was a merchant and manufacturer and lived in Portland nearly all his life. He was one of the most prominent men in public affairs, and a great temperance reformer. One of the most radical measures prohibiting the sale of liquors, ever passed by any State, was the famous Maine liquor law, of which he was the author, and which became a law in 1851. He fought for his country during the War of the Rebellion and was promoted until he reached the rank of brigadier-general. He was mayor of Portland and member of the Maine Legislature, and in 1880 was candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket. In 1884 he was successful in securing the passage of the prohibition amendment to the Maine Constitution, and in all his varied experiences he made this special form of legislation his chief aim in life. He lectured throughout the United States and Canada on the temperance question. He died in 1897 one of the most widely known advocates for temperance reform.

JAMES GIBBONS.

James Gibbons, Roman Catholic Archbishop, Baltimore, Md., was born in that city July 23, 1834. He was educated in St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, and was ordained priest June 30, 1861. He was

given the position of assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Baltimore, as his first charge. He then became pastor of St. Bridget's, Canton; was soon after promoted to the cathedral and became secretary to Archbishop Spalding. He became assistant chancellor of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866, and in 1868 became vicar apostolic of North Carolina. He was transferred to Richmond as its bishop in 1872. In 1877 he returned to Baltimore and became the coadjutor of Archbishop Boyle, whom he succeeded the following year. He was archbishop of the greatest see in North America at the early age of forty-three, and was rewarded by Pope Leo XIII., who conferred on him a cardinal's insignia June 30, 1886. In August, 1893, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. He has written three books, "The Faith of Our Fathers" (1876), "Our Christian Heritage" (1889), and "The Ambassador of Christ" (1897), besides many pastorals.

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY.

Frederick John Kingsbury, LL. D., banker and manufacturer, Waterbury, Conn., was born in that city January 1, 1823. There he was educated in the public schools and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1846. Later he pursued his professional studies in Boston, where he was admitted to practice in 1848. He opened an office in Waterbury during the succeeding year, continuing to practice there until 1853. Since 1850 he has been associated in various banking enterprises, and has served as president, treasurer, secretary and director of a great number of manufacturing, railroad and steamboat companies, having also been prominent in charitable, educational and religious movements. For eighteen years he was a fellow of Yale College, which in 1899 conferred

upon him the degree of LL. D., and in 1893 Williams College conferred the same degree. Mr. Kingsbury has served several times in the Connecticut Legislature 1850, 1858 and 1865. He also served as State commissioner to the Centennial Exposition. In 1884-87 he was president of the American Social Science Association. He is quite well known as an historical writer, having contributed some fifty papers to the archives of the American Historical Society.

JOHN P. ASHLEY.

John P. Ashley, S. T. B., Ph. D., president of Albion College, Albion, Mich., was born in 1862 in Stokoe-on-Trent, England. At the age of sixteen he came to this country and located in Brooklyn. Later he moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and afterwards became a student of Ohio Wesleyan University. During his college days he was known as a diligent seeker after truth. He was honored with the presidency of the Y. M. C. A. and that of the Enterpean Musical Society.

From Ohio Wesleyan University he went to Boston University, and there, as valedictorian, took the degree of S. T. B. With this came an appointment to a traveling scholarship. Then from the classic halls of the New World he went to the treasured lore of the Old. Dr. Ashley studied at Jena, Leipzig, Berlin and Oxford. In 1894 he returned to Boston to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1895 he became president of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. There he spent three years of successful administration. In January, 1898, he came to Albion College.

As a preacher and lecturer he is widely known. He lectures on an average four times a week. His themes, "Savonarola," "The Saint of the Middle Ages," "Boomerangs and Mirrors," "University Life at Home," "Uni-

versity Life Abroad," "The Making of a Man," and "Axiom No. 10," are treated in his own masterly way. Here it might be added that President Ashley is a member of the Political Science Section, also of the Psychological Association, and is president of the college department of the State Teachers' Association.

WESLEY MERRITT.

Wesley Merritt, major-general U. S. A., was born in New York, June 16, 1836. He was educated for military service at West Point and graduated in the year 1860. He entered the War of the Rebellion as a lieutenant and in 1862 he was made captain. During the war nearly all of his service was as member of the staffs of cavalry commanders. He was brevetted brigadier-general of the volunteers for his bravery and courage at the battle of Gettysburg, and received the title of brevet major-general of the volunteers for his bravery while serving under General Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted six times for his valor in battles. General Merritt resumed his place in the regular service as colonel of Ninth cavalry at the close of the Civil war. He was afterwards appointed superintendent of West Point, which position he held for a number of years. He served with distinction during the Spanish-American war in the Philippines, rising to the rank of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army. He was sent to Paris to advise with the commissioners in the peace negotiations with Spain by President McKinley.

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

Philip Henry Sheridan, soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. He was

educated at West Point, and graduated in the year 1853. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was an infantry captain, but he was soon given command of cavalry. He was again promoted to the command of a division in the Army of the Ohio, which drove the forces of the Confederate army back at Missionary Ridge. In 1864 he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. The Confederate forces under Early and Lee surprised Sheridan's army on October 19, 1864, when the general was at Winchester, twenty miles away. He heard the guns and arrived in time to prevent defeat and win the victory. He became lieutenant-general in 1870 and witnessed the Franco-Prussian war. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the United States in 1883. He was one of the most noted generals who fought on many battlefields and has the unusual distinction of never having lost a battle. General Sheridan was sent to New Orleans in 1875, during the political disturbance in Louisiana, but returned North after peace was restored. He wrote "Personal Memoirs of Philip H. Sheridan." He died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888.

JOHN THOMAS ALLEN.

John Thomas Allen, M. D., Brownsville, Tenn., was born December 28, 1856, on a farm near that city, but removed thither when a boy; received the degree of A. B. at the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., in 1875, and during the following year commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. John R. Allen; was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1880, and immediately commenced practice at Brownsville.

Since receiving his degree of M. D. and entering the practice of his profession Dr. Allen has had an extensive clinical experience

abroad, having attended special courses in the Central London, Golden Square and Moorfield hospitals, of London, England; he has also taken special courses in Berlin, Germany, and Paris, France, and served, at various times, in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic hospital, Charing Cross, London.

Dr. Allen has not only successfully performed major operations in general surgery, but has practiced extensively upon the eye, ear, nose and throat. To the transactions of the various county, State and national societies in which he holds a membership he has also contributed a number of important papers on subjects connected with the ear and brain.

EDGAR FRISBY.

Edgar Frisby, astronomer, U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., was born at Great Easton, Leicestershire, England, May 22, 1837. A graduate of the University of Toronto (class of 1863), he spent several years teaching in Canada before assuming the position of acting professor of mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1867-68). For the succeeding decade he was assistant at the U. S. Naval Observatory and from 1878 to the present time has held the position of professor of mathematics, U. S. N.

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN.

William Watson Goodwin, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Eliot professor of Greek literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Concord, Mass., May 9, 1831. He was educated in the schools at Concord and Plymouth, at Harvard University (graduate of 1851), and at the universities of Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen (Ph. D. 1855). From 1856 to 1860 he served as tutor at Harvard

University, and in 1882-83 as the first director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. From Amherst College and Columbia, Harvard, Cambridge, and Edinburgh universities he received the degree of LL. D., and D. C. L. from Oxford University, in 1890. Since 1860 he has filled the chair of Greek literature at Harvard University. He is also well known as the author of Greek text books.

ROBERT CALDWELL McCHORD.

Robert Caldwell McChord, M. D., Lebanon, Ky., was born November 1, 1851; educated in the private schools of Springfield and Lebanon, Ky., and at Centre College, at Danville, Ky. Dr. McChord began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. C. Palmer at Lebanon, Ky.; was matriculated at the Louisville Medical College and graduated therefrom in February, 1875; is also a graduate of the New York Polyclinic, 1890. He has always enjoyed a good practice and during the past year, to accommodate his increasing clientele, has established a finely appointed private hospital, the Elizabeth's Hospital. In various ways he has been highly honored by the profession, having served as secretary of the Marion County Medical Society and in 1897 was chosen president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He has also served as health officer for Marion county.

EDWARD H. R. GREEN.

Edward Howland Robinson Green, president of the Texas Midland Railroad and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America (residence, Terrell, Texas), was born in London, England, on August 22, 1868. He received his education in the

schools of New York City and graduated from Fordham College, New York. Subsequently he studied law in Chicago and after admission to the bar entered the railway service, in which he has served consecutively as clerk, foreman, superintendent and general manager, and is to-day the youngest railroad president in the world. He is a director in numerous banks, largely interested in Chicago real estate, personally looks after his mother's interests in the west and southwest, which is a stupendous undertaking, and will soon assume entire charge of her vast estate.



In politics Mr. Green is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as chairman of the Republican party of Texas, to which he was elected each time by acclamation. He has been tendered the nomination for governor by his party on various occasions, but has always declined the honor, and was elected delegate-at-large March 6, 1900, by acclamation, by all factions to the Republican National convention at Philadelphia. He organized, and is now president of, the famous "Farpon Club," which has a membership of four hundred of the most prominent financiers, railroad and professional men of

the country. As to personal characteristics, Mr. Green is six feet four inches tall, weighs two hundred and fifty-five pounds, and is very popular with all classes, being modest, kind and generous.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Thomas DeWitt Talmage, clergyman and lecturer, 1400 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was born at Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832. He was educated at the University of the City of New York (A. M., 1862) and graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856. He served as chaplain during the War of the Rebellion, and filled various pastoral charges prior to the year 1869, when he became the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, N. Y. This edifice proving too small for his rapidly increasing congregation, they erected a semi-circular building known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle. This was burned in 1872 but a new and more commodious one was built with a seating capacity of five thousand two years later; this was destroyed by fire in 1889 but was rebuilt in 1891. Dr. Talmage has always drawn crowded houses, being a speaker of great ability and great versatility. He travels extensively and is the author of a number of works. He has edited *The Christian at Work*, *The Advance*, and *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, and is now editor of *The Christian Herald*.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, clergyman and author, was born in 1803 in Concord, Mass., where he spent most of his life of seventy-nine years. He was an eminent scholar and philosopher, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the foremost men of the world.

In 1834 he returned from a trip to Great Britain and during the next three years of his life he delivered some of his most famous lectures, some of which were published in book form: "Luther and Milton," "English Literature," "Philosophy of History," and "Human Culture." Among some of his later writings were "The Conservative," "Self Reliance," "Friendship," "Love," "Heroism." He died in 1882.

HENRY JAMES.

Henry James, author, was born in New York, April 15, 1843. He is son of the late Henry James, a famous writer on religion. He received his education in France and Switzerland but later took a course in law at Harvard. Soon after his graduation he abandoned law and took up his favorite profession of literature, becoming a popular author. He wrote "Watch and Ward," in 1871, which was his first book. In 1875 he wrote, "A Passionate Pilgrim," "Roderick Hudson," and "Transatlantic Sketches." Mr. James has since that time written on an average from three to four books a year. Among his other works are "An International Episode," "A Bundle of Letters," "Confidence," "Life of Hawthorne," "Daisy Miller," and many others. Since 1869 Mr. James has made his home in England.

HENRY W. LAWTON.

Henry W. Lawton, Major General U. S. V., was born near Toledo, Ohio, March 17, 1843. While he was quite a child his parents moved to Fort Wayne, Ind. Here he entered the Methodist College and was a student there at the time the Civil war broke out, when he left college and enlisted with the Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He re-enlisted with

the Thirtieth Indiana Regiment and was soon promoted to be its colonel; he was noted for his bravery and received a medal in recognition of his services before Atlanta. After the war he entered Harvard College to study law, when he was appointed lieutenant in the regular army. During the campaigns against the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches he became famous as an Indian fighter. He captured the celebrated chief, Geronimo.

Gen. Lawton commanded the division that stormed El Caney, at Santiago, and there displayed great bravery and courage. He took command of one of the most hazardous expeditions in the Philippines in 1899, marching into the enemy's country with a success that was wonderful. As his division was advancing on the enemy before San Marco, December 19, 1899, he was killed.

WILLIAM L. DUDLEY.

William Lofland Dudley, B. S., M. D., professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University and dean of the medical department, Nashville, Tenn., was born in Covington, Ky., April 16, 1859. He graduated from the high school of his native city, also from the University of Cincinnati, obtaining from the latter the degree of B. S. in 1880. He taught chemistry in the Miami Medical College, being engaged at the same time in much chemical work of a commercial nature. In that institution he was professor of chemistry and toxicology from 1880-86, obtaining from that college the honorary degree of M. D., in 1885. Dr. Dudley was commissioner of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and second vice-president in 1884; he also served as "Director of Affairs," of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. He is a member of the leading chemical societies of the world and is most widely known as the discoverer of the process for electroplating with iridium. He is a

fellow of the Chemical Society of London, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Chemical Society. He is also well known as an author, having published many reports and papers descriptive of his researches in chemistry.

CHARLES WESLEY EMERSON.

Charles Wesley Emerson, founder and president of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., was born in Pittsfield, Vt., November 30, 1837. He received his early education from his father and under private tutors, being fitted for college by professor Augustus Wing, of Rochester, Vt. Subsequently he studied law and oratory in Boston University, and theology with Rev. Dr. Tyler, president of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained as a Congregational minister by the Windham County Association at Halifax, Vt., and preached continuously from the time of his ordination until October, 1880, when he founded the Emerson College of Oratory. This has proved to be a remarkable success, having averaged in attendance five hundred students in the past ten years.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, anti-slavery leader and abolitionist, was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800. He removed to Ossawatimie, Kans., in 1855 where he took part in the border struggles. His controlling idea and purpose was the liberation of the slaves and to accomplish this he made many sacrifices. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in July, 1859, and captured the arsenal at that point, with a force of twenty-two, October 16. Two days later he was captured by United States troops after a severe fight and surrendered by them to the

Virginia authorities. He was tried and found guilty and sentenced to be hung, December 2, 1859, and was buried at North Elba, N. Y. The episode of Harper's Ferry tended to widen the breach between the north and south and during the Civil war the song "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave" with the refrain "his soul goes marching on," was heard in every Union camp.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Gifford Pinchot, forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. He was graduated from Yale University, class of 1889, and subsequently studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. In January, 1892, he began the first systematic forest work in the United States at Biltmore, N. C. He was a member of the National Forest commission of the National Academy of Sciences.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

John Alexander Logan, one of the most noted and distinguished American generals, was born in Jackson county, Ill., February 9, 1826. He was essentially a self-made man and a typical American. After leaving West Point he entered the army and served in the Mexican war, where he was distinguished for his great bravery. He was elected member of Congress prior to the Civil war and was a general favorite with the members and as popular at the capital as he was in after years in the field. He served under Grant and Sherman during the War of the Rebellion and throughout the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. He was promoted from the time he entered the army until he reached the rank of major-general, and the absolute devotion of the men that

served under him amounted almost to worship. In 1867 he was elected member of Congress from Illinois. From 1871 until his death (which occurred in Washington, December 26, 1886) he served constantly as member of the Senate of the United States from Illinois. In 1884, when Blaine was nominated for President, he was the vice-presidential nominee.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN, JR.

John Alexander Logan, Jr., major Thirty-third Infantry U. S. V., was born in Carbon-dale, Ill., July 24, 1865. He was the only son of the late Senator John A. Logan and received his education at the Morgan Park (Ill.) Military Academy; the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., and the United States Military Academy, at West Point. After graduating from the last named, he was assistant engineer under Capt. James B. Eads, at New York City. For ten years he was connected with the National Guard of Illinois and Ohio. From May 12, 1898 to May 17, 1899, he served as major and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V.; during the Santiago campaign was adjutant-general, third division, Fifth Army Corps, and on July 5, 1899, was appointed major of the Thirty-third Infantry U. S. V. He was killed November 12, 1899, in the battle of San Jacinto, in the Philippines.

JOHN HENRY GEAR.

John Henry Gear, merchant and United States Senator from Iowa, Burlington, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825. He removed to Galena, Ill., when a boy, and afterward to Fort Snelling and to Burlington (1843). At the last named place he engaged in merchandising and for more than thirty years has been one of the most prominent

business and public men of the State. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Burlington and was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth general assemblies, serving as speaker for the last two sessions. From 1878-79 and 1880-81 he was governor of Iowa; served in the fiftieth and fifty-first Congresses; was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, in 1892-93; was elected to the fifty-third Congress, and commenced his six years' term as United States Senator in March, 1895. Mr. Gear has been honored with the important chairmanship of the committee on Pacific railroads and has served on the committees on agriculture and forestry, education and labor, interstate commerce, postoffices and post-roads and improvement of the Mississippi river. He was re-elected, January 15, 1900, to serve his second term as United States Senator for six years, beginning March 4, 1901.

JOHN T. HAMILTON.

John T. Hamilton, merchant and ex-Congressman, Cedar Rapids, Ia., was born on a farm near Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., October 16, 1843. He was educated in the country and high schools of his native town, but was unable to enter college. The fire insurance business first attracted him, but since 1868 he has given his attention, as a merchant, to agricultural machinery and implements and his success has been marked. The style of the firm, of which he is the senior partner, is Hamilton Brothers. He has also been identified with many important enterprises of Cedar Rapids, being president of the electric light and power company and of the savings bank. As a leader in the public affairs of his locality he is also as prominent as in business and financial circles. He has served as mayor of Cedar Rapids, and as supervisor, having been thrice elected to the State legislature (speaker

of the twenty-third general assembly). Mr. Hamilton was also elected to the fifty-second Congress as a representative from the fifth Iowa district, and is, in truth, a representative man of the State.

JOHN M. B. SILL.

John Mahelm Berry Sill, A. M., educator and Episcopal clergyman, 60 Forest avenue East, Detroit, Mich., was born in Black Rock (now a part of Buffalo, N. Y.) November 23, 1831. He received his education in the public schools and the State Normal College, of Michigan (Ypsilanti), being the first graduate (1854) of that institution. This systematic intellectual training has been continuously supplemented by private study and teaching.

From 1854-63 Professor Sill was on the faculty of the Michigan Normal College; member of the State board of regents, University of Michigan, 1867-70, receiving his degree of A. M. from that institution in 1871; fourteen years superintendent of the Detroit public schools; president of the Michigan Normal College, 1886-94 (Master of Pedagogics, 1892) and minister resident and consul general of the United States for Korea, 1894-97.

Since 1890 Professor Sill has been a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, but at present is not engaged in any active occupation. He is the author of several scholarly works, such as "Lessons in English" and "Synthesis of the English Sentence."

RUFUS CHOATE.

Rufus Choate, lawyer and statesman, was born in Essex, Mass., October 1, 1799. He studied law at Cambridge and was elected to the State legislature in 1825, at the age of twenty-five. He was made State Senator in

1827 and elected to Congress in 1832. In 1841 he was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Webster, who had been appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison, but resumed his practice of law in Boston at the close of his term, when Daniel Webster returned to his seat in the Senate. Rufus Choate was an American statesman and one of the ablest lawyers of the Massachusetts bar. He divided the honor of being the leading pleader with William Wirt, and was next to Webster, the foremost orator of his day and country. His address upon the landing of the Pilgrims and his eulogies upon President William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster, are considered among the finest examples of American oratory. He was obliged to give up the practice of his profession on account of failing health in 1858. He died at Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Fitzhugh Lee, soldier, was born in Fairfax county, Va., November 19, 1835. He received his military education at West Point and graduated therefrom in 1856. He was appointed lieutenant of the Second Cavalry and went to the Indian War. He became a major-general in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Rebellion; September 19, 1864, he was seriously wounded at the Battle of Winchester. He was in command of the cavalry corps in northern Virginia at the close of the war and surrendered to General Meade. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1885, and was appointed consul general to Havana during President Cleveland's second administration, and because of the exceptionally valuable service he had rendered, President McKinley retained him at that post. He worked unceasingly for the interest of the United States, and showed much ability during the investigation of the explosion of the bat-

tle-ship "Maine" and throughout the ante-war difficulties. He was given command of western Cuba until November, 1900, when he was ordered to take the command of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE.

Daniel Wait Howe, lawyer and ex-judge, 5 Hubbard block, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Patriot, Switzerland county, Ind., October 24, 1839. He graduated in the literary course



from Franklin (Ind.) College and from the Albany Law School (class of 1866-67). In the Civil war he served for three months as a private in Company H, Seventh Indiana Volunteers. As captain of Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, he participated in the battles of Carricks Ford, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, being honorably discharged by reason of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864.

Judge Howe located at Indianapolis for the practice of his profession in 1873 and has established a most substantial reputation, both

at the bar and on the bench. He has been city attorney of Franklin, Ind.; prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, Ind., and judge of the Superior Court of Indianapolis, Ind., (1876-90). Of late years he has given much time to literary labors. He has been vice-president of the Indiana Historical Society, having contributed several noteworthy papers to its publications. He is the author of the "Puritan Republic," a history of the Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay. It is published in a large and magnificent volume and is generally indorsed for the simplicity of its style and its historical correctness.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York and chairman of the Vanderbilt system of railways (home address: 27 West 54th Street, New York City), was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. He graduated from Yale College, in 1856, which institution nearly thirty years afterward conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. After studying law in the office of William Nelson, of Peekskill, in 1858 he was admitted to the bar and, after serving as a delegate to the Republican State convention of that year, commenced the practice of his profession. He represented the third (Westchester county) district in the lower house of the State assembly during 1861 and 1862 (speaker pro tem. at the latter session). In 1863 he was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 30,000, and, although he was given an opportunity to go abroad in the diplomatic service, he decided to enter the wide domain of corporation practice and management.

In 1866 Mr. Depew was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad company and three years later assumed a similar position with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company. In 1875 he became

general counsel for the entire Vanderbilt system and in 1882 second vice-president of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Three years later he assumed the presidency of the latter and this position he retained until 1898, when Cornelius Vanderbilt withdrew from the chairmanship of the system and was replaced by Mr. Depew.

At the time of his election to the United States Senate, in 1898, he had been a prominent candidate for President (especially in 1888) and was recognized as one of the greatest corporation lawyers and managers of railroad property in the United States. As a graceful speaker, at social and political functions, he was unexcelled. He was an honorary life member of the Union League Club of New York City, and has been its president for seven years; for a decade has been president of the Yale Alumni Association; was president of the Republican Club, regent of the University of the State of New York and member of the New York chamber of commerce and the St. Nicholas, Holland and Huguenot societies.

WILLIAM BLAKE DEAN.

William Blake Dean, merchant, St. Paul, Minn., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., September 26, 1838. He was educated at Bolmar's Academy in Westchester, Pa., but left school to adopt a mercantile career. He located at St. Paul in 1856 and has there been honored in many ways. He has served as member of the local board of education, fire commissioners and school board; served as State Senator for four years and was one of the United States commissioners appointed to examine into the proposed route of the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1884 he was chosen a presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket and was a delegate from the St. Paul chamber of commerce to the Business Men's

convention, which met in Indianapolis in 1897, and a member of the executive committee and monetary commission appointed by the authority of the convention.

Mr. Dean has long played a leading part in the management of the financial institutions of the State. He has been a director of the Second National bank and the State Savings bank of St. Paul, as well as in the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway company.

JOSEPH C. BLOCH.

Joseph C. Bloch, judge of the court of insolvency, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Hungary, October 24, 1856. When he was about seven years of age his parents emigrated to this country, our subject receiving his education chiefly in Cleveland, Ohio, and Iowa City, Ia. He is a graduate of the law department of the Iowa State University, class of 1880. In 1892, 1893 and 1896 he served as a member of the Ohio legislature and was elevated to the judgeship of the insolvency court in 1896, his election to the position last named being for a term of five years. As practitioner, legislator and judge he has given eminent satisfaction.

WALT WHITMAN.

Walt Whitman, poet, was born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819. He was familiarly called "The Good Gray Poet," this name being given to him by William Douglass O'Connor, in a letter of vindication. Whitman was first a printer and journalist, and during the Civil war he was nurse in the hospital until he contracted malaria, which disease clung to him until he died. At the close of the war he entered the government employ in Washington as a clerk, but was dismissed on account of hostile criticism

aroused by his book, "Leaves of Grass." This work was first published in 1855 and was repeatedly revised until 1892. His poems are marked by their rugged form and their realistic coarseness, which often offended the popular taste. Several of the volumes he published were far better received in Europe than in the United States, his style being always very unique and characteristic. He died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892.

JAMES GRANT WILSON.

James Grant Wilson, D. C. L., author, editor and soldier, 15 East 74th street, New York City, was born there, April 28, 1832. His father was a poet and a publisher and he himself doubtless inherited his tendencies. Educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and by private tutors, he enjoyed the benefits of foreign travel before removing to Illinois (1857) to found the Chicago Record, a journal of arts and literature, which was discontinued during the war. With the outbreak of the Rebellion he abandoned journalism for the more serious business of war, joining the Union army as major of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. He served in the Vicksburg campaign and in other important military movements, and when he resigned, in July, 1865, had attained the rank of brigadier-general.

Since leaving the army General Wilson has been a resident of New York City and as an author and editor has attained a high standing. He is perhaps best known as editor of the great "Memorial History of the City of New York" (4 vols.), "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography" (7 vols.) and the "Great Commanders' Series" (14 vols.), to which he contributed the biography of General Grant, and as author of "The World's Greatest Libraries," "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," "Bryant and his Friends" and

"Poets and Poetry of Scotland." He is also a popular lecturer; since 1885 has been president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and he was a founder and for five years president of the Society of American Authors. He was a leader in the erection in the Central park, of the bronze statues of Fitz-Greene Halleck (1877), and Christopher Columbus (1893), and an intimate friend of Lincoln, Farragut, Grant and Gladstone, concerning whom he has delivered acceptable addresses.

CHARLES REID BARNES.

Charles Reid Barnes, professor of plant physiology, University of Chicago, Ill., was born in Madison, Ind., September 7, 1858. After passing through the elementary schools of Madison, he graduated from its high school in 1874; from Hanover College (Ind.) in 1877 with first honors, and during the years 1878, 1879, 1885-86 and 1892 he pursued special studies at Harvard University. His career as an educator commenced in the Hanover (Ind.) town school, after which he removed to Utica and still later taught the natural sciences at the Lafayette (Ind.) high school. In 1880 he was appointed instructor in natural history in Purdue University, and later was promoted to professor of natural history. This chair was afterward divided, and he was appointed to the chair of botany and geology in the same institution. From 1887-98 he was professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin (Madison). Since the latter year he has occupied the chair of plant physiology at the University of Chicago. Since 1883 he has been co-editor of the *Botanical Gazette*; was secretary of the Botanical Society of America from 1893-98 and general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896 and one of its vice-presidents in 1899. In col-

laboration with others, he is the author of "Plant Dissection," and independently has written "Keys to the Genera and Species of the North American Mosses," "Plant Life" and "Outlines of Plant Life," besides numerous botanical papers.

JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE.

John Townsend Trowbridge, author, Arlington, Mass., was born at Ogden, N. Y., September 18, 1827. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and while he was still a boy, his family removed to Illinois. He early decided to enter the field of journalism and literature, and for this purpose he moved to New York City in 1846. He became editor of the *Nation* in Boston, and under the pseudonym of "Paul Creyton," in 1850, attracted considerable attention by his writings in that journal. In 1853 he published his first book "Father Brighthopes," or "An Old Clergyman's Vacation;" this was the first of a number of books for boys known as the "Brighthopes' Series." He afterwards published "His Neighbor Jackwood," which was probably the pioneer in American literature of the character studies of New England life. Mr. Trowbridge has been a large contributor to magazines and monthlies and has written a great many stories for boys; also a number of poems, the best known being "The Vagabond." He was the originator of character sketches of Yankee life in literature.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*, Boston, Mass., was born in Chesterfield, N. H., September 29, 1849. In 1866 he went to Boston to take a position with the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, having since resided in that city, save

during five years of study in England and Germany (1875-79). Since 1889 he has been the editor of the *New England Magazine*, and for twenty years has been engaged in literary work and as a lecturer on political and social subjects. He is also the director of the Old South historical work in Boston and editor of the various Old South publications, designed especially to educate the youth of America. Mr. Mead was the first secretary of the Boston Municipal League and is president of the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Society.

DANIEL CARTER BEARD.

Daniel Carter Beard, author and illustrator, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1850, and received his principal education at Worrall's Academy, Covington, Ky. After leaving school, he became a surveyor and civil engineer and traveled throughout the United States making maps for a publishing house. In 1878 he settled in New York City and commenced his artistic studies at the Students' League, of which he subsequently became vice-president. He is a well-known illustrator for such standard publications as Harper's, the Century and Scribner's. For many years he was a staunch Republican, and was converted to the single-tax theory upon reading Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," his conversion dating from the time of Blaine's campaign. He is now the president of the Flushing (L. I.) Single Tax Club and is a member of the Flushing board of education. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Woman's School of Applied Designs. He has also been identified with the New York Zoological Gardens; the Linnaeus Society of New York; the National Historical Society; the Academy of Sciences; the Ornithological Union, and the Flushing Friends Philanthropic Society (president). He is the author

of "Moonblight," "Six Feet of Romance," "American Boys Handy Book," and "American Boys' Book of Sports." He has also illustrated Mark Twain's "Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "The American Claimant."

JOHN MORRIS ELLICOTT.

John Morris Ellicott, lieutenant United States navy, was born in St. Inigoes, Md., September 4, 1859. He received his education in various private schools of Baltimore and at the United States Naval Academy, being commissioned as ensign in 1885. During the same year he participated in the occupation of the Isthmus of Panama. He has since been established at various stations on sea duty; has been attached to the office of naval intelligence, Washington; the United States Naval Academy and the United States Naval War College. In May, 1894, he enjoyed the honor of a presentation at the court of St. James. He was with Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay and remained to take part in operations against the insurgents in 1898 and 1899. Lieutenant Ellicott has made somewhat of a mark as a writer on not only professional themes, but as an author of fiction and popular magazine articles.

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS.

Walter Le Conte Stevens, Ph. D., professor of physics, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., was born in Gordon county, Ga., June 17, 1847, and is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, class of 1868, the University of Georgia subsequently conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D. Since 1870 he has occupied the following professorships: The chair of chemistry, Oglethorpe College, Atlanta, Ga., 1870-72; that

of physical science, Chatham Academy, Savannah, Ga., 1873-76; the same chair in Cooper Institute, New York, 1879-82; mathematics and physics, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1882-90; and professor of physics in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., from 1892-98, when he accepted the same chair in Washington and Lee University.

Professor Stevens has enjoyed several courses in the higher branches of learning at the Universities of Strassburg, Berlin and Zürich, and is the author of several textbooks.

GEORGE MILBRY GOULD.

George Milbry Gould, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Auburn, Me., November 8, 1848; was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in 1888. Since receiving his degree he has devoted much time to literary work, being at the present time editor of the "Philadelphia Medical Journal." His specialty in medical practice is ophthalmology. He is the author of several medical dictionaries.

EDWARD CHESTER BARNARD.

Edward Chester Barnard, topographer, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, November 13, 1863. He was educated in the last-named city, attending its public schools and the School of Mines, Columbia College. On graduating from the latter institution in 1884 he was appointed assistant topographer, United States Geological Survey. Since 1887 he has held his present position as topographer, having, during his professional career,

mapped portions of Kentucky, Virginia, New York, Oregon, California, Montana, Washington and Alaska. In 1898 he was in charge of the surveying party that mapped the forty-mile district in the territory last named.

CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE.

Charles Arthur Carlisle, South Bend, Ind., a director and the purchasing agent of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind., New York City,



Chicago, Ill., Denver, Colo., Duluth, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Springfield, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg., was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, on May 3, 1864. Educated under private tutors, at the age of sixteen, owing to financial reverses, he was compelled to strike out and not only support himself, but help his loved ones at home. He worked upon farms, clerked in the village stores and in 1883 entered railway service as messenger on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway (now Baltimore & Ohio South Western). He left railroading in 1884 and until the last of 1885 was

associated with the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, Ohio (a leading Republican paper). At the beginning of 1886 he returned to the railway business and through energy and perseverance rose rapidly from a humble clerkship to that of purchasing agent for the Toledo & Ohio Central, Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati, and the Kanawha & Michigan railroads (the Burke system), with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio.

September 17, 1891, Mr. Carlisle was married, at South Bend, Ind., to Miss Anne Studebaker, only daughter of Hon. Clem. Studebaker, president and founder of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Carlisle is an enthusiastic Republican, taking an active part in all political matters. He is credited with organizing and maintaining at his own expense the first McKinley Club in the State of Indiana. Mr. Carlisle is a member of Governor Mount's staff, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, Chicago Athletic Association of Chicago, Indiana Club of South Bend, Ind., and is an official member of Milburn Memorial Methodist church. He owns one of the finest homes and best equipped libraries in the State where he lives, surrounded by a loving wife of great personal charms and four bright little children, Anne, Charles Arthur, Jr., Kathryn and Woodson Studebaker.

Mr. Carlisle is also secretary of The South Bend Fuel & Gas company of South Bend, Ind.; is vice-president of the National Real Estate Association of America, and is vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton, a noted American engineer and inventor and builder of the first steamboat, was born at Little Britain, Pa., in 1765. His early years he devoted to the occupation

of portrait and landscape painting, studying under Benjamin West in London, in 1786. He remained with West for seven years, but in 1793 he abandoned painting and took up civil and mechanical engineering, in the interest of which he removed to Paris in 1794. For several years he experimented with a submarine boat and a torpedo under the support of the French and British governments. In 1802 he launched his first steamboat on the Seine, but it was not successful because of faulty construction; one year later he met with unbounded success in the launching of his second boat. In 1806 he returned to America and built the steamboat "Clermont," which ran successfully from New York City to Albany on the Hudson river, in August, 1807. This was followed by a number of river steamers and ferry-boats, built under his supervision, and likewise the beginning of a new method of transportation. He died in New York, February 24, 1815, in the prime of his life.

T. R. CARSKADON.

T. R. Carskadon, Prohibitionist, member of the National Executive Committee of the party, and prominently mentioned as a Prohibition nominee for the presidency, Keyser, W. Va., is a native of Hampshire county, formerly in Virginia, where he was born in 1837. Thomas Carskadon, his father, a Scotch-Irishman, was reared in the same county and for many years was a member of the State legislature. Our subject is one of the founders of the commonwealth of which he is such an honored citizen, being the youngest member of the Constitutional convention of 1862-63. Afterward he became United States assessor, second district of West Virginia, and served as presidential elector for the same district for both Grant and Hayes. For many years he was a leading member of the Republican State committee, but left the party in

1884, when its State convention voted down a resolution favoring the submission of a Prohibition amendment to the people. It is worthy of special note, however, that whatever his action, he has never been charged with insincerity.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Carskadon has given much of his time and abilities to the cause of Prohibition. His avocation, however, is that of farming, and as a speaker his style and his arguments partake of that ruggedness and solid eloquence especially typical of the sons of the soil who have become leaders of men. There are, in fact, few speakers, either South or North, who have the faculty in a greater degree than Mr. Carskadon of bringing conviction to the masses. At the National convention of the Prohibition party in 1896 his State delegation supported him as a vice-presidential candidate.

JAMES W. COKENOWER.

James W. Cokenower, M. D., physician and surgeon, Des Moines, Iowa, was born near Shelbyville, Ill., August 13, 1853. From 1868-71 he was a student in Westfield (Ill.) College, and in 1877 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1881 he obtained a second medical degree from the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, having previously taught school for several years at various towns in Illinois. Since 1881 he has practiced medicine at Des Moines and has been honored with various public positions relating to his profession. He has served as secretary of the Iowa State Medical Society; professor of orthopedic surgery, Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons; orthopedic surgeon to Benedict Home and Iowa Children's Home and member of the attending medical staff of Mercy Hospital, Des Moines. He is also a member of the American Medical Associa-

tion and the Western Gynecological and Surgical Association and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

LAFAYETTE CHARLES LOOMIS.

Lafayette Charles Loomis, A. M., M. D., author and educator, Winthrop Heights, Washington, D. C., was born in North Coventry, Conn., July 7, 1824. He received his education at the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1844 with the degree of A. M., and from the medical department of the University of Georgetown, in 1861, with the degree of M. D. He was one of the founders and co-principal of the Adelpian Academy, of Brockton, Mass.; president of the female colleges at Wilmington, Del., and Wheeling, W. Va., and professor in the medical department of the Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Loomis is the author of the works, "Mizpah," "Mental and Social Science" (now in print for the blind), "Index Guide to Travel and Art Study in Europe," and "Myself: or, the Nature of Mind and the Laws of Life."

AARON ALEXANDER MEYER.

Aaron Alexander Meyer, attorney-at-law, Atlanta, Ga., was born in that city, October 22, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and afterward was employed as cashier in a cotton factor's office. He studied law in the office of Hon. Henry Jackson of Atlanta, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Since said time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Aside from his professional work, Mr. Meyer has been chiefly interested in educational matters, especially in connection with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. He is a trustee of that institution, the board,

with the aid of Andrew Carnegie, being now engaged in the construction of perhaps the finest library building in the South. For years he has been identified with the public library and is now vice-president of the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta.

ELTWEED POMEROY.

Eltweed Pomeroy, manufacturer and president of the National Direct Legislation League, 310 Passaic avenue, East Newark, N. J., was born in Newark September 7, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from its high school in 1878. He went into business as a manufacturer of writing ink, mucilage and sealing wax at an early age, and is now known throughout the country as the president of the Pomeroy Brothers company. For several years the profit-sharing system has been in operation in his manufactory. He is also widely known as the president of the National Direct Legislation League and editor of its organ *The Direct Legislation Record*; also associate editor of *The Coming Nation*, *The Nonconformist*, and contributor to *The Arena*, *Outlook*, *New Time*, etc., etc. In other ways, by voice and pen, he has become specially prominent as a champion of direct legislation and as a leader of the Populist party. He has been or is closely affiliated with the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and many other reform organizations, and was secretary and member of the business committee which called the National Social and Political Conference at Buffalo in 1899.

CHARLES EDWARD BOLTON.

Charles Edward Bolton, educator, lecturer, author, real-estate dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in South Hadley Falls, Mass., May

16, 1841. In early manhood he was an agent for Hall's Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and during the Civil war was an active worker in the field, connected with the Christian commission. In 1865 he graduated from Amherst College, Mass., and later was voted the degree of A. M. He entered into a business career, became vice-president and manager of the Cleveland Machine company, and has patented many inventions. He has also served as mayor of East Cleveland, and has devoted himself to educational work. He organized and conducted an educational bureau for several thousand persons without pay for himself; has been an extensive European traveler, and delivered illustrated lectures in nearly every State in the Union and Canada. He is the author of "A Few Civic Reforms" and other essays on educational and political topics in *The Review of Reviews* and other magazines. He has written a novel and a book on "Travels in America and Europe."

HENRY E. KEMP.

Henry E. Kemp, merchant, Phoenix, Ariz., was born in Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis., November 30, 1860. There he received his education and engaged in the lumber business. He located in Phoenix in 1885 and besides being known as a leading merchant in his specialty, has become interested in mines and irrigating canals. He was president of its first chamber of commerce, serving in that capacity for two terms.

EDWARD J. DUNPHY.

Edward J. Dunphy, attorney-at-law, 3 Broad street, New York City, was born in that place, May 12, 1856. He is a graduate of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and was admitted to the bar in 1881.

For several years he was employed in the law department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company. Of late years he has been prominent in State and national politics as a Democrat, having served as a representative from New York in the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses (1887-93). He is a director in the Bowery bank of New York City, being also counsel for that corporation.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D., architect, author and lecturer, 307 East Seventeenth street, New York City, was born in Baltimore, Md., October 16, 1836. In 1856 he graduated from the College of the City of New York (Ph. D.), Yale subsequently conferring upon him the degree of A. M. He studied architecture in a New York office and in Munich, Germany, and, returning to the United States, practiced it in New York until 1880. On account of his health, however, he was obliged to live in Europe for a number of years. Since 1885 he has been active in the management of New York art societies and in writing for periodicals and lecturing upon subjects lying within his special field. He is the author of "European Architecture: a Historical Study" (Macmillan) and "Biography of Fine Art" (the Library Bureau) and editor of the new Dictionary of Architecture, published by Macmillan.

HILARY A. HERBERT.

Hilary A. Herbert, lawyer and ex-Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., was born in Laurensville, S. C., March 12, 1834. He was educated in the South, principally at the universities of Alabama and Virginia. He was admitted to the bar and first practiced

his profession at Greenville, Ala. During the Civil war he was colonel of the Eighth Alabama Volunteers, C. S. A. After the war he resumed the practice of law and in 1872 removed to Montgomery, Ala. From 1877-93 he was a representative in Congress and served as Secretary of the Navy from 1893-99.

CHARLES ELISHA BARR.

Charles Elisha Barr, professor of biology and geology at the Albion (Mich.) College, was born at Watertown, N. Y., on the 8th of April, 1860. His father was also an educator of high repute, residing for many years in Cleveland, Ohio, and being principal of the West high school in that city when the son was preparing himself for college there.

In 1877 Professor Barr entered Williams College, four years later receiving from that institution the degree of A. B. Although he was engaged in business during the succeeding six years (1881-87), he continued his studies on scientific subjects, and in 1887 was honored with the professorship of natural sciences in the Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. He retained this position for one year, when he resigned to accept the chair which he now occupies.

ISAAC OTT.

Isaac Ott, M. D., professor of physiology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Northampton county, Pa., November 30, 1847. After graduating in literature from the Lafayette College, he pursued his medical education in the University of Pennsylvania (graduating in the class of 1869), at Johns Hopkins University and at the University of Berlin. Besides being well known as a private practitioner, Dr. Ott has a substantial reputation as a lecturer and med-

ical educator. He has filled the positions of demonstrator of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania; fellow in biology, Johns Hopkins University; dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and consulting neurologist of the Norristown Asylum. He is also the author of "Action of Medicines," "Modern Antipyretics," and various contributions to the department of medicine covered by the term "Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System," in fifteen parts.

PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM.

Phineas Taylor Barnum, one of the greatest showmen in the world, was born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. He first entered on a literary career and published the *Banner of Freedom* at Danbury, but in 1835 he began his career as showman. In 1841 he opened Barnum's Museum, in New York, which proved a very successful enterprise, although it was twice burned. In 1850 he brought Jenny Lind before the American public in concert, and made a tour of the United States and Europe with Tom Thumb. For twenty-four years he was proprietor of Barnum's Circus. He was noted as a lecturer on temperance questions and practical affairs, and the author of several works. He died April 7, 1891.

CHARLES WINFIELD PILGRIM.

Charles Winfield Pilgrim, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., medical superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, was born at Turners, Orange county, N. Y., March 27, 1855. In 1880 he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and afterward studied for nearly two years at the University of Vienna, Austria, and other European institutions of an educational and clinical character. Early in

his career he gave his attention to the care and treatment of diseases of the brain, and nearly his entire professional life has been devoted to that specialty. At different times Dr. Pilgrim has been house physician to the Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.; assistant physician of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, New York; assistant physician of the Utica State Hospital; medical superintendent of the Willard State Hospital (1890-93), and since May 1, 1893, medical superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a



member of the American Medico-Psychological Association. An acknowledged authority on the specialty which he has made his life study, he is a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals on the subject of which he is master.

FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL.

Francis Marion Cockrell, Warrensburg, Mo., was born in Johnson county, that State, October 1, 1834. In this county he obtained a common-school education, afterward at

tending Chapel Hill College, Lafayette county, Mo., from which he graduated in July, 1853. For a time he occupied the chair of languages on the faculty of his alma mater, studied law and, having passed the required examination, was licensed to practice in October, 1855, and continued in professional work up to June, 1861. He then joined the Confederate army as a private, and his ability and gallantry earned him the successive promotions to captain, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general.

At the conclusion of the war General Cockrell returned to Warrensburg and engaged in successful practice. He has always been an active and influential Democrat, but held no civil office until in March, 1875, when he commenced his first term as United States Senator. He has been four times re-elected, his present term expiring March 3, 1905.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE.

Mary Ashton Livermore, lecturer and author, Melrose, Mass., was born in Boston, December 19, 1820. She received her early education at the public schools and at the Charleston Seminary, in Massachusetts. She is a noted American author and well known in the lecture field, and a leader in the woman's suffrage agitation. She was a teacher in the public schools till 1845, when she was married to Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister. During the war of the Rebellion she took an active part in the anti-slavery and Washingtonian temperance movements, and also in the United States sanitary commission. She was the first president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association, having been instrumental in starting it, and president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union for ten years. She is well known throughout the United States, England and Scotland as a lec-

turer on the subjects that she has made her study through life. She was at one time editor of a Universalist paper in Chicago, and later edited a woman's suffrage paper, which she first named the *Agitator*, but afterwards changed it to the *Woman's Journal*. Among the best-known works which Mrs. Livermore has published are "My Story of the War," "Thirty Years Too Late," "The Children's Army," and "What Shall We Do with our Daughters?"

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Joseph Williamson, attorney-at-law, Belfast, Me., is a native of that city—the date of his birth October 5, 1828. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1849, obtaining from that institution, in 1896, the degree of Litt. D. As a private practitioner he gained a high standing and that he early obtained the public confidence is evident from the fact that he was honored with several positions of trust. From 1853 to 1861 he served as judge of the municipal court and was city solicitor for a number of years. He is now president of the Waldo county bar, corresponding secretary and bibliographer of the Maine Historical Society, and has been an official of various other historical and antiquarian societies. Judge Williamson has written considerably in an historical vein, being the author of "History of Belfast," "Bibliography of Maine," and about sixty magazine articles.

W. J. NORTHEN.

William Jonathan Northen, ex-governor, manager of the Georgia Immigration and Investment company, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Jones county, that State, July 9, 1835. He was educated at the Mercer (Ga.) high school and university, graduating from the latter in

1853. The next two years he taught in Hancock county and in 1856 became assistant in the Mount Zion high school. Throughout the Civil war he served under his father in the Confederate army. He was a member of the assembly (house) from 1877 to 1880 and State Senator in 1881, holding the chairmanship of the committee on education. In 1890 he was elected governor and re-elected in 1892.

For twenty-five years Governor Northen was a member of the board of trustees of Mercer University; eight years president of the board of trustees of Washington Institute; vice-president of the State Agricultural Society four years, and president for three years; president of the National Baptist Congress one year and president of the Baptist Educational Society one year. He also served as chairman of the Georgia State commission of the Omaha Exposition. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Mercer University. Since 1894 he has been manager of the Georgia Immigration and Investment Bureau.

MARY HALLOCK FOOTE.

Mary Hallock Foote, author and artist, The North Star Mines, Grass Valley, Cal., wife of Arthur de Wint Foote, civil and mining engineer, is a native of Milton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and was born November 19, 1847. Her parents are of Quaker descent and have occupied land which has been in the possession of the family since the Indian occupation.

Until she was thirteen, our subject was educated at a private school near home and afterward attended the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Seminary for Young Ladies. After leaving the latter she studied art at the School of Design for Women, New York City, founded by Peter Cooper, and remained there for three winters.

In her teens Mary Hallock commenced to make illustrations for children's stories and later for gift books and magazines. She has also illustrated her own works, which have been published by the Century company and by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (formerly Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston).

Since her marriage, Mrs. Foote has resided in various portions of California, Colorado and Idaho, to which her husband's work has called him. Her novels are: "The Led Horse Claim," "John Bodewin's Testimony," "The Last Assembly Ball," "In Exile and Other Stories," "Coeur d'Alene," "The Cup of Trembling and Other Stories," and "The Chosen Valley."

GEORGE WATSON SUMNER.

George Watson Sumner, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., commandant naval station, Port Royal, S. C., is a native of Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., and was born December 31, 1841. He received his appointment as a cadet from Kentucky, on September 20, 1858, and spent nearly three years in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., serving during the Civil war with the North Atlantic, James River and West Gulf squadrons. In April, 1862, he participated in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, under Admiral Farragut. At the time of the passage of these forts he was a volunteer aboard the steamer "Harriet Lane," and received special mention for the efficiency of his services. He was also at the first siege of the Vicksburg batteries, and in August, 1862, was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the navy. For about a year, during 1862-63 he was on blockade duty off Mobile. In January, 1865, he had temporary command of the "Massasoit" and assisted the "Onondaga" in forcing the Confederate ironclads "Fredericksburg" and "Virginia" to retreat up the James river, from

Dutch Gap, and relinquish the purpose of attacking Grant's transports and base of supplies at City Point, Va.

In July, 1866, he was promoted to be lieutenant-commander; became commander, June 13, 1876; captain, October 2, 1891, and rear admiral, March 3, 1899. He has seen service on home, European, Asiatic and Pacific stations, and has been assigned to the Naval Academy (temporarily at Newport, R. I.); to the hydrographic office, compilation of the Naval War Records and the bureau of ordnance, Washington, D. C.; equipment officer, and captain of the navy yard, New York, and commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., his present position.

Rear Admiral Sumner is a member of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution; charter member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; honorary member of the Regular Army and Navy Union and member of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet. He comes of a family which has furnished many characters to American history. It was founded by William Sumner, of Bicester, England, who, in 1636, located at Dorchester, Mass. Twenty-four of its members fought in the Revolutionary war, and it is prolific of deacons, soldiers and statesmen, including Governor Increase Sumner (1746-99), General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A. (1797-1863), and Senator Charles Sumner (1811-74).

NATHAN S. BOYNTON.

Nathan S. Boynton, founder and supreme record-keeper of the Knights of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich., was born in that city, June 23, 1837. He received his education in the district schools and the Waukegan (Ill.) high school. Afterward he engaged in farming and in various mercantile pursuits at

Port Huron, subsequently removing to Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; and St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Michigan and in 1862 enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Cavalry. He served creditably until the close of the war, passing through all the official grades up to the rank of major in his regiment. One of the historic events of the war, in which he figured as principal, was the capture of the famous Confederate general, John Morgan.

Major Boynton is most intimately and prominently identified with the history and progress of his native town. He was four terms mayor of the city, from 1874 to 1876 and from 1894 to 1898, having previously served as clerk, supervisor and president of Marine City, Mich. For some time he was also editor and owner of the Port Huron Press. In 1895 he founded the town of Boynton, Dade county, Fla., having large property interests in that locality.

Mr. Boynton is, however, perhaps more generally known as the founder of the Order of the Maccabees, a fraternal beneficiary society now having a membership of 360,000. He established it in 1881, and since 1883 has given his entire time to its upbuilding, with such success that it is now recognized as one of the leading orders of the kind in America.

FRANK HUBBARD MORRIS.

Frank Hubbard Morris, auditor of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was born at Pontiac, Mich., August 18, 1851. He was educated in his native town and at the Michigan State University, leaving the latter institution during his graduating year (1872). In 1873 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in the manufacture of land plaster and shingles, to which, in 1875, he added that of compressed yeast and vinegar. Mr. Morris sold out his interests in Milwau-

kee in 1876, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where, as their western representative, he became associated with the Metropolitan Manufacturing company. In this capacity he continued until appointed to his present position, June 26, 1897.

JAMES K. JONES.

James K. Jones, lawyer and United States Senator from Arkansas, Washington, Hempstead county, was born in Marshall county, Miss., September 29, 1839. He received a classical education, served as a private in the Confederate army and returned to his father's plantation at the close of the war, upon which he quietly remained until 1873. In that year he commenced the practice of law and was elected to the State Senate, serving in that capacity at the time of the call of a Constitutional Convention in 1874. He was re-elected under the new constitution and in 1877 was chosen president of the Senate. He was a representative in Congress from 1881 to 1885, when he took his seat in the United States Senate as a Democrat. Since that time he has been a prominent figure in the upper house of Congress, and since 1896 has served as chairman of the Democratic National committee. Senator Jones is chairman of the minority conference and a member of the regular committees on finance and Indian affairs and of the select committees to provide additional accommodations for the congressional library and to establish the University of the United States.

CLARK HOWELL.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, was born at Erwinton, S. C., September 21, 1863. Educated in the grammar schools of Atlanta and at the University

of Georgia, graduating from the latter institution in 1883. From boyhood his tastes had been journalistic, and after graduating from the university he went to New York, securing employment on the Times of that city. Before returning to Atlanta he also served a professional apprenticeship with the Philadelphia Press. In 1884 he joined the Atlanta Constitution as night editor, becoming managing editor on the death of Henry Grady, in 1889. He became editor-in-chief, succeeding his father, Capt. Evan P. Howell, in 1897. In the meantime he had entered politics, both State and national. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Georgia legislature in 1886 and re-elected for three successive terms, serving as speaker in 1890-91. Since 1892 he has represented his State on the National Democratic Executive committee. His influence as a member of the press is also national in its scope, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Associated Press. He is also a trustee of the University of Georgia, his alma mater.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS.

William Taylor Adams, educator and author, was born in Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. He began life as a teacher, being principal of a grammar school in Dorchester, Mass., and later of several schools in Boston. In 1865 he abandoned school teaching to devote his entire time to literary work. He adopted the pseudonym of "Oliver Optic" and published several series of juvenile books and also published Oliver Optic's Magazine. His travels were extensive so as to give accurate descriptions of places described in his tales. He was always an earnest worker in the cause of education and was a competent member of the school committee of Dorchester, where he resided. He was the father-in-law of the well-known comedian, Sol Smith Russel. He

was a versatile and prolific writer of tales for young people and few writers have been so popular with them. He died at Boston, March 27, 1897.

GEORGE RICE CARPENTER.

George Rice Carpenter, professor of rhetoric, Columbia University, New York City, was born on the coast of Labrador, October 25, 1863. He graduated from Harvard University in 1886, and during the succeeding two years prosecuted his studies in Berlin and Paris. From 1888 to 1890 he was instructor at Harvard, and professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890-93. He is the editor of "Latham's Letters of Dante" and "American Prose," and the author and editor of many text-books in English.

JOHN THOMAS GLENN.

John Thomas Glenn (deceased), soldier, lawyer and public man, Atlanta, Ga., was born March 21, 1846, at "The Cowpens" plantation, the property of his grandfather, John Addison Cobb, in Clarke county, near Athens, Ga. Up to the date of his death, March 14, 1899, the main business of his life was that of a lawyer; but his activities extended far beyond the legal field. He received his higher education at the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1863, serving throughout the Civil war, at one time as an officer on the staff of Brigadier-General Howell Cobb, C. S. A., his uncle. He was also in the Confederate army, participating in the Peninsular campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg; was afterward commissioned captain of artillery and served in the Army of the Tennessee.

At the conclusion of the Civil war Mr.

Glenn commenced the study of the law, being admitted to the bar, and beginning practice in 1867. In this year, when only twenty-one years of age, he was elected city attorney of Atlanta, and from 1872 to 1877 served as solicitor-general of his circuit; was mayor from 1889 to 1891, and for a period of sixteen years was a member of the board of education. He was also an influential member of the State Bar and the American Bar Associations, and prominently identified with all public enterprises connected with the advancement of the city's best interests, co-operating enthusias-



tically with the late Henry Grady in measures of local and State reform. Mr. Glenn was especially instrumental in the establishment of the McPherson military post at Atlanta. He was a charter member of the Capital City and Piedmont Driving Clubs, charter member of the Sons of Colonial Wars and the Virginia Historical Society. At the time of his death he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the new United States judgeship of the fifth district and, in all probability, would have been elevated to the bench, had he not been cut off in his prime. He was the senior member of the firm of Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, which was organ-

ized April 1, 1894, and was widely known socially and professionally.

Mr. Glenn was descended from some of the most prominent colonial families: Captains Warner and Lewis, of the British army; the Rootes, Willis, Reade and Byrd families, of Virginia; and the families Cobb, of Georgia, and Glenn, of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. On April 23, 1873, he married Miss Helen Augusta Garrard, of Columbus, Ga., daughter of William Wolff Garrard, of the Kentucky Garrards, and of his wife, Frances Isabella Garteray Urquhart, of the old Virginia families of Brooke, Banks, McGehee and Hodnett, and the Urquharts of Scotland. They had six children: Isa Urquhart, John Thomas, Jr., Garrard, Luther Judson, Jr., Helen and William Louis.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF.

Thomas Updegraff, attorney-at-law and ex-congressman, McGregor, Iowa, was born in Tioga county, Pa., April 3, 1834. He attended the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and enjoyed a training under private tutors, and after his removal to Iowa commenced the study of law. In April, 1856, he was appointed clerk of the district court of Clayton county, and by subsequent elections served in that capacity for five years. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of the law in 1861, having since that year been an active member of the profession, with his home in McGregor. In 1878, while a member of the seventeenth general assembly, he served as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. Subsequently he was a member of the local board of education and for many years he was city solicitor of McGregor.

Mr. Updegraff has always been a staunch Republican, and as such has represented the fourth district of Iowa in the forty-sixth,

forty-seventh, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses; was also a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1888 and a member of the notification committee.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Francis Scott Key, lawyer, author and soldier, was born in Frederick county, Md., August 9, 1780. He graduated at St. John's College, took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice, but during his more serious work wrote a great many songs, which soon made him famous and gained him popularity. He was the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," composed in 1814, during the bombardment of Fort MCHenry. He died in Baltimore, January 11, 1843.

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

Donald Grant Mitchell, author, Edgewood, New Haven, Conn., was born in Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822. He was a student at Yale and graduated from that institution in the class of 1841. After leaving college he traveled in Europe for three years. He made his journey through England on foot, visiting every country, and writing short and interesting sketches upon his impressions of the places visited. After his return to America he assumed the pseudonym of "Ik Marvel," and published a volume entitled "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe." In 1848 he revisited Europe, and was in Paris during the revolution of that year. He wrote a book describing the scenes he witnessed during the revolution, "The Battle Summer," which was very successful. In 1850 he published his famous "Reveries of a Bachelor," and the same year he wrote "Dream Life." He was

appointed consul to Venice by President Pierce in 1854, and while in that country collected the material for his work entitled "Titian and His Times."

FREDERICK D. ELY.

Frederick D. Ely, justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston, Dedham, Mass., was born in Wrentham, Norfolk county, Mass. He was educated at Day's Academy of that place, and graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in the class of 1859. He then became a student of law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. Forseventeen years (from 1867-85) he was a trial justice; served on the local school committee for a period of twelve years; has been trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings and director of the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance company. In 1873 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives; served in the State Senate in 1878-79, and was a member of the forty-ninth congress of the United States.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS.

William Freeman Vilas, lawyer and ex-United States Senator, Madison, Wis., was born in Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840. In 1851 his father located in Madison, Wis., and in that city our subject received his education. In 1858 he graduated from the University of Wisconsin, immediately thereafter entering the Albany Law School, New York, from which institution he received his diploma in 1860. He began the practice of his profession in Madison, but in 1862 abandoned it for the time being to enter the Union army. Previous to the Civil war he had served as a member of the Governor's guard and had been captain of a company of zouaves. He recruited the first

company tendered for the 23rd Regt. Wis. Vol. Infy., and was mustered into the service as senior captain of the regiment. He was shortly afterward promoted to major and then to lieutenant-colonel, and during a considerable portion of his term of service had command of the regiment. He resigned his commission in August, 1863, and returned to Madison and resumed the practice of law. In 1875 he served on a commission to revise and codify the laws of Wisconsin; in 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1892 was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions. In 1879, and again in 1883, he declined to accept the Democratic nomination for governor of Wisconsin. In 1885 he became postmaster-general of the United States, and served to the end of President Cleveland's first term, and held the position of Secretary of the Interior from January to March, 1889. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1891, and served until 1897.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Benedict Arnold, soldier, was born in Norwich, Conn., January 14, 1741. He served nobly in the cause of liberty until 1778, and had won universal admiration by his bravery at Quebec and Saratoga. In the year last named he was placed in command of Philadelphia. He there married a Tory lady, and lived in great extravagance. He naturally incurred criticism, and charges being made against him, he was convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief. This disgrace led him to reconsider the overtures of treason made some months, if not years, before. In August, 1780, he secured from Washington the command of West Point. He then proposed to surrender this important post to the British, and was accepted. To consummate this plan he met Major Andre at midnight on September 21, but the capture of Andre two days later frus-

trated the scheme and Arnold fled to the British sloop-of-war "Vulture." In December of that year he was made a brigadier-general in the British army; in 1781 he led an expedition into Virginia, burning public as well as private property. In the same year he led another expedition against Connecticut, which resulted in the burning of New London and the massacre of the surrendered garrison of Fort Griswold. In December, 1781, he sailed for England with his family. Failing to secure a position in the army, he took up his old trade of merchant. He died in London, England, June 14, 1801, regretting, it is said, his treason.

JOHN TYLER.

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, was born in Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1790. He graduated at William and Mary College at the age of seventeen, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, which office he held for five successive years; in 1816 he was elected a representative in Congress, and served two terms; in 1823 was elected to the State legislature; in 1825 became governor of Virginia; in 1827 was chosen United States senator, re-elected in 1833. He violently opposed the United States bank, and because of his unwillingness to obey the instructions of the Virginia legislature, commanding him to rescind his own resolutions, which were condemnatory of Jackson's bank policy, he resigned his seat in the Senate, in 1836. In 1838 he was again elected to the State legislature and in 1840 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with William Henry Harrison, who died just one month after his inauguration. In accordance with the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Tyler became President. He was elected as a Whig, but did not carry out the favorite measures of his party. The Whigs

denounced him as a renegade, to which he replied, with truth, that he had never indorsed their measures, either before or during the presidential canvass. He was, however, nominated for the next presidency, but, lacking popular support, he soon withdrew. In 1861 he became the presiding officer of the peace convention in Washington. All efforts at reconciliation proving futile, he renounced his allegiance to the United States, and followed the Confederate fortunes. He was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress and advocated the secession of Virginia. He died January 17, 1862.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John Caldwell Calhoun, statesman, was born in Abbeville, S. C., March 8, 1782. He was a graduate of Yale College, and began the study of law, which he adopted for his profession. He was elected to Congress in 1811 and was one of the leaders in the declaration of war against England in 1812. President Monroe appointed him Secretary of War, which department he reorganized and which was thereby greatly increased in its efficiency. In 1825 he was elected vice-president during John Quincy Adams' administration, and re-elected to serve during Andrew Jackson's term of office. He was a prominent advocate of the doctrine of "State rights," which declared that a State could set aside an act of Congress and that it also had the right of ultimate secession. On the passing of the nullification ordinance, he resigned his office of vice-president, and afterward was elected a member of the United States Senate. He was one of the ablest of political leaders, and as a speaker he was noted for forcible logic, clear demonstration and earnest manner. His literary style is both vigorous and concise, and displays at times a remarkable intensity of expression. He was

the author of "A Disquisition on Government," and "The Constitution and Government of the United States." He died in the year 1850, in Washington, D. C.

ROBERT SAMUEL RANTOUL.

Robert Samuel Rantoul, lawyer, public man and president of the Essex Institute, Salem, Essex county, Mass., is a native of that State, being born in Beverly, June 2, 1832. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1853, having been honored with A. M. and LL. B. from that institution. In 1856 he was admitted to the Essex bar and the next year served as a member of the State legislature from Beverly. From 1865-69 he was collector of the port of Salem and Beverly under appointment of President Lincoln. He was a member of the State legislature in 1883-84 and mayor of Salem from 1890-93. In 1896 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He has been vice-president of the Salem Savings bank and president of the Old Ladies' Home of that city, and is a well known figure in financial, political and benevolent circles.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Robert Green Ingersoll, lawyer and lecturer, was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833. He was very successful in his practice as a lawyer at Shawneetown, and Peoria, Ill., and in the latter part of his life at New York. He entered the army during the Civil war, and for his bravery was soon raised to rank of colonel of cavalry in 1862. He joined the Republican party in 1864 and was elected attorney general of Illinois in 1866. He became famous as a political orator at the National Republican convention, in 1876, when he nominated James G. Blaine,

and characterized him as the "Plumed Knight." In 1877 President Hayes offered him the post of minister to Germany, but he declined the position. One of the greatest cases he ever undertook was the Star-Route defendants, in which he secured their acquittal in 1883. He was unusually successful as a lawyer and received very large fees. He was a brilliant speaker and orator and had a wonderful flow of language.

RICHARD YATES.

Richard Yates, governor of Illinois, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., December 12, 1860, and is the son of the famous war governor of Illinois, Richard Yates. Our subject was educated at Whipple Academy and at Illinois College (both at Jacksonville), graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He began newspaper work and was for a time city editor of the Jacksonville Daily Journal. Graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1884, he began the practice of law in his native city, and in 1885 was elected city attorney, continuing in that office by re-elections until 1891. In the following year he was nominated by the Republicans for congressman-at-large but was defeated. Two years later he was elected county judge of Morgan county, and in 1897 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois. In 1900 he was elected governor of Illinois.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

Bayard Taylor, journalist and author, was born in Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825. He was of German and English extraction. In 1842 he was apprenticed to the printers' trade, and published his first volume of poems in 1844. He made a pedestrian tour of Eu-

rope during 1844 and 1845, and in 1846 published his work entitled "Views Afoot." He became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, in 1847, and continued with that paper until his death. He was a great traveler; in 1849 and 1850 he traveled extensively through Mexico and the Pacific coast, and the next two years he devoted to traveling through Europe and the Orient. He was appointed United States secretary of legation, and charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, in 1862, by President Lincoln, and rendered good service in preserving the Russian friendship during the Civil war. In 1874 he visited the Icelandic millennial celebration and made a second tour of Egypt. In 1876 he wrote the ode for the opening of the Centennial in Philadelphia. He was appointed minister to Germany in 1878 and died at Berlin the winter of that year. He was an American novelist and poet, and a popular lecturer.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

James Fenimore Cooper, author, was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789. Both of his parents were Quakers. He entered Yale College, but was expelled before he had finished his third year. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1808, but in 1811, after being promoted to the rank of lieutenant, he resigned. He then took up literary work and published "The Spy," in 1821, which was wonderfully successful, being translated into several languages. The first of the Leatherstocking series appeared in 1823. "The Pioneer," which increased his fame as a writer, and "The Pilot," published the same year, were even more famous and successful. In 1827 he went to Europe, where he remained for six years, engaged in his literary work. He was the first American writer to gain general European recognition, and the first native novelist who won a national repu-

tation. He died in Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

Michael Griffin, attorney-at-law, ex-member of Congress and present commissioner of taxation, State of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, was born in Ireland, September 9, 1842, and educated in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin. From school he entered the



army, serving from September 11, 1861, to July 16, 1865. He enlisted as a private in company E, Twelfth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and was promoted to second and first lieutenant, being wounded at the battle of Atlanta, July 21, 1864. He has retained a deep interest in his old comrades and their organizations, serving as department commander of the G. A. R. in 1887-88. In 1889 and 1890 he was quartermaster-general of the State, with the rank of brigadier-general.

General Griffin was admitted to the bar in May, 1868, and practiced for twenty-six years, or until his election to Congress. He commenced practice at Kilbourn City, and in 1874-75 was a member of the county board of

Columbia county. In 1876 he removed to Eau Claire, serving during that year as a member of the assembly, and as city attorney in 1878, 1879 and 1880. He was State Senator in 1880 and 1881. From December, 1894, to March, 1899, he was a representative of the seventh Wisconsin district to the fifty-third Congress, being elected as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Shaw. At the same election he was chosen to the fifty-fourth Congress and was re-elected to the fifty-fifth. His last term expired March 4, 1899, and in June of that year he was appointed commissioner of taxation for the State of Wisconsin for a term of ten years.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1849; and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar. His first official recognition was in 1860, when the governor of New York appointed him on his staff; in 1862 he was appointed inspector-general and quartermaster-general of State troops, which office he held until the close of 1863. He then practiced law in New York city until November 20, 1871, when General Grant appointed him collector of the port of New York. He was reappointed in 1875. In 1877 he was chairman of the Republican Central committee of New York City, when President Hayes issued his order forbidding officers in the civil service from acting as political managers. Mr. Arthur neglected to comply with this order and was removed from his position as collector of the port in 1878. He was nominated for vice-president in 1880 by the National Republican convention, and, being elected, took the oath of office, March 4, 1881. Upon the death of Garfield, he became President.

His administration was noted for his conservatism, courteousness and dignity. General Arthur retired from the presidency March 4, 1885, and died in New York City, November 18, 1886.

JAMES A. MOUNT.

James Atwell Mount, farmer and governor, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., March 3, 1843. He was brought up on a farm and knew all the hardships of a farming life. His school opportunities were limited to a few weeks during the winter. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Indiana, and served in the famous Wilder brigade, which furnished the skirmishers that were first to cross the Chattahoochee river. After the close of the war he attended the Presbyterian Academy, Lebanon, Ind., for a year, and from that time until his death engaged in farming in his native county. He was a member of the State Senate for four years, and in 1896 was elected governor of Indiana for the term from January, 1897, to January, 1901. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., January 16, 1901.

JOHN BASCOM.

John Bascom, D. D., LL. D., professor of political science Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 1, 1827. He received an academic education at Homer Academy and graduated from Williams College in 1849. He pursued a theological course at the Auburn Seminary and graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1855. From Amherst College he received the degree of LL. D.; from Iowa College that of D. D., and from Williams College that of LL. D. From 1855-74 he was professor of rhetoric at Williams College; president of the University of Wisconsin from 1874-87, and since the latter

date has held his present chair. Besides his duties as a leading educator of the country he has written very extensively and effectively on philosophical and religious subjects. Among other works he is the author of "Philosophy of Rhetoric," "Natural Theology," "Philosophy of English Literature," "An Historical Interpretation of Philosophy" and "The New Theology."

JAMES WILLIAM HOLLAND.

James William Holland, A. M., M. D., professor of medical chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1849. He received his degree of A. M. from the University of Louisville in 1865 and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1868. For some years he was a resident of Louisville, Ky., and in 1880 was editor of the Medical News of that city; professor of medicine, University of Louisville, 1872-85, and subsequently president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He also served as a member of the Kentucky State board of health. In 1885 he was appointed to the chair which he now holds in Jefferson Medical College, and has been dean of the faculty since 1887. Dr. Holland is the author of numerous articles in medical journals and text books on diet, poisons, etc.

JOHN GIRAUD AGAR.

John Giraud Agar, attorney-at-law, 31 Nassau street, New York City, was born in New Orleans, La., June 3, 1856. In 1876 he graduated from the Georgetown University, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of A. B.; A. M. from the same institution in 1888 and Ph. D. in 1889. After spending two years in a Catholic university at Kensington, London, he took a law course in the Columbia

University, New York, graduating in 1880 with the degree of LL. B. In 1880-81 he was assistant United States attorney for the Southern district of New York, continuing in the practice of his profession up to the present time. He has also taken an active interest in educational and municipal matters. In 1891 he served as chairman of the campaign committee of the People's Municipal league, and in 1897-98 was a member of the board of education of New York City and in 1899 was upon the school board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. In 1897-98 he was also paymaster and lieutenant commander of the Naval Militia of New York.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES.

Foster M. Voorhees, attorney-at-law and statesman, Elizabeth, N. J., was born at Clinton, N. J., November 5, 1856; educated in the common and private schools of his native city and at Rutgers College; first taught school at New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1880 was admitted to the practice of his profession, which he took up at once in Elizabeth, N. J. In 1885 he was elected and served for three years as a member of the board of education of Elizabeth; from 1888-90 was a member of the State legislature, and from 1894-99 was a member of the State Senate (president in 1898). By reason of his office as president of the Senate he was acting-governor of the State, from February to October, 1899, Governor Griggs having resigned to accept the office of attorney-general of the United States.

PAUL BRANDON BARRINGER.

Paul Brandon Barringer, M. D., chairman of the University of Virginia and professor of physiology and materia medica, University

Station, Charlottesville, Va., was born in Concord, N. C., February 13, 1857. He was educated in the Kenmore University School, Amherst county, Va., and at University of Virginia; also graduated in medicine from the latter institution in 1877, and from the University of New York, in 1879. He then studied abroad for two years, under European professors, and located for practice at Davidson College, N. C.

In 1888 Dr. Barringer was appointed professor of physiology and materia medica at the University of Virginia and since 1896 has served as chairman of the faculty. He has also held such official positions as member of the Virginia board of health and president of the State Anatomical board, being therefore prominent as practitioner, educator and official of the commonwealth. To these traits must further be added his ability as a writer on medical topics.

FRANK G. CLARKE.

Hon. Frank G. Clarke, attorney-at-law and congressman, Peterboro, N. H., was born at Wilton, in that State, on September 10, 1850. Educated at Kimball Union Academy and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1873. He has served several terms in the New Hampshire legislature, in 1885 and 1891, as a member of the House of Representatives, the latter year being speaker of that body, and in 1889 served as State Senator. In 1896 the Republicans of the Second district elected him as a representative in Congress, and he was re-elected in 1898.

HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

Harry Stillwell Edwards, author, Macon, Ga., was born in that city April 23, 1855, and is the youngest living son of James C. Ed-

wards, an early poet of Georgia. He was educated for the bar and practiced his profession for some years but abandoned it for newspaper work. As a reporter and contributor to the columns of the Macon Telegraph he became quite well known through the South, his leisure time being employed in writing stories of Southern life for the standard American magazines. Perhaps the best remembered of these are "The Two Run-aways," "Ole Miss an' Sweetheart," and "De Valley an' de Shadder." He became more widely known in the north as the winner of the \$10,000 prize offered by the Chicago Record, the title of his successful story being "Sons and Fathers." He is also the author of numerous poems, among which may be mentioned "The Vulture," "Dixie," and "Mammy's Li'l Boy."

ASAPH HALL.

Asaph Hall, lecturer on celestial mechanics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and professor of mathematics (since 1863) in the United States Navy, with the rank of captain, was born in Goshen, Conn., October 15, 1820. He received his education in the common schools, at Norfolk (Conn.) Academy, the University of Michigan and Harvard University. From 1857 to 1862 he was an assistant and a student at Harvard University, from which, as well as from Yale College, he subsequently received the degree of LL. D.; from Hamilton College that of Ph. D. In 1862-3 he served as aid in the United States naval observatory, and in 1863 was appointed professor of mathematics. He has been connected with many astronomical expeditions, but is perhaps most widely known as the discoverer of the two moons of Mars. Since 1875 he has been identified with the National Academy of Sciences and is now its vice-president, his term expiring in 1903.

HENRY W. SHAW.

Henry Wheeler Shaw, author, who, under the name of "Josh Billings," is known to almost every newspaper reader as an American humorist, was born in Lanesborough, Mass., April 21, 1818. He was enrolled at Hamilton College, but left that institution to lead a roving life in the West. He settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1858, as an auctioneer, and in the same year entered the literary field as an author and wrote his first essay. His work attracted very little attention until he began using peculiar ways of spelling. His most successful work in a financial manner was his "Josh Billings' Farmers' Almanac," which he published yearly for ten years, the sales amounting to 127,000 copies annually. He became quite a popular lecturer in 1863, his lectures, like his books, being a collection of bright, laughable sayings, seemingly arranged without order and delivered in an awkward manner. His lectures were noted for their drollery and peculiar mannerisms, and drew large audiences. He was for a long time contributor to the "New York Weekly." He died at Monterey, Cal., October 14, 1885.

GEORGE W. CABLE.

George Washington Cable, author, Northampton, Mass., was born in New Orleans, La., October 12, 1844, of an old Virginia family. From 1863-65 he served in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry in the Confederate army, and after the war was over, he joined a surveying expedition to the Atchafalaya, which furnished the theme for his contributions to the New Orleans Picayune, remaining on its staff from 1865 to 1879. In the meantime he had written some sketches for Scribner's Monthly, which met with such success that since 1879 he has devoted all his time to literature. He is the author of "The Grandis-

simes," "The Creoles of Louisiana," "The Silent South," "Strong Hearts," "Old Creole Days," "The Negro Question," etc.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Fitz-Greene Halleck, poet, was born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790. He attended the public schools of his native town and after completing his education he entered the store of a relative at Guilford as a clerk, and remained in this position for six years. He commenced writing anonymously for a New Haven paper, and in 1810 his first poem was published. In 1811 he left his Connecticut home and went to New York and entered the banking house of Jacob Barker, and in 1812 went into the commission business with him. Halleck frequently contributed to periodicals and newspapers, and especially to the New York Evening Post, in which were published the "Croaker" papers, which were the joint production of Halleck and J. R. Drake. His most noted poem is "Fanny," which was published in December, 1819, anonymously. Among his best known poems is "Marco Bozzaris," which was published shortly after his return from Europe.

He entered the counting room of John Jacob Astor in 1832 and remained there until 1849. He then retired to his native town, being given an annuity of \$200 and a gift of \$10,000 from the Astors. He died at Guilford, Conn., November 19, 1867.

CHARLES F. BROWNE.

Charles Farrar Browne, author, was born at Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834. He was best known to the public under his pseudonym "Artemus Ward." He learned the printer's trade while very young, and began writing by contributing to the "Carpet Bag"

of Boston. Later he was a reporter on the Cleveland "Plain Dealer." For this paper he published a series of "Artemus Ward's Sayings." These attracted very little notice at first on account of the hasty manner in which they were written, but later he bestowed more care and thought on his writings, and his reputation as a humorist was soon established. He was editor of "Vanity Fair." He afterward entered the lecture field, in which he was very successful both in America and in England. He published several books. He died March 6, 1867, at Southampton, England, and devoted the larger part of his estate to the founding of an asylum for printers and to the education of their orphan children.

THOMAS PRINGLE ANDERSON.

Thomas Pringle Anderson, lawyer, soldier and legislator, Kansas City, Kans., was born in Picton, Prince Edward county, Canada, April 8, 1844. He was partially educated in the provincial common schools, and at the outbreak of the Civil war in the United States was living in Illinois. Subsequently he served as a private in Company F, Tenth Missouri Infantry, and as captain in Company F, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry Volunteers.

After the war Captain Anderson removed to Kansas, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and became prominent in the politics of the West. He has served as mayor of Columbus; member of the Kansas State legislature (two terms); presidential elector from the State (1888) and judge of the court of common pleas of Wyandotte county (two terms).

WILLIAM F. CODY.

William Frederick Cody, North Platte, Neb., one of the most remarkable characters of the United States, has been during the half

century of his life, herder, pony express rider, stage driver, wagon master, government scout and guide, railway contractor, Indian fighter, soldier, justice of the peace, member of the legislature, farmer, stock raiser, irrigator, miner, showman, author and publisher. Born in Scott county, Iowa, February 26, 1846, his father was killed during the border war in Kansas. During our Civil war the boy was employed as a government scout, spy and guide, a member of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. While the Kansas Pacific railway was in process of construction, in 1867-68, he



furnished the laborers (under contract with the company) with buffalo meat. To carry out that contract he killed more than 4,000 buffaloes within eighteen months, thereby earning his popular name, Buffalo Bill. In 1868-72 he served the government as a guide and scout in the campaigns against the Sioux and Cheyennes, during the latter year being elected a member of the Nebraska legislature. General Sheridan appointed him chief of scouts of the Yellowstone expedition, in 1870; and in 1890, at the outbreak of hostilities among the Sioux, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Nebraska National Guard. He

participated in the battle of Wounded Knee, and has engaged in more Indian fights than any other living man. Since 1883 he has been the proprietor of the Wild West Show, which has traveled over the civilized world, and, although his home is in North Platte, Neb., he has various mining interests in the west; is a stock raiser and president of the Shoshone Irrigation company, Wyoming, as well as president of the Duluth (Minn.) Publishing company.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born in Washaw, Lancaster county, S. C., March 15, 1767. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father dying before our subject was born, leaving his mother very poor. As a boy, he was brave and impetuous, passionately fond of athletic sports, but not at all addicted to books. His life was crowded with excitement and adventure. He received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen he joined a company of volunteers and fought in the Revolutionary war. In 1784 he commenced the study of law at Salisbury, N. C., and was soon afterward appointed solicitor for that portion of the State now known as Tennessee. In 1795 he was a member of the convention that formed the State Constitution of Tennessee, and was elected the first representative of that State in Congress. He was soon after elected United States Senator and took his seat in November, 1797. He resigned that office in 1798, and was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which position he held until 1804. He first distinguished himself as a military officer in the war against the Creek Indians. His dashing success in the war of 1812 completed his reputation and ultimately won him the presidency. In 1814 he received the appointment of major-general.

He continued in the army, fighting the British and Indians until 1818, when he resigned his commission. In 1821 President Monroe appointed him governor of the Territory of Florida, and in 1823 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1824 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, but successful in 1828. His nomination was at first received in many States with ridicule, as, whatever might be his military prowess, neither his temper nor his ability recommended him as a statesman. His re-election, however, proved his popular success as President. His life was one of chivalry and devotion to his sense of honor. His administration as President was noted for his loyalty to the nation's welfare. At the close of his second term he retired to the "Hermitage," his home near Nashville, Tenn., where he died on June 8, 1845.

WILLIAM HENRY BREARLEY.

William Henry Brearley, corresponding secretary of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, 162 Second avenue, New York City, was born in Plymouth, Mich., July 18, 1846, and received his higher education in the Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich. During the war, from 1862-65, he served as a private in Company E, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, which contained many students of the Normal school. He was afterward employed in the Detroit (Mich.) locomotive works, and in 1870 commenced his career as an advertising manager of various Detroit newspapers. In this capacity, from 1870-73 he was connected with the Detroit Tribune, and from 1873-87 with the Detroit News. From the latter year until 1892 he was the proprietor of the Detroit Daily Journal and publisher of the "Spirit of '76" (N. Y.) from 1894-97. He was appointed to his present position by the New York City Baptist Mis-

sion Society in 1899. Mr. Brearley served for one year as president of the Michigan Press Association; was founder of the Detroit Museum of Art in 1883; organized the American Newspaper Publishers Association in 1886, being appointed its first secretary; and founded the Detroit Chamber of Commerce in 1892. For a number of years past, in addition to his official duties, he has established a place for himself as a litterateur. He is the author of "Recollections of East Tennessee Campaigns," "Leading Events of the American Revolution," "Wanted—a Copyist," and (with Miss Adelaide Skeel, of Newburg, N. Y.) "King Washington."

ROBERT LEONIDAS RODGERS.

Robert Leonidas Rodgers, lawyer, editor, historian, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Sandersville, Washington county, Ga., being educated in the common schools of that county, at the Washington Institute, the Milledgeville Academy, and the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, Ga. Having served for some time as a cadet in the institute last named, in May, 1864, he entered the Confederate army, with the battalion of cadets, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He taught a country school in 1867; was admitted to the bar in Waynesboro, Ga., in December, 1871; was justice of the peace from 1869-73 in Burke county, Ga., and 1892-94 in Fulton county, Ga. In 1873 he became interested in the Grange movement, and in 1874-75 was district lecturer of the "Patrons of Husbandry." In 1873-74 he was editor of the Sandersville Herald; 1876, county attorney for Washington county; 1876-78 captain of the "Washington Rifles." In March, 1877, he was appointed by the governor of Georgia as judge of the Washington county court, and served until 1880. In 1880 he moved to Atlanta, the capital of Georgia. Since 1888

he has been annually elected as historian of Atlanta Camp No. 159, of United Confederate Veterans, and has published a history of the camp. In July, 1899, he became proprietor and editor of the Georgia Record, a weekly newspaper, of history and reminiscence, current news and literature. He has also published numerous reports and reviews of special historic interest.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Stephen Decatur, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1779, and at the age of eighteen entered the navy as midshipman. He was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant and was given the command of the "Enterprise," when trouble arose with Tripoli. His most conspicuous service during the war with Tripoli was the burning of the American frigate "Philadelphia," which had been captured by the Tripolitans and was thoroughly equipped for their service. For this deed he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the War of 1812 he served with the rank of commodore. He captured the British frigate "Macedonia," for which he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He afterwards took a prominent part in chastising the Dey of Algiers for his capture of American merchantmen; in this he was very successful, capturing two Algerine men-of-war and effectually breaking the power of the Barbary states. He was fatally wounded in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., by Commodore Barron, and died March 22, 1820.

EUGENE FIELD.

Eugene Field, poet and journalist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1850. He was educated in the East, but afterwards studied in the West and in Europe. From

the time of his early childhood he evidenced a passion for old and rare books. He entered the field of journalism in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis, Mo., but achieved renown as a wit on current topics in Denver. For years he wrote a column for a daily paper in Chicago, "Sharps and Flats," which was a most striking feature of the paper. To this column he afterwards contributed many of his sweet and dainty poems for children and some of his dialect verses from his "Saints and Sinners' Corner." He became famous, however, by the beautiful gems he gave to the public during the later years of his life: "Little Boy Blue," "With Trumpet and Drum," "Wynkin, Blynkin and Nod," and his "Songs of Love for Children." He also wrote "A Little Book of Western Verse," and was engaged upon a work entitled "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," when he died in Chicago, November 4, 1895.

WILLIAM HENRY SUTTON.

William Henry Sutton, lawyer and legislator, No. 907 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is a native of Haddonfield, N. J., where he was born, September 11, 1835. He received his higher education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the Albany Law School, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1862. For three years before commencing the study and practice of the law he was an instructor in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and has practiced in Philadelphia and in the nearby county seats with marked success, especially in the fields of common and criminal law. Although an acute logician and a ready and brilliant speaker, he is a lawyer of judicial temperament, as is seen by his nomination to the bench of the court of

common pleas of Montgomery county, Pa. He has also made quite a reputation as a keen politician of the better class, having already served as township auditor, school director and State Senator. Mr. Sutton has long been a leader in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of St. Luke's church of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and has been the founder of Masonic institutions in the vicinity of his residence.

HAMLIN GARLAND.

Hamlin Garland, Chicago, Ill., one of the most rugged and virile novelists of the present day, was born in West Salem, Wis., September 14, 1860. He afterward removed to Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools of Mitchell county and at Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Ia. He graduated from the latter institution in 1881, and after teaching school for about a year in Illinois, took up a claim in McPherson county, Dakota. Farming, however, was not to his taste, and with his experience and observation as a basis for future literary work, he removed to Boston to write and publish the stories by which he is now so well known. Among these may be mentioned: "Maintraveled Roads," "Prairie Folks," "A Spoil of Office," "A Member of the Third House," "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," "Wayside Courtships," "Jason Edwards," a "Life of General Grant," "The Trail of the Goldseekers," "Prairie Songs" and "Crumbling Idols."

CHARLES G. BURTON.

Charles G. Burton, attorney-at-law and ex-judge, Nevada, Mo., was born in Cleveland, O., April 4, 1866. He was educated in his native State, read law with Hutchens & Glidden and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

When little more than a boy he served as a private in Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as corporal in Company A, One-hundred-seventy-first Ohio Regiment. In 1872 he was elected circuit attorney and served as judge of the twenty-fifth circuit from 1881 to 1886 inclusive. He also represented the fifteenth district of the State as a member of the fifty-fourth Congress.

JOSEPHUS ANDERSON.

Josephus Anderson, D. D., editor and publisher of the *Florida Christian Advocate*, was born in Hanover county, Va., October 7, 1829. He received his higher education in the Richmond (Va.) College, and in 1848, was accepted by the Methodist Episcopal church as a minister of the gospel of the Virginia conference.

Mr. Anderson has been highly honored by his denomination. Since coming to Florida, (February 12, 1855), he has not only served as pastor of various charges, but has been presiding elder of his district; has many times served as delegate to the general conference; has been president of the board of trustees, Florida Conference College, and for twelve years past has been editor and publisher of the *Advocate*, residing now in Leesburg, Fla. In 1867 he received the degree of D. D. from Emory College, Ga. For more than forty-five years he has been a leading contributor and editorial writer for the religious press, and is also the author of several books.

GUY HINSDALE.

Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 26, 1858. After obtaining a thorough primary education, he enjoyed a course of instruction at the Polytechnic, Brooklyn; at Amherst

College, from which he graduated, in 1878, with the degree of A. B. and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained his degree of M. D., in 1881. He has held the position of lecturer on climatology in the medical department of that institution; 1894-99 was secretary of the American Climatological Association, and in 1899, secretary of the Medical Club of Philadelphia; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia since 1890.

Dr. Hinsdale has been chiefly interested in the subject of consumption, having served as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a writer of high merit on medical subjects, his essay on Syringomyelia (Philadelphia, 1897) being awarded the Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and that on Acromegaly (Detroit, 1898), the Boylston prize of Harvard University.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., October 4, 1822. At sixteen he entered Kenyon College, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class. After passing through the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1845. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he received a commission as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. In camp he proved attentive to the wants of his men; in battle he inspired them with his own dashing bravery. While yet in the field (in 1864), he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was elected governor of Ohio, over Allen G. Thurman, and was inaugurated January 13, 1868, having resigned his seat in Congress. He was re-elected governor, over George H. Pendleton, in 1869. In 1872 he was defeated for Congress, and in 1875 was again elected

governor of Ohio, and while holding this position, was elected President of the United States. His election was hotly contested. The Republican party nominated Hayes for President and William A. Wheeler of New York, for Vice-President. The Democratic party chose Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. Both sides claimed the victory. In order to settle the dispute, Congress agreed to refer the contested election returns to a joint electoral commission, composed of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the Supreme Court. This body decided that 185 electoral votes had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. The Republican candidates were therefore declared to be elected.

At the close of his term, March 4, 1881, President Hayes retired to his home at Fremont, Ohio, where he died, January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

William Dean Howells, author, New York City, was born at Martin Ferry, O., March 1, 1837. His father was a country editor and his education was principally gained in his father's office and in other newspaper offices, where he worked as compositor, correspondent and editor. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him United States Consul to Venice. While in that country he made a careful study of the Italian language and literature. On his return to America he became editorial writer on the New York Nation, and in 1872 he became editor of the Atlantic Monthly, which position he held until 1881. He was editorial contributor to Harper's Magazine, from 1886 to 1891, and for a short time he was editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. He first began his literary work by contributing poems to Ohio newspapers and the Atlantic Monthly. He has

given to the public about sixty volumes of realistic fiction; among his most noted works are "The Lady of the Aroostook," and "The Rise of Silas Lapham." He is one of the most voluminous of American authors.

JOHN McLAREN McBRYDE.

John McLaren McBryde, Ph. D., LL. D., president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, was born in



Abbeville, S. C., January 1, 1841. He received his higher education at the South Carolina College and the University of Virginia. He has received the degrees above mentioned. He entered the service of the Confederacy immediately after leaving the university, being for a portion of the war period with the army, and from 1863 to 1865 chief of division in the war tax bureau of the Treasury department, C. S. A. Since the war he has been active in the work of farmers' organizations and for the past twenty years especially active in the educational field. He was one of the pioneers in the establishment

of technical, industrial and agricultural colleges in the South. From 1879 to 1882 he was professor of agricultural chemistry and botany in the University of Tennessee; 1883-87, professor of botany and president of the South Carolina College, and president of the University of South Carolina as well as director of the South Carolina agricultural experiment stations, from 1887 to 1891. Since the latter year he has held his present positions, in 1887 declining the presidency of the University of Tennessee and in 1893 the assistant secretaryship of the United States department of agriculture. Besides conducting his work, as head of the Polytechnic Institute, Dr. McBryde is the author of numerous reports and addresses which have added to his standing as a successful educator along practical lines.

HENRY MARTYN BRACKEN.

Henry Martyn Bracken, M. D., 702 Dayton Building, Minneapolis, Minn., was born near Pittsburg, Pa., February 27, 1854; was educated at the Eldersridge (Pa.) Academy, graduating therefrom in 1872; at the Columbia College (N. Y.) medical department, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1877, and at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, from which he received his licentiate degree. Since 1888 he has been professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the University of Minnesota. He has also held the position of secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota State board of health since 1897.

HORACE PORTER.

Horace Porter, soldier and diplomatist, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., in 1837. He was a cadet at West Point, and a graduate of

the ordnance department in the class of 1860. In 1861 he was assistant ordnance officer of the Port Royal expedition, and was present at the siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and at James Island. In 1862 he was appointed chief of ordnance in the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to the same position in the Army of the Cumberland, in 1863. During the latter part of the Civil war, until the end of 1865, he was General Grant's aide-de-camp, and he acted in the official capacity of military secretary to President Grant, from 1869 to 1873. He resigned his commission in the army in 1873. President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to France in 1897, and while in that position he took part in arranging the terms of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain.

General Porter is an American soldier of note, and a great diplomat. He is a member of various clubs and patriotic and social societies. He is the author of the work "Campaigning With Grant."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

John Greenleaf Whittier, author and poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807. He was educated at the Haverhill Academy and was trained in the plain, strict society of Friends. He taught school and afterwards was editor of the Haverhill Gazette and New England Weekly Review. He early espoused the cause of the negro, and in 1836 became secretary of the American Anti-slavery Society. He was elected to State legislature in Massachusetts and finally settled in Amesbury, Mass., in 1840. He was the leading writer for the Washington National Era, from 1847 to 1859. He was styled "The Quaker Poet of America." His first book of poems, "Legends of New England," was published in 1831; among others of his writings are "Poems of Nature," and "St.

Gregory's Guest," "Maud Muller," and "Snowbound." He died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892.

EMILE BERLINER.

Emile Berliner, inventor, 1717 P street, Washington, D. C., was born in Hanover, Germany, May 20, 1851. He was educated at Samson College, Wolfenbittel, graduating therefrom in 1865. In 1870 he came to the United States and for many years has been interested in various forms of scientific researches. He is the inventor of the loose contact telephone transmitter or microphone, in 1877, and the gramophone, in 1887. From 1879 to 1881 he was the chief instrument inspector of the American Bell Telephone company, Boston, and is now engaged in independent work, with an office at the number mentioned above.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN.

William Joshua Allen, United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., June 9, 1828. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Perry county. Here the boy attended school and later entered the Louisville (Ky.) Law School, from which he was graduated, in 1848; in the same year he was admitted to the bar. From 1848-53 he practiced at Metropolis, Ill., and in the latter year he removed to Marion, Ill., and joined his father, Willis Allen, in a law partnership. In 1854 he was elected to the State legislature and one year later was United States district attorney for the southern district of Illinois, which office he held for three years. In 1859 he was elected circuit judge, and held that position until 1861, when he was made a delegate to the

constitutional convention. In 1862 he was elected to Congress and served until 1866. From 1866 until 1874 he practiced his profession at Cairo, Ill., and in the latter year removed to Carbondale; in 1886 came to Springfield, where he has since resided. In 1887 he was appointed United States judge for the southern district of Illinois, which position he held until his death, January 26, 1901.

JOHN B. GORDON.

John B. Gordon, lawyer, ex-governor, planter and lecturer, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Upson county, in that State, February 6, 1832; educated in the schools of his native county and in the University of Georgia. He read law and practiced for a time with his brother-in-law, Logan E. Bleckley, afterward chief justice of Georgia. In the Civil war General Gordon was one of the most able and dashing officers on either side. He entered the service as captain of a company, serving until its close and passing successively through the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general and lieutenant-general, being at the close of hostilities in command of one wing of General Lee's army. At the battle of Antietam five balls passed through his body but he remained upon the field until he was wounded in the face and borne away unconscious. For his gallantry in this connection he won the stars of the brigadier-general and at Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, he was promoted to major-general. At Appomattox Court-house he was placed at the head of four thousand troops of Lee's army, which were intended to cut through Grant's line had not Lee surrendered. At the conclusion of the war, however, he was one of the leaders in the work of reconciliation and reconstruction, settling in Atlanta, Ga. In 1866 he was chosen a member of the National Union con-

vention held in Philadelphia, and two years later served as chairman of the Georgia delegation to the National Democratic convention; was delegate-at-large to the National Democratic convention of 1872, and served in the United States Senate from 1873-80 resigning, in the latter year, to engage in the construction of the Georgia Pacific railroad. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, and was again returned to the United States Senate in 1890. His career in the United States Senate and as governor of his State was marked by the same fearlessness and ability as won him a high name in the military world. At one time he served as president of the Georgia Pacific railroad and as superintendent of the Castle Rock Coal company. Of late years he has devoted himself to the superintendence of his plantation near Atlanta and to lecturing chiefly upon themes connected with the war. His lecture entitled "The Last Days of the Confederacy" has not only brought him personal success but has done immense good in restoring harmony between the North and South.

HIRAM POWERS.

Hiram Powers, sculptor, was born at Woodstock, Vt., June 29, 1807. His early education he received in Cincinnati, his father having removed to a farm near that city when he was twelve years of age. He started life as a clerk in a general store. In 1826, through the influence of a friend he was induced to take up sculpture, and worked constantly at it while being general assistant of the Museum kept by a man named Dorfeuille, a Frenchman by birth. In 1834 he went to Washington and through the influence of a friend he secured the consent of President Jackson and several leading statesmen to have him model their busts. This was the commencement of his fame. In 1837 he went

to Florence and lived there until his death. He devoted a large part of his time to making busts for pecuniary considerations but his best efforts were devoted to ideal work. His statue of "Eve," finished in 1838, was especially admired by Thorwaldsen, and his "Greek Slave," in 1839, now in Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, placed him at the front of the rank of sculptors of his time. He has many other ideal works.

WILL CARLETON.

Will Carleton, B. S., A. M., Litt. D., author, editor and lecturer, 420 Greene avenue, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, was born in Hudson, Mich., October 21, 1845; graduated from Hillsdale College, Mich., in June, 1869, with the degree of B. S., that institution subsequently conferring upon him the degree of A. M. and Litt. D. His first occupation was that of a journalist in Hillsdale, Detroit and Chicago, but he gradually became so well known for his ballads, descriptive of farm life, that he devoted all his time to authorship and lecturing; is now a familiar figure in all sections of the United States and Europe but latterly has given all his time to *Everywhere*, an illustrated magazine published in Brooklyn. He is, perhaps, most widely known as the author of "Farm Ballads," "Farm Legends," "Farm Festivals," "City Ballads," "City Legends," "City Festivals," "The Old Infant" and "Rhymes of Our Planet."

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.

Delavan Bloodgood, medical director U. S. Navy (retired), 320 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Springville, Erie county, N. Y., August 20, 1831. He graduated at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1852, with the degree of A. B., and A. M.

followed in course, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with that of M. D., in 1854. In 1857 he was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, and for a period of forty-three years has been an officer in that branch of the government service. He passed successively through the following grades, being promoted to surgeon (1862), medical inspector (1873) and medical director (1884). Throughout the Civil war and up to the time of his retirement, in 1893, he was continuously employed afloat or ashore, and was recalled to active service throughout the Spanish-American war.

JAMES ALEXANDER FOWLER.

James Alexander Fowler, attorney-at-law, Knoxville, Tenn., was born at Bull Run, Knox county, Tenn., February 22, 1863; educated in the public schools of Knox county; at the Holston Seminary and the East Tennessee Wesleyan University (now the U. S. Grant University). In 1884-85 he was a tutor in Grant University; principal of the Clinton high school, 1885-86, and was admitted to the practice of the law during the latter year. He has since engaged successfully in professional work. In 1896 he served on the Republican electoral ticket and was the nominee of his party for governor of Tennessee in 1898. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist church, and was a delegate to the general conference in 1896.

JAMES KENDALL HOSMER.

James Kendall Hosmer, A. M., LL. D., librarian of Minneapolis (Minn.) Library, was born in Northfield, Mass., January 29, 1834. In 1855 he graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B., the universities of Missouri gave him Ph. D., and the Wash-

ington University of St. Louis subsequently conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. From 1860-66 he was a Unitarian pastor located at Deerfield, Mass., and during nearly a year of the Civil war period he served as a corporal of the Color Guard, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In 1866 he removed to Antioch College, Ohio, to assume a professorship in that place and was subsequently (1872-92) a member of the faculty of the State University of Missouri and the Washington University of St. Louis. In the latter year he was called to Minneapolis to assume his present position. He is the author of various books, such as "The Thinking Bayonet," "Short History of German Literature," "Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom," "The Story of the Jews" and biographies of noted Massachusetts characters.

HENRY GOSLEE PROUT.

Henry Goslee Prout, editor Railroad Gazette, 32 Park Place, New York, was born in Fairfax county, Va., August 10, 1845. He received his preliminary education in Stockbridge, Mass., graduating from the University of Michigan as a civil engineer in 1871. From 1863-65 he served in the Union army of the Potomac and from 1873-78 was major of engineers and colonel of the general staff in the army of the Khedive of Egypt. He commanded an expedition to the Soudan and was governor of the Provinces of the Equator. He has had considerable experience in railway surveys and construction and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Century and Engineers' clubs (N. Y.) and the American Geographical Society.

CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON.

Charles Stanhope Cotton, Captain U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. receiving ship

"Independence," Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 15, 1843. He was educated in its public and private schools and those of Detroit, Mich., entering the U. S. Naval Academy in September, 1858, and being detached therefrom in April, 1861, and ordered into active service. He served in the War of the Rebellion on the frigates "St. Lawrence" and "Minnesota" and other vessels, participating in the historic action between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." He was promoted to be an ensign in November, 1862, and a lieutenant in 1864, taking part in the battles of Mobile Bay and the operations around Fort Morgan. In July, 1866, he was promoted to be lieutenant commander; commander in April, 1877, and captain in May, 1892. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the auxiliary cruiser "Harvard" and was assigned to his present position at Mare Island in 1899.

LUTHER DANA WOODBRIDGE.

Luther Dana Woodbridge, A. M., M. D., Williamstown, Mass., was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., on December 27, 1850. He was educated at the Pingrey School, Elizabeth, N. J.; at Williams College, graduating in the class of 1872; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he graduated in 1877. In 1881 he also pursued a special course in the medical department of the Vienna University. Dr. Woodbridge has served as house physician of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City; assistant surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and interne of the London (England) Hospital. At the present time he is professor of anatomy and physiology, Williams College, lecturer on the nervous system, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass., and a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the American

Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine.

WILLIAM DANIEL GOULD.

William Daniel Gould, attorney-at-law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Cabot, Vt., September 17, 1845. He received a common school, a high school and an academic education in his native town, at St. Johnsbury and Barre, Vt., teaching school at the same time that he was a student, and was elected super-



intendent of the Cabot public schools when he had barely attained his majority. This position he filled most acceptably for a year and subsequently took a course of instruction in the law school of the Michigan State University, graduating therefrom in 1871. He was admitted to practice in the same year at Montpelier, Vt., and settled at Los Angeles in 1872.

While a resident of the Green Mountain State he was quite prominent in public and educational matters and was a member of the Vermont militia and, in California, has become well known as an advocate and cam-

paign speaker. He is a staunch Democrat, although the duties of an exacting profession and large practice have left him comparatively little time to devote to politics.

JOHN ROGERS.

John Rogers, sculptor, New Canaan, Conn., was born in Salem, Mass., October 30, 1829. He was educated in Boston, and afterward worked as machinist at Manchester, N. H., and it was while in this position that he became interested in sculpture. He modeled in clay during his leisure hours and his work soon attracted attention. In 1858 he went to Europe to study, but upon his return located in Chicago, and modeled the piece called "The Checker Players," which he donated to a charity fair; this group attracted wide attention. His most successful piece, or the one that brought him into public notice, was entitled "The Slave Auction," which was exhibited in New York in 1860. He has modeled many groups illustrating scenes from Shakespeare and everyday life in its humorous and pathetic light. Among his best known statuettes are "The Picket Guard," "Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations," "Council of War," "One More Shot," "Coming to the Parson," and "The Wounded Scout."

CHRISTOPHER LYMAN MAGEE.

Christopher Lyman Magee, State Senator, Pittsburg, Pa., was born in that city, April 14, 1848. He received his education in the common and high schools of Pittsburg, and later attended the Western University. In 1869 he was made cashier of the city treasury, and in 1871 was elected treasurer of the city; in 1874 he was again elected to that position. He was twice secretary of the Republican State committee, and was a delegate to nearly

every Republican State convention since 1873 and every Republican National convention since 1876. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1900. He was president of the Consolidated Traction company and was largely interested in banking, insurance and electrical industries. He died at Pittsburg, March 8, 1901.

AUGUSTUS CHOATE HAMLIN.

Augustus Choate Hamlin, M. D., Bangor, Me., was born in Columbia, that State, August 28, 1829. He received an academic education at Yarmouth, Me., graduating from Bowdoin College in 1851 and from the medical school of Harvard University in 1855. At the breaking out of the Civil war he raised a company at his own expense and in May, 1861, was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Maine Infantry; was promoted to be brigade surgeon in April of the next year; in 1862-'63 served as medical director of the 11th Army Corps, and in February, 1863, became lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector, U. S. A. He participated in the campaigns of the armies of the Potomac, of Western Virginia, the campaign of Fort Wagner in the south, and the campaign of Nashville in the southwest, being mustered out of the service in November, 1865. After the Civil war he located at Bangor, Me., to continue the practice of his profession, and established a reputation as a surgeon. From 1882 to 1886 he was surgeon-general of Maine. As a man of affairs, outside of his profession, he has also made a record. Twice he has served as mayor of Bangor. At the Yorktown centennial of 1881 he was commander for the State of Maine; has been department commander of Maine, G. A. R.; and chairman of the pension committee of that fraternity. In 1878 the Czar of Russia made him a chevalier of the order of St. Anne.

Dr. Hamlin is an author who has covered quite a wide range of subjects, among his works being "Martyria, or Andersonville Prison;" "Battle of Chancellorsville;" "The Tourmaline;" "Leisure Hours;" "Among the Gems," and "History of Mt. Mica." He has also written considerably on medical and scientific topics.

HENRY MORTON.

Henry Morton, A. M., Sc. D., Ph. D., LL. D., president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., was born in New York City December 11, 1837. In 1857 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A. M., afterward obtaining from that institution that of Sc. D. and from Princeton University the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. From 1868 to 1870 Dr. Morton was professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and resident secretary of the Franklin Institute from 1864 to 1870. Since 1870 he has been president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., and has already donated about \$60,000 toward its establishment and support. He was a member of the United States Light House board from 1878 to 1886, and is the author of numerous papers on scientific subjects containing the result of original investigations.

HARLAN INGERSOLL SMITH.

Harlan Ingersoll Smith, anthropologist, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, was born in Saginaw, Mich., February 17, 1872. He is a graduate of the public and high schools of Saginaw, studied at the University of Michigan, and commenced his archaeological researches when a boy in the valley of the Saginaw. In 1891 he acted as an assistant in the Peabody Museum,

Harvard University, and the same year was employed in anthropological researches by the World's Columbian Exposition, exploring the ancient mounds of Ohio. He has worked in Kentucky, Wisconsin, New York, Michigan and on the North Pacific coast of America, which is his special field. In 1894 he explored the ancient "Garden Beds" near Kalamazoo, Mich., for the Archaeological Institute of America, and since 1896 has been a member of the faculty of the American Museum of Natural History. He is the author of "Archæology of Lytton, B. C.," "Data of Michigan Archæology," "Archæological Work on the North Pacific Coast of America," and "Anthropological Work at the University of Michigan." He is also honored with membership in the American Folk-Lore Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Museums Association of Great Britain, etc.

JOSEPH MORRISON.

Joseph Morrison, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., ex-F. R. A. S., Eng., 1757 P. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was born in Ontario, Canada, in the year 1848; was educated at the universities of Toronto and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated (M. A.) at Middlebury (Vt.) College. He was admitted a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, in 1869, and in 1872 received his degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Toronto; M. A., *ad eundem*, by the University of Arcadia, N. S., and Ph. D. by examination by the University of Syracuse—the last named, with the fellowship in the Royal Astronomical Society, being obtained in 1884. He has also an honorary membership in the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto.

After leaving the University of Toronto,

Dr. Morrison was a member of the Medical Council of Ontario from 1872-'79, being also during most of this period examiner in chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. In 1881 he was called to Washington, to do special work in physical astronomy in connection with the Nautical Almanac and American Ephemeris. Thus employed he remained until November, 1893, being also, in 1885-89, civil service examiner for the scientific bureau of the Federal government, and professor of chemistry, toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the National University. At the present time he is medical examiner in the Department of the Interior. He is also in good private practice, his specialty being that of obstetrics; is, furthermore, the author of several works on mathematics and astronomy, and is well known both at home and abroad as a physician, mathematician and astronomer.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

Andrew Dickson White, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, was born at Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1853. Afterwards he traveled in Europe, and there completed his studies. He was appointed attaché of the legation in Russia, and on his return to this country he was chosen professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan, remaining in that position from 1857 to 1862. Mr. White has always been an ardent advocate of the higher education, and he was instrumental in founding the Cornell University. He was its first president, holding that position from 1867 to 1885. During that time he was appointed minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881. In 1897 he was appointed ambassador to Germany. In 1896-1897 he served as a member of the

Venezuelan commission, and was appointed member of the Peace Congress at The Hague in 1899. Mr. White has written several works on science and also several historical works.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

May Wright Sewall, educator and lecturer, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1844. She was educated at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. She has been leader in the Woman's Suffrage movement for many years, and was an officer of the National Association. The education and advancement of women has always been a theme of the greatest interest to Mrs. Sewall. She was appointed vice-president-at-large of the International Council of Women, and in 1900 the council in session in London appointed her president of that association. She has been a delegate to congresses at Paris, Halifax, Ottawa, London, and The Hague, and has traveled extensively in the interest of the Women's Congress at the Columbian Exposition. She is an officer, in many American and European organizations, for the promotion of art and literature, and has written a great many books on literary subjects and social reforms. Mrs. Sewall is principal of the Girls' Classical School at Indianapolis, Ind., founded by her deceased husband, Theodore L. Sewall, to whom she was married October 30, 1880.

ALEXANDER BURGESS.

Alexander Burgess, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Peoria, was born at Providence, R. I., October 31, 1819. He was the first bishop of this diocese, created in 1877, as his brother, George Burgess, was the first Pro-

testant Episcopal bishop of Maine. The family, is, therefore, especially identified with the history of the denomination in the United States. Bishop Burgess was educated in the schools of Providence, at Brown University and the General Theological Seminary, graduating from the last-named university. Besides accomplishing a large amount of pastoral work, he has contributed largely to religious literature in the form of hymns and carols, while most of his sermons and addresses have appeared in print.

GEORGE GRAY.

George Gray, A. B., A. M., LL. D., lawyer and ex-United States senator from Delaware, Wilmington, was born at New Castle, that State, May 4, 1840. When only nineteen years of age he graduated from Princeton College, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1862 that of A. M. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1889. His father, Andrew C. Gray, was a practicing lawyer, and with him he studied, subsequently spending one year in the Harvard law school. In 1863 he was admitted to practice, locating at New Castle, where he continued for six years. He was appointed attorney-general of the State in 1879 and re-appointed in 1884; was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, and was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat in March, 1885, serving continuously in that body until March 3, 1899. He was acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most widely informed members of the United States Senate, and made an especially substantial record as a member of the committees on foreign relations and judiciary. In 1896 Mr. Gray joined the branch of the Democracy which opposed the silver standard, known popularly as the Gold Democrats. He was a member of the

commission which met at Quebec in August, 1898, to settle the differences between the United States and Canada, and of the Peace Commission, which met at Paris in September of that year, to arrange a treaty between the United States and Spain.

At the close of his term as U. S. Senator in March, 1899, he was appointed a circuit judge of the United States for the third judicial circuit.

CHARLES R. DUDLEY.

Charles R. Dudley, librarian public library, Denver, Colo., was born in Easton, Conn., June 26, 1853; educated at the Monson (Mass.) Academy and the Yale Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1877. In the following year he commenced the practice of law at Monson, continuing there until 1882, when he removed to Denver. He has been long interested in library work, having occupied his present position since 1886. In 1887 he was appointed secretary of the State Historical Society, and has continued thus to the present. Has also served as a regent of the State University since 1889.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Edward Atkinson, Ph. D., LL. D., economist, writer and insurance official, Brookline, Mass., was born in that town February 10, 1827. He was educated in the private schools of the Old Bay State and obtained his honorary degrees from the University of South Carolina and Dartmouth College. For nearly forty years he has been engaged in authorship and is perhaps as well known as any writer in the United States on subjects connected with banking and railroading, financial and tariff questions and other topics of an industrial and economic nature. Within the past two years

he has come into unusual prominence as one of the leaders of the so-called Anti-Imperialist movement, having written and lectured through the United States on this theme. He is president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, and is the inventor of an improved cooking stove called the "Aladdin Oven," in which he claims that two pounds of good kerosene oil will do the work of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of anthracite coal, and do it better. His patents on this process have been declared open to public use free of royalty.

SETH LOW.

Seth Low, president of Columbia University, New York, was born in Brooklyn, January 18, 1850. He was a student at Columbia University, and graduated from that institution in 1870. He began his business career as a clerk in a tea house owned by his father, who was an importer, and displayed such remarkable ability that he soon was taken into partnership. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Brooklyn, on the Independent ticket, and was the first mayor in the State to introduce competitive examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for city offices. His administration was so popular and successful that he was almost unanimously re-elected for a second term. In 1890 he became president of Columbia University, and it is largely through his efforts that the college has been established in new quarters and very much enlarged. He gave \$1,000,000 to that institution for a library building.

Mr. Low was the founder of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, is president of the Archaeological Institution of America and vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1897 he was defeated as Independent candidate for mayor of Greater New York. He was sent as a delegate to represent

the United States in the Peace Conference at The Hague.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

William Henry Seward, lawyer and State senator, was born in Florida, N. Y., May 16, 1801. He graduated from Union College in 1820, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate for four years. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York; in 1838 was renominated, and was elected for two years. In 1849 he was chosen United States senator for six years; was re-elected in 1855, and held that position until he became Secretary of State under President Lincoln, in 1861. This position he held until 1869. After the war he was a supporter of President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and made many enemies thereby. His masterly qualities of diplomacy were especially shown in the way he conducted the "Trent affair." He was the author of "Diplomatic History of the Civil War," "Travels Around the World," "Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams," etc. He died in Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872.

JAMES DWIGHT DANA.

James Dwight Dana, mineralogist and geologist, was born in Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1813. He was a noteworthy example of the patient but enthusiastic specialists in science. During his early career as an educator, he was instructor of mathematics to the midshipmen in the United States Navy, and in this capacity visited many seaports of southern Europe. He was appointed mineralogist and geologist by the government, of the expedition bound for the Southern and Pacific Seas in 1836. He sailed two years

later and was abroad for four years, making collections of specimens of great scientific value. For thirteen years thereafter he was engaged in the classification of this material and making drawings of the specimens collected. He passed the two years after his return in Washington, but, from 1844 until he died, in 1895, he resided in New Haven, and was at one time professor of natural history in Yale University. His chief publications are "System of Mineralogy" and "Manual of Geology."

ROBERT IVERSON HICKS.

Robert Iverson Hicks, M. D., Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., was born in Granville county, N. C., December 29, 1831; educated at Hillsboro, N. C., and at the Jefferson College, Pa., graduating in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1855. Dr. Hicks has played a prominent part in the military service of the South. During the Civil war he was regimental surgeon, brigade surgeon and acting division surgeon in the army of the Confederacy. He has also served as examiner on the medical boards of Virginia and North Carolina, and has been orator for various medical societies in the states mentioned.

ISIDOR P. STRITTMATTER.

Isidor P. Strittmatter, M. D., Philadelphia, proprietor of Private Surgical Hospital at No. 999 North Sixth street, was born at Carroltown, Cambria county, Pa., August 16, 1860. His early education was received in the district schools of his native town and St. Vincent's College, Pa.; graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1881, and at once began the practice of his profession in that city. He first served a term as resident physician at the

German and then at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, being one of the staff surgeons of the latter for ten years. In 1887 he established his private hospital at the present site; in 1896 this institution was enlarged and a modern operating room was built. In December, 1896, he resigned the position on the surgical staff to devote the whole of his time to his private practice and private hospital.

Dr. Strittmatter is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Association, the Philadelphia County



Medical, the Philadelphia Pathological, the Philadelphia Obstetrical, the Northern Medical Associations, and the J. Aitken Meigs Medical Association of Philadelphia. Dr. Strittmatter's specialty since 1887 has been general surgery and gynecology.

THOMAS HIGGINSON.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author, Cambridge, Mass., was born in that city December 22, 1823. One of the most ardent espousers of the cause of freedom for the

emancipation of the negro slaves in America. He was a graduate of Harvard and later from a divinity school, and became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Newburyport, Mass. He retired from this charge after three years' preaching, his views on anti-slavery being too pronounced to suit his congregation. Later he took charge of a free church at Worcester, Mass., continuing there for eight years. He then retired from the ministry, devoting himself to literature and anti-slavery agitation. He entered the army at the beginning of the Civil war and became captain of the 51st Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; later, colonel of the 1st South Carolina (Union) Volunteers, afterward the 33d U. S. Colored Troops. He retired from the army in 1864.

Mr. Higginson has written a great many books which have brought him popularity as an author. Among these are: "History of the United States," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," and "Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic."

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Benjamin Franklin Butler, lawyer, politician and general, was born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818, and afterwards settled in Massachusetts. In 1860 he was sent as delegate to the Charleston National Democratic Convention, and was commissioned major-general of Volunteers in May, 1861. He claimed all slaves that came within his lines were contrabands of war, and therefore refused to deliver the fugitives, hence the name of "contrabands" for negroes. He was appointed military governor of New Orleans, serving from May until December, 1862.

He was elected member of Congress in 1866 and kept his seat in the House until 1879, with the exception of one term. He was in favor of the most radical reconstruc-

tion measures and of the impeachment of President Johnson. He was five times a candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts, —between 1871-1883— but was successful only in 1882, on the Democratic ticket; and was a Greenback-Labor nominee for President in the year 1884. He died January 11, 1893.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz, LL. D., author and publicist, 16 East 64th street, New York City, was born in Liblar, Rhenish Prussia, March 2, 1829, receiving a thorough education at the Cologne Gymnasium and the University of Bonn. He published a newspaper in the latter city with ultra-liberal sentiments, and participated so actively in the revolution of 1848-49 that he was compelled to leave the country and flee to Switzerland. For the succeeding three years he was a newspaper correspondent in Paris and a teacher in London, emigrating to the United States in 1852 and settling in Watertown, Wis. He soon became widely known as a platform orator, and by the year 1857 had assumed such prominence that he was put forward by the Republicans as a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. He was defeated for this office and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the National Republican convention. He was appointed United States minister to Spain in 1861, resigning that post to enter the Union army from the State of Wisconsin. In April, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general, and in March, 1863, was promoted to be major-general, commanding a division at the second Bull Run and at Chancellorsville, and a corps at Gettysburg. After the war he entered with marked success into the journalistic field, being Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, founding the Detroit Post and editing the St. Louis Westliche Post, all within a period of two years. He was chosen

temporary chairman of the Republican National convention of 1868, and from 1869-75 served as United States senator from the State of Missouri. In 1872 he became one of the organizers of the Liberal party and presided over the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. Subsequently he rejoined the Republican party, supporting Hayes for the presidency and acting as his Secretary of the Interior, from 1877-81. For three years, from 1881, he was editor of the *New York Post* and one of the leaders of the Independent movement which resulted in the election of Cleveland for President. For the past fifteen years General Schurz has contributed quite constantly to *Harper's Weekly* and other standard periodicals on political and current questions, and has also sustained the reputation made in former years, as one of the most finished and scholarly orators of the country.

ALBERT REYNOLDS TAYLOR.

Professor Albert Reynolds Taylor, president of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., is a native of Magnolia, Ill., and was born October 16, 1846. He obtained his entire education in his native State, passing through the public schools, taking a few terms at the Illinois State Normal University and Knox College, and graduating at Lincoln University. His career as an educator commenced as professor of natural science at Lincoln University and he occupied this chair for ten years. In 1882 he was called to his present position, as head of the Kansas State Normal School, and in virtue of this position has accomplished much in the improvement of the courses of study in the county teachers' institutes and in the public schools of Kansas. President Taylor is the author of the "Church at Work in the Sunday School," "Civil Government in Kansas," "The Study of the

Child," "Among Ourselves—the Schoolmaster with his Friends at the Round Table"; is also joint author with ex-State Superintendent Stanley of "Apple Blossoms and Other Stories." He has been president of the State Teachers' Association, of the Normal department of the National Educational Association and of the National Council of Education. He is also well known in Kansas as a lecturer on educational and popular themes.

EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD.

Edwin Howland Blashfield, painter, 48 Central Park South, New York City, was born in that place, December 15, 1848. He received his education in Boston and Paris, pursuing his professional studies in the latter place under Bonnat. He remained abroad for several years exhibiting in the Paris salon from 1874-79 and again in 1881, when he returned to the United States. His work has also been exhibited at the Royal Academy, England. Mr. Blashfield's strength as an artist lies chiefly in his work as a painter of genre pictures, portraits and decorations of buildings. Among other noteworthy pieces of work may be mentioned the decoration of the great central dome of the National Library of Washington and a large panel for the court of appeals, New York City. He has also painted decorations for the Lawyers Club, New York City; the Bank of Pittsburg, Pa.; for the supper room in the house of W. K. Vanderbilt; for the library in the house of G. W. C. Drexel, Philadelphia; for the great ballroom ceiling in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York City; for the drawing-room in the house of Collis P. Huntington, and for a bedroom in the house of H. McK. Twombly of New York City. He has served as president of the Society of American Artists and vice-president of the Architectural League; is a National Academician and is an honorary

member of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Society of Mural Painters and the Sculpture Society.

WILLIAM ELLERY C. COXE.

William Ellery C. Coxe, iron and coal sales agent of the Cambria Steel company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad company, 316 The Nasby, Toledo, O., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1837. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. After leaving the high school, in 1855, he was employed for a number of years as a clerk in the Fairmount Iron works; in the Civil war serving with the three months' volunteers as a private in the Commonwealth artillery. During his long and honorable business and financial career, Mr. Coxe has held the following positions: director and superintendent, Brooklyn, Prospect Park & Coney Island railroad; superintendent Lochiel Iron company at Harrisburg, Pa.; manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad rolling mills; president of the Montour Iron and Steel company, and vice-president of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company. He has also been director of the Reading, Pa., board of trade, and president of its city hospital; director of the Columbus (O.) board of trade; as well as vice-president of the Toledo (O.) chamber of commerce; manager of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and director of the American Iron and Steel Association.

JOHN ROY MUSICK.

John Roy Musick, author, Kirksville, Mo., was born in St. Louis, February 28, 1849. He graduated from the North Missouri State Normal School, obtaining his degree of B. S. therefrom in 1874. He was admitted to the

bar in 1877 and practiced law until 1882, serving as commissioner of the United States Circuit court for fifteen years. Mr. Musick was a lieutenant in the Missouri militia for four years, participating in one campaign against the outlaws of the State. But he is most widely known as an author, having written twenty-five books of history, travel and romance. His latest are his best, his reputation being widely extended by series of "Columbian Historical Novels" which he issued through the Funk & Wagnalls company. It consists of twelve complete stories, illustrating and delineating the important epochs in American history from the Columbian discovery to the present time. Among his other novels may be mentioned: "The Banker of Bedford," "History Stories of Missouri," "Calamity Row," "Brother Against Brother," and "Mysterious Mr. Howard."

Since 1882 Mr. Musick has been connected with various publishing houses in New York, Boston and Chicago, and has edited several monthly magazines. He has traveled extensively, especially to the Sandwich Islands, and over the Pacific; has been a captive among the Indians of the west, has suffered shipwreck and otherwise experienced broad and varied vicissitudes.

LYMAN BEECHER SPERRY.

Lyman Beecher Sperry, public lecturer, Oberlin, O., was born in Sherman, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 19, 1841. He pursued a course in Oberlin college from 1860 to 1863, and during the last year of the war was employed in the quartermaster's department. Later he pursued a medical course in the University of Michigan, and, graduating therefrom in 1867, practiced that profession for about a year. In 1869 he accepted the chair of physical science at Ripon College, Wis. He continued in this

position for four years, when he was appointed United States agent for the Arikaree, Gros Ventre and Mandan Indians. He continued thus to serve the government for two years, when he located in Northfield, Minn., as professor of physiology at Carleton College. He occupied this chair for eight years, and since 1884 has been non-resident lecturer on sanitary science at the same institution. Since 1886, Professor Sperry has traveled extensively, both in Europe and in America, and since 1890 has been a public lecturer on general and popular themes. He is a great lover of travel and natural scenery, and is an enthusiastic explorer of our American mountains. He is the author of "Health Maxims," "Concerning Narcotics," "Confidential Talks with Young Men," "Confidential Talks with Young Women," and "Husband and Wife."

DEWITT MILES BENHAM.

Dewitt Miles Benham, Baltimore, Md., pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, is a Californian by birth; his native place Marysville—date of birth, September 8, 1862. His higher education was received in Beaver Seminary, Westminster College and the Western and Union Theological seminaries. Mr. Benham's first charge was that of the Second Presbyterian church, of Kittanning, Pa., which he held from 1887 to 1889. Subsequently he spent nine years in Pittsburg, Pa., as pastor of the Point Breeze and Tabernacle Presbyterian churches, assuming his present position in 1898.

GEORGE WILLIAM PETERKIN.

George William Peterkin, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of West Virginia, Parkersburg, was

born at Clear Spring, Washington county, Md., March 21, 1841. Obtained his education principally in the Episcopal high school of Virginia, the University of Virginia and the Theological Seminary of Virginia, graduating from the last named institution in 1868. At the breaking out of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as a private of the 21st Virginia Infantry, serving thus for thirteen months. Afterward he was promoted through the various grades to the rank of first lieutenant, aid-de-camp on General Pendleton's staff (the chief of artillery under General Lee). He was serving in the capacity last named when paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

In June, 1868, he became assistant to Rev. Dr. Peterkin, at St. James church, Richmond, Va.; a year later rector of St. Stephen's church, Culpeper, Va.; in September, 1873, rector of the Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., and in May, 1878, he was consecrated bishop of West Virginia. From 1893 to 1899 he also had charge of the important mission work in Brazil.

ABEL ANDERSON.

Abel Anderson, pastor of Evangelical Lutheran church, and teacher of ancient and modern languages, Windom Institute, Montevideo, Minn., was born at Albion, Dane county, Wis., on December 6, 1847. He received his higher education at the Albion Academy, University of Wisconsin and Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

After his graduation Mr. Anderson was for a time pastor of the church at Muskegon, Mich. While a resident of that city he served for several terms as its school inspector, was twice a candidate for the legislature, and in 1884 represented the seventh congressional district of Michigan in the Republican national convention. From 1874 to 1887 Mr.

Anderson served as general missionary for Michigan, Ohio and Canada. In the latter year he removed to Minnesota, where he has since been pastor of the Montevideo church and, since 1888, a member of the faculty of Windom Institute, as stated. For some years he has also served upon its board of trustees.

JOHN WESLEY POWELL.

John Wesley Powell, Ph. D., LL. D., geologist and anthropologist, No. 910 M. Street, Washington, D. C., is a native of Mount Morris, N. Y., where he was born on the 24th of March, 1834. He is the son of a Methodist minister and his youth was one of hard work and privation in different portions of Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; notwithstanding which, however, he enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate training at Oberlin, O., and Wheaton, Ill. Subsequently he taught in the colleges indicated, giving most of his spare time to scientific study and the collection of geological specimens. At the breaking out of the Civil War he joined the Union army as a private and his gallantry won him the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Second Illinois artillery. He lost his right arm at Shiloh. At the conclusion of the war he resumed his educational work as a professor at the Wesleyan College. He was also called to the faculty of the Illinois Normal University, but the sedentary labors of a college professor were not suited to his active temperament and in 1867 he commenced the exploration of the region of the Colorado canons, then comparatively unknown. His work brought him into such favorable notice that in 1869 he was placed at the head of a government expedition designed to cover the unexplored sections of the Rocky Mountain region. In 1879 the four government surveys were consolidated into one, to be known as the United States geological survey, and made

a bureau of the Department of the Interior. During this year, also, was organized the United States bureau of ethnology, of which Professor Powell was appointed director. Upon the retirement of Clarence King from the head of the geological survey, in 1880, he was appointed to the vacancy, retaining the directorship until 1894. During this period he attained a world-wide fame, his reports being not only invaluable, giving information regarding the geological formations and natural resources of the West, but presenting illustrations which were works of art and which graphically delineated the beauties of that grand country. In 1891, in recognition of his services to science and the world, the French Academy awarded him the Cuvier prize. He had received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the Illinois Wesleyan College; LL. D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and from Harvard and Illinois Colleges, in 1886 and 1889 respectively, and Ph. D. from Heidelberg in 1886.

When Professor Powell resigned his position as director of the United States geological survey, in 1894, he retained that of the department of ethnology. Since 1880 he has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His most important geological reports deal with the explorations of the Colorado river and the arid regions of the United States. To the field of ethnology his literary contributions include "Studies in Sociology" and "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages."

FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

Francis Bret Harte, author, was born at Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. In 1854 he removed to California and from 1864-67 was secretary of the United States branch mint at San Francisco. He published the *Overland Monthly* in 1868 and in 1870 be-

came professor of literature in the University of California. In 1871 he removed to New York and from 1878 to 1880 was United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, and was consul at Glasgow from 1880 to 1885. He became very much interested in English life and since 1885 has lived in England. While his literary work has a peculiar flavor of its own, his books became very popular, among which are, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner," "The Idyl of Red Gulch," "Thankful Blossum," and "John Burns of Gettysburg." He pictured the humor and pathos of the rude outposts of civilization and thus won for himself a reputation on entirely new lines. His works have been rather more popular among the English than the Americans.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass., was born in Boston, April 3, 1822. He is an American author and clergyman, for more than forty years pastor of the South Congregational Unitarian church of Boston. He studied at the Boston Latin school and afterwards went to Harvard, where he graduated in 1839. He studied theology and was given a license to preach, and became pastor of the Church of the Unity at Worcester, Mass. In 1856 he resigned this charge to take the South church in Boston.

Dr. Hale has been one of the foremost promoters of the "Chautauqua" Circles and "Lend-a-Hand" clubs, and is far better known throughout the United States as an author of clever stories than a clergyman. Among his works are "The Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One Is Ten," "His Level Best," and "Crusoe in New York." Dr. Hale has published more than thirty volumes, collections of stories of clean morals and helpful

spirit. He has also been a contributor to some of the best journals in the United States. He resigned his pastorate of the South church in 1900. His father, Nathan Hale, was one of the founders of the North American Review.

GEORGE FRANCIS COBURN.

George Francis Coburn, attorney-at-law, Danville, Ill., was born in Brown county, Ohio, December 20, 1841, and is a notable example of the typical American who is never too old to "start again" and succeed. At the



age of thirty he was what the world calls rich. He then lost his wealth and at the age of fifty was poor. Seven years thereafter, or at the present time, he was again prosperous. Mr. Coburn's father removed to a farm, about five miles south of Danville, when our subject was two years of age. When he was nineteen years old he was a sturdy farmer's youth, with such a thorough education that he commenced teaching school and studying law at the same time. Finally he entered the office of Judge O. L. Davis, of Danville, and being admitted to the bar in March, 1867, began the practice of his profession there in the

summer of that year. He thus continued until the spring of 1889, when he was elected justice of the peace and has continued to hold that office since. He has also acceptably served his constituents as village trustee. As an evidence of his industry and faithfulness in the former capacity it may be stated that during his term of office (ten years) he has docketed 7,500 cases (and they are nearly all disposed of); has taken the acknowledgment of at least 3,500 chattel mortgages; has married about 450 couples, besides accomplishing considerable miscellaneous legal work, and has never had any clerical assistance. Mr. Coburn, moreover, is prominent in Sunday school work; is an effective stump speaker; the owner and user of a large private library and, all in all, a good example of a strong, useful, self-made Western man.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Robert Todd Lincoln, Chicago, the only surviving son of the patriot, statesman and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, shares the affections of the people of this country to a greater extent than any other citizen of this republic. The tragic death of the father at the close of the rebellion, made a deep impression on the sensitive hearts of the American people, the memory of which, together with the history of the eventful, honorable and useful life of the father, intensifies their interest in the son.

He was born at Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843. When but seven years of age he was sent to the academy of Mr. Estabrook, and remained there three years, and then entered the Illinois State University at Springfield. In 1860 he entered Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H. After passing a creditable examination he entered Harvard University, and graduated therefrom in 1864. He entered Harvard Law School, but left in 1865 to ac-

cept a commission in the United States army as captain, and assistant adjutant-general on General Grant's staff. He shortly afterward resigned his commission, and commenced the study of law in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1867. He commenced practice as a member of the firm of Scammon & Lincoln, but dissolving this partnership he visited Europe in 1872, and on his return, after a six months' trip, formed a partnership with Edward S. Isham, under the name of Isham & Lincoln. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of the town of South Chicago, and in 1880 represented Cook county in the Illinois State convention at Springfield, which nominated delegates to the National convention held at Chicago in 1880. He was one of the electors on the Republican ticket for the State of Illinois, and early in 1880 was appointed by the governor one of the trustees of the Illinois Central railroad. He was appointed Secretary of War under President Garfield, and was solicited to retain the position under President Arthur, to which he acceded. Upon his retirement from the office of Secretary of War, Mr. Lincoln returned to Chicago to practice law. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison as minister to England, acceptably filling this position until the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States. Since that time Mr. Lincoln has resided in Chicago, practicing law.

JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY.

John Lathrop Motley, lawyer, diplomat and author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814. He was a graduate of Harvard, and several universities in Germany. In 1839 he wrote his first historical novel, "Morton's Hope." He spent ten years searching among the archives of Europe for his material for his famous "History of the Dutch Republic."

and also made many investigations for his "History of the United Netherlands." President Lincoln appointed him minister to Austria in 1861, and during the Civil war he wrote a great many letters to the London Times in order to give the British public a true idea of the questions at issue. President Grant appointed him minister to Great Britain in 1869, but in 1870 he was recalled. From the latter year until his death, May 29, 1877, he resided in England. It was in England that he wrote the "Life and Death of John of Barneveld."

being considered a violation of the Tenure-of-Office bill, the impeachment of the President was at last ordered, in 1868. After a tedious trial, he was acquitted, the two-thirds majority necessary for conviction lacking one vote. On the 4th of March, 1869, he retired from the presidency to his home in Granville, Tenn. In 1870 he was a candidate before the Tennessee legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated by two votes. In 1872 he was a candidate for representative in Congress and was defeated. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate. He died July 31, 1875.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. In 1826 he went West and located at Granville, Tenn. His political life began with his election as alderman, in 1828. In 1830 he was elected mayor of Granville, holding that office for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State legislature, defeated in 1837 and elected again in 1839. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1843 to the National House of Representatives, which office he held, by successive re-elections, for ten years. In 1853 he was elected governor of Tennessee, to which office he was re-elected two years later. In 1857 he was elected United States Senator and held that office until appointed military governor of Tennessee, in 1862. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and upon the death of Lincoln, he became President and took the oath of office April 15, 1865. Upon assuming his duties as President, he found himself at outs with the Republican members, who were in the majority in Congress, on the question of reconstruction. A crisis was reached when the President attempted to remove Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from office. This

WILLIS CHATMAN HAWLEY.

Willis Chatman Hawley, B. S., A. B., LL. B., A. M., president of Willamette University and professor of history and economics (Salem, Oregon), was born near Monroe, Belknap settlement, Benton county, in that State, on the 5th of May, 1864. He is the eldest son of Sewel R. Hawley, his maternal great-grandfather, Jonas Belknap, serving as a soldier from Bunker Hill to the end of the Revolutionary war. He received his higher training at the university of which he is now the head, being honored with the degrees of B. S., in 1884, A. B. in 1888, LL. B. in 1888 and A. M. in 1891.

Professor Hawley was admitted to the bar in 1894, but has always confined his abilities to the educational field. From 1884 to 1885 he was principal of the Umpqua Academy, at Wilbur, Oregon, and from 1888 to 1891 served as president of the Oregon State Normal School at Drain, Ore. In 1891 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the Willamette University, thus serving until 1893, when he was chosen president and assigned to the chair of history and economics. He is also president of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association, of Oregon City.

Oregon, being lecturer on "American History and Nicaragua Canal."

FRANK FOWLER.

Frank Fowler, portrait and figure painter and writer on art, 106 West 55th street, New York City, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1852. He was educated under private tutors and at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and in various European cities. For two years he was a student of art in Florence, Italy, and six years he passed as a pupil at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, principally under the tutelage of Carolus-Duran. Mr. Fowler is an associate of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists and the Architectural League. As an artist he is well known as the painter of the ball room ceiling in the Waldorf hotel (subject: "Music and the Dance"). He has also painted the portraits of many prominent New Yorkers, including those of Samuel J. Tilden, Roswell P. Flower, Charles A. Dana and Archbishop Corrigan. He is the author of the following text-books: "Oil Painting," "Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon" and "Portrait and Figure Painting," and of various articles in current magazines.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., February 6, 1818. He graduated from Yale in 1837 and began the study of law at the Harvard Law School. In 1841 he began the practice of his profession at New York City, and from 1849-53 served as assistant district attorney. He became famous as an orator and was the leading counsel employed to defend President Johnson on impeachment trial before the Senate, in 1868. From July, 1868, to March, 1869, he was at-

torney-general of the United States, and was one of the three lawyers appointed to defend the interests of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva in 1871, to settle the Alabama claims; was chief counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in case with Theodore Tilton, and also for the Republican party in the Hayes-Tilden contest. From 1877-81 he was Secretary of State under President Hayes and from 1885-91 served as United States Senator from New York. He died February 28, 1901.

CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT.

Charles Carroll Everett, D. D., LL. D., dean of the Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Brunswick, Me., June 19, 1829, and is a graduate of Bowdoin College (class of 1850), from which he received the degrees of A. M., D. D. and LL. D. Later he received the degree of D. D. also from Harvard University. After graduation from college, he pursued higher courses at the University of Berlin, Germany, and upon his return to this country was for a number of years a tutor and professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College. During this period he was also college librarian. In 1859 he graduated from the Harvard Divinity School, and for the succeeding decade was pastor of the Independent Congregational church of Bangor, Me. Since 1869 he has been professor of theology at the Harvard Divinity School and dean of its faculty since 1878. He is chairman of the editorial board of *The New World*, a liberal theological quarterly, and has contributed many strong articles to the religious press. He is also author of the following works: "The Science of Thought," "Religions Before Christianity" (a manual for Sunday schools), "Fichte's Science of Knowledge," "Poetry, Comedy and Duty" and the "Gospel of Paul."

JOHN SHERMAN.

John Sherman, lawyer and statesman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1844 and was elected member of Congress in 1855. He remained in the House of Representatives for six years and was then chosen Senator. During the Civil War he was chairman of the committee on finance and was the originator of many laws for the reconstruction of the succeeding States. In 1877 President Hayes made him Secretary of the Treasury; in 1878 he prepared a redemption fund in gold and raised the paper legal tender notes to par value. In 1881 he was returned to the Senate. He was candidate for presidential nomination at three different conventions, 1880, 1884, 1888. He was appointed Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet, and remained in that position until just before the war with Spain, when he resigned and retired from public life. He wrote "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," "Selected Speeches and Reports on Taxation," and several articles on economics and finance. He died in Washington, October 22, 1900.

TIMOTHY OTIS HOWE.

Timothy Otis Howe, lawyer, jurist, State Senator and postmaster-general, was born in Oxford county, Maine, February 24, 1816. He attended the public schools and at the age of eighteen entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He studied law and began the practice of his profession at Readfield, Maine, serving as clerk of the court in his county and subsequently as a member of the State legislature. His health failing, he went West and located at Green Bay, Wis., which town at that time, gave little hope or signs of promise. In 1848, upon the admission of Wisconsin as a State in

the Union, he was nominated by the Whigs for Congress. In 1850 he was elected circuit judge; this position he resigned in 1855. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate; re-elected in 1867 and again in 1873. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians relative to the purchase of the Black Hills territory. At the close of his last term in the Senate he was a candidate for re-nomination, and failed of receiving it solely on account of advanced age. He was appointed by President Garfield commissioner to the international money conference held in Paris in the summer of 1881. Upon his return he was appointed by President Arthur postmaster-general, and entered upon the duties of that responsible office January 5, 1882. He died in Wisconsin, March 25, 1883.

ARTHUR ELMORE BOSTWICK.

Arthur Elmore Bostwick, librarian Brooklyn public library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., born in Litchfield, Conn., March 8, 1860. He was educated at Litchfield Institute and Yale University, graduating from the latter in 1881 and studying there for three years thereafter as the first holder of the Silliman Fellowship in physical science. In 1883 he received the degree of Ph. D. Subsequently he was a teacher in the Montclair (N. J.) high school (1884-86); was upon the staff of "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography" from 1886-88; assistant editor of *The Forum*, 1890-92; associate editor of the *Standard Dictionary*, 1892-94, and librarian of the New York free circulating library, 1895-99. In 1899 he assumed his present position and since 1893 he has acted as science editor of the *Literary Digest*. He is the author (with John D. Champlin) of the "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Games and Sports" and is a contributor to cyclopedias and current literature.

especially on scientific, literary and library topics. Since 1897 he has been president of the New York Library Club and is actively identified with the Authors' Club.

CHARLES L. HYDE.

Charles L. Hyde, investment banker and real estate dealer, Pierre, S. D., was born in Pike county, Ill., June 23, 1861. His education was meager, as he was obliged from an early age to earn his own living, and when seventeen years old was a cow boy or ranchman in Colorado. From 1880 to 1888 he was a commercial traveler for an eastern house and a merchant at Lima, Ohio, removing to Pierre during the latter year. Since that time he has been engaged in various financial, commercial and real estate transactions, until he is now recognized as one of the largest property owners and most influential citizens of South Dakota. He is the most extensive owner of and dealer in real estate in Pierre and Hughes county, besides having important interests at Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Watertown, Huron, Brookings and other cities in the State. As an investment banker he is widely known, among the other large enterprises which he is developing being the artesian wells of Pierre, which produce inexhaustible quantities of water and natural gas and which are destined to make it an important manufacturing center. For the past six years Mr. Hyde has been vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of Pierre; is president of the milling and grain company and director of the board of trade, as well as of the Pierre, Duluth & Black Hills railway.

ROBERT W. GIBSON.

Robert W. Gibson, architect, 15 East 77th street, New York City, was born in Essex,

England, November 17, 1854; educated at Ingress House School, Gravesend, England, and the Royal Academy of Arts, London, graduating from the latter institution in 1879. He also passed the art examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1881 located in New York City for the practice of his profession and became a citizen of the United States. He has since not only succeeded in establishing a profitable business but has been honored with high official positions by members of his profession. He has served as president of the Architectural League of New York, and has been a director of the American Institute of Architects, as well as a member of the New York chamber of commerce. He has also contributed extensively to standard magazines on technical subjects.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy, Columbia University, New York City, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, December 3, 1860. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and entered upon the practice of law. In July, 1885, he was appointed, under the civil service rules, to a clerkship in the Department of State, Washington, and has since, in various positions of responsibility, been identified with government work and negotiations. From August, 1886, to October, 1891, he was third assistant Secretary of State. During this period he was secretary to the conference on Samoan affairs (1887) and secretary to the American commission in the fisheries conference (1887-88). In July, 1891, he was elected to his present chair in Columbia University. From April to September, 1898, he was assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and from September to December of that year was secretary and counsel to the American com-

mission in the peace conference at Paris. Professor Moore has also written several authoritative works on international law, viz.: "Extradition and Interstate Rendition" (2 vols.); "History and Digest of International Arbitrations" (6 vols.), and "American Notes on the Conflict of Laws," "Extraterritorial Crime," etc. He edited the law department of the Standard Dictionary and is one of the editors of the "Political Science Quarterly" and of the "Journal du Droit International Privé."

ROBERT S. FOSTER.

Robert S. Foster, grain dealer, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Jennings county, that State, in January, 1834. He was educated in Vernon, Ind., and entered the Union army as a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command and the Eleventh Indiana. During the war he passed through all the grades of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and brevet major-general. As commander of the first division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, he was in the advance with Sheridan at Appomattox, Va., and the surrender of Lee's army. For many years General Foster has been a leading business man of Indianapolis; has been president of its board of trade and is at present a member of the executive committee and a well known grain dealer. He has served as city treasurer for four years; alderman, two years; U. S. marshal for the Indiana district under Garfield and Arthur and now member of the board of control of the Indiana State prison.

GEORGE PICKERING BEMIS.

George Pickering Bemis, ex-mayor of Omaha, Neb., was born in Boston, Mass.,

March 15, 1838. He is a member of the family which numbers Timothy Pickering, the Revolutionary patriot, and Rev. George Pickering, in his time one of the most prominent ministers of the Methodist church. At the age of thirteen the boy removed with his parents to New York, where he commenced work in a retail grocery store, soon entering a large shipping house, and later on was head clerk in one of the largest produce commission houses in New York City, filling that position until he was about twenty years of age. He then joined his father in the whole-



sale leaf tobacco business in Boston, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted in the Second Battalion of Massachusetts Light Infantry.

After seven months' service with that organization Mr. Bemis joined George Francis Train in London, being that gentleman's general business manager in the introduction of street railways, as well as the general manager of *The London American*, the only American newspaper then published on the Eastern hemisphere. Returning to America, the two were also associated in the organization of the "Credit Mobilier," the Union

Pacific Railway company (1864) and the "Credit Foncier of America" (1865).

Mr. Bemis went to Omaha, in 1858, where he has since engaged in the real estate and insurance business, making a specialty also of loans. He has since amassed a comfortable competency and established a substantial reputation, being accounted one of Omaha's most enterprising and successful business men.

With the exception of the year 1870, when he accompanied Mr. Train around the world, he has been a resident of that city continuously. It was during the trip mentioned that that unique character, while the Franco-Prussian war was in progress, organized a strong following of the Commune, Internationale and Ligue du Midi, at Marseilles, and prominently participated in the founding of the French republic. It is perhaps needless to say, therefore, that our subject was in the front ranks himself.

In 1891 Mr. Bemis was elected mayor of Omaha, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of nearly 4,500—the largest ever given a candidate for that office. He was re-elected in 1893, by a plurality of 2,100 votes over three opponents, and both of his administrations were clean and businesslike. Especially was he the champion of the taxpayers against the franchised corporations, and that his course was generally approved is evident from the fact that he was the first mayor to serve Omaha for four successive years.

JAMES HENRY BOLTON.

James Henry Bolton, surveyor of customs, port of Sioux City, Ia., and custodian of the Federal building, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 20, 1846. In 1866 he graduated from the Western Reserve College (now Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University) and, having pursued a course in the

Harvard Law School, obtained his degree of LL. B. in 1868. Mr. Bolton located in Cleveland for the practice of his profession, but in June, 1869, removed to Sioux City, and from 1870 to 1880 was an active attorney-at-law. In 1878-79 he was a member of the State House of Representatives; served as clerk of the district court from 1881-89 and as deputy clerk of the United States courts for the northern district of Iowa, western division, for a period of sixteen years. He was appointed surveyor of customs at Sioux City April 14th, 1898.

For many years Mr. Bolton has been an influential Republican, and has served, a number of times, as the chairman of city and county central committees. He has taken an active part in public and financial enterprises, having made several fortunate investments in real estate. He is the present owner of a large and modern five-story office building,—a man who has made an enviable record in many fields of endeavor.

CHARLES KING.

Charles King, captain U. S. A., retired, and brigadier-general U. S. V., Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Albany, N. Y., October 12, 1844. He was graduated from West Point in 1866, having as a boy served early in the Civil War. He saw many years service in the west, both in the artillery and cavalry branches, and was placed on the retired list as captain on account of wounds received in action, in June, 1879. He participated in the Indian campaigns of 1874-79; was inspector and instructor of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1882-89; colonel commanding regiment in 1890, adjutant-general in 1895, and in May, 1898, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war. Was ordered at once to the Pacific coast for duty in the Philippines. Was first

commander of the District of Hawaii and commanded his brigade in the battle of Santa Ana and several other engagements east and south of Manila.

General King has for many years been recognized as one of the best military disciplinarians in the country. To the public at large, however, he is best known as the author of many graphic military novels, and other works, the subjects dealing chiefly with western characters and events, among which may be mentioned: "Famous and Decisive Battles," "Between the Lines," "Campaigning with Crook," "Cadet Days," "The Colonel's Daughter," "The Deserter," "A War Time Wooing," "Kitty's Conquest," "Under Fire," "Waring's Peril," "Foes in Ambush," "Fort Frayne" and "Noble Blood."

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE.

Sanford Ballard Dole, president of Hawaii, 1893 to 1898, was the son of an American missionary, and was born in the Hawaiian Islands, April 23, 1844. He was a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, being educated in the higher branches there; and afterwards was admitted to the bar in Boston. After gaining his degree he returned to Honolulu and engaged in practice there; he was elected a member of the Hawaiian legislature and judge of the Supreme Court. He was president of Hawaii from 1893 to 1898. When the resolutions for annexation of Hawaii to the United States were passed by Congress and signed by President McKinley, July 7, 1898, President Dole and his cabinet took the required oath of allegiance and were sworn in as the officials of the new territory. This is only a temporary arrangement, as the President will establish a permanent form of government after the special commission appointed has made its reports and recommendations to Congress. In 1893

Mr. Dole defied President Cleveland when the latter demanded that he relinquish the government to the former queen Liliuokalani, as he had always been a strong advocate for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

MOSES ALLEN STARR.

Moses Allen Starr, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., professor of nervous diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons (medical department of Columbia University) New York City, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1854. He was educated in the private schools of Orange, N. J., at Princeton College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating from the last named institution in 1880. In 1884, after he had enjoyed a number of years of study abroad, he was appointed professor of nervous diseases in the New York Polyclinic and retained this chair for four years. Since the latter year he has occupied his present professorship on the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is considered one of the most prominent specialists in nervous and mental diseases in the country. From 1894-96 he was president of the American Neurological Society and during the same period president of the New York Society. He has served as corresponding secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is consulting physician to the Presbyterian, Orthopedic, St. Vincent's and St. Mary's hospitals of New York City. Dr. Starr was honored with the degree of Ph. D. from Princeton University in 1884 and with that of LL. D. from the same institution in 1899. He is the author of "Familiar Forms of Nervous Diseases," "Brain Surgery," "Atlas of Nerve Cells" and other works of value to the profession, which have been translated into French and German. He is a corresponding member of the Société de Neurologes of Paris.

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

George William Childs, publisher and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore in 1829. He had very few educational advantages, being early in life a clerk in a book store. He was enterprising and energetic and soon owned a store of his own, and at the age of eighteen became a publisher in Philadelphia. At twenty-one he became a member of the firm of Childs & Peterson, which proved a very successful venture. In 1864 he became proprietor of the Public Ledger, which under his management, became one of the most influential and profitable papers in Philadelphia. Mr. Childs was known to be very liberal and beneficent and a friend to poor boys. He founded a home and a sanitarium for aged printers at Colorado Springs and the Printers' Cemetery at Philadelphia was kept in perfect condition by his orders. He died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1894, leaving a large estate, a large portion of which he gave to benevolent institutions and charity.

AARON AUGUSTUS CHASE.

Aaron Augustus Chase, lawyer and editor, Scranton, Pa., was born in what is now Benton township, Lackawanna county, Pa., on the 28th of March, 1839. Since 1863 he has been a member of the legal profession, but has acquired his greatest prominence as editor and proprietor of the Times, in which capacity he fearlessly attacked the corporations for their attitude toward strikers. In 1871 and 1877 several laborers were shot, and their killing he branded as murder. From 1872 to 1885, which covered the period of his control of the Scranton Times, Mr. Chase was twice imprisoned because of his refusal to retract the statement. He resumed the practice of law in 1885 and, although the special champion and advocate of workingmen, is considered a conservative and wise counselor by all classes.

He is a member of Monies Post, G. A. R., of which he has been commander for one term. He is fearless and forceful on the stump and no representative of the corporations has ever accepted his standing challenge to a public debate of the correctness of his course in denouncing that killing of laborers.

CHARLES HENRY COSTER.

Charles Henry Coster, banker, 23 Wall street, New York City, was born in Newport, R. I., July 24, 1852. He was educated in W. H. Leggitt's School, in New York, and Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, Conn. At the age of fifteen, however, he entered the business field as a clerk with Aymar & Company, New York City. Upon the dissolution of that firm in 1872, he found employment with Fabbri & Chauncey, a large shipping and commission house. He continued with them for eleven years. In January, 1884, he became a partner in the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and Morgan, Harjes & Co., of Paris. He is a director in the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Southern, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, the Northern Pacific, the West Shore and the Detroit & Mackinac railway companies; also in the National Tube, the General Electric, the International Traction, and the North British & Mercantile Insurance companies.

ALBERT H. HORTON.

Albert H. Horton, lawyer and ex-chief justice of the Kansas State Supreme Court, Topeka, Kans., is a native of Orange county, N. Y., where he was born March 13, 1837. He received his education in the public school

at West Town, N. Y.; Farmers' Hall Academy, Goshen, N. Y., and the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor. Subsequently he removed to Atchison, Kans., where he practiced his profession and was elected city attorney, judge of the second judicial district of Kansas, presidential elector on the Republican ticket (voting for Ulysses S. Grant), United States district attorney of Kansas and justice of the State Supreme Court. From 1877 to 1895 he acted as chief justice of that body.

HENRY GEORGE.

Henry George, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 2, 1839. When a mere lad he went to sea and for a number of years led an adventurous life. In 1838 he went to California and entered journalism. He is one of the best known political economists in America. He early became interested in all sociological matters and made the condition of the working classes his careful study, and tried to solve the question of social inequalities. He was the author of the epoch-making book "Progress and Poverty," "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade." These works he published during the years 1883, '84 and '86, and later published several other valuable works. He removed to New York City, in 1880, and in 1886 ran for mayor on the United Labor party ticket but was unsuccessful. He again ran for mayor, in 1897, but died a few days before election, in New York, October 29, 1897.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the great American poet, was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. His lot was cast on pleasant lines, for he had the means and leisure

to indulge his literary inclinations. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and shortly after leaving college he spent four years in traveling through Europe. On his return he became professor of modern languages at his alma mater, filling that chair from 1829 to 1835. After traveling in European countries for two more years he returned to take the chair of belles lettres at Harvard, holding this position until his death, which occurred in Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. In 1839 he published his first work of verse—"Voices of the Night"—and between that time and the year of his death, 1882, he published upward of thirty volumes, among which are: "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Miles Standish" and "Tales of a Wayside Inn." His translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" is perhaps the best ever made. His prose works, "Outre-Mer," "Kavanagh" and "Hyperion," are supposed to be his own travels in disguise.

JOHN HANCOCK.

John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of America's greatest statesmen of the Revolutionary period, was born at Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737. He graduated at Harvard, in 1754, and began a mercantile career; and in 1764, upon the death of his uncle, he succeeded to a large prosperous business and fortune. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1776, and his sloop "Liberty" was seized by the British, in 1778, for obstruction of the commercial laws. He was bitterly opposed to foreign oppression, and was loud in his denunciation of it after the massacre at Boston, in 1770. In 1775 the English attempted the seizure of Mr. Hancock and this led to the first battle of the Revolution at Concord, Mass. In 1774 he was president of the provisional congress and of the general congress

at Philadelphia, from 1775-77. He was the first governor of the State of Massachusetts and assisted in framing the constitution of that State. He continued governor of the State until his death, which occurred at Quincy, Mass., October 8, 1793.

WILLIAM HENRY BEEHLER.

William Henry Beehler, naval attaché at the embassies of the United States in Berlin, Rome and Vienna, was born in Baltimore City, Md., April 2, 1848. He received his higher education chiefly in the Baltimore City College, St. Louis Concordia College and the United States Naval Academy, his course of instruction at the institution last named extending over the years 1864-68. Since his graduation he has seen service on many ships and at different stations. He was executive of the "Montgomery" flagship on the blockade of Havana in war with Spain. He has also served as editor of pilot charts, and in 1893 was chosen chairman of the Congress of Meteorology at the World's Columbian Exposition. Since February, 1899, he has been assigned to his present post as United States naval attaché.

CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT.

Charles Doolittle Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in New York Mills, N. Y., March 31, 1850. He received his primary education in the public schools of Utica, N. Y., and very early showed a predilection for geologic research, his first field excursion being made in his thirteenth year. In 1876 he was appointed assistant to Professor James Hall, State geologist of New York; in 1879 assistant geologist on the United States geological survey. In 1888 he was advanced to

be paleontologist in charge of invertebrate paleontology, in said survey; in 1891 to chief paleontologist; in 1893 to geologist in charge of geology and paleontology, and on July 1, 1894, was nominated by President Cleveland and confirmed as director of the geological survey, which position he now holds. In 1893 he became honorary curator of the department of paleontology in the United States National Museum, and in 1897 accepted temporarily the general direction of the affairs of the National Museum, with the title of acting assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the National Museum. This office he relinquished in 1898. Mr. Walcott is a member of numerous scientific and literary organizations, including the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc.

THEODORE SHERMAN PALMER, M. D.

Theodore Sherman Palmer, M. D., assistant chief, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Oakland, Cal., January 26, 1868. At the age of twenty he graduated from the University of California, and after a short experience in a Pomona (Cal.) bank, became connected with the United States Department of Agriculture. He received his appointment April 15, 1889, was made first assistant ornithologist August 8, 1890, and was appointed to his present position July 1, 1896. In 1895 he graduated from the school of medicine of Georgetown (D. C.) University, but up to the present time has devoted himself to the duties of his government position. He is an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union, member of the American Society of Naturalists, the Biological Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and third vice president of the League of American Sportsmen. He is known as the author of

numerous papers on mammals and birds, among his contributions being "Jack Rabbits of the United States," "Generic and Family Names of Rodents," "Legislation for the Protection of Birds Other than Game Birds" and (with H. W. Olds) "Laws Regulating the Transportation and Sale of Game."

LELAND OSSIAN HOWARD.

Leland Ossian Howard, M. S., Ph. D., chief entomologist United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born at Rockford, Ill., June 11, 1857. After graduating from Cornell University, in 1877, he became assistant in the division of entomology of which he is now the head, being appointed to his present position in 1894. He is also honorary curator in the United States National Museum; lecturer in the Georgetown University; permanent secretary A. A. A. S., and has been president of the Biological Society of Washington. In 1883 Dr. Howard received from Cornell University the degree of M. S. and, in 1896, from Georgetown University that of Ph. D. Besides ably performing his government duties and those connected with his lectureship at Georgetown, he has contributed extensively to the Century and Standard dictionaries and various scientific publications.

GEORGE F. COMFORT.

George F. Comfort, educator and author, Syracuse, N. Y., was born at Berkshire, N. Y., September 30, 1833. Graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1857; taught in Amenia Seminary, New York, and in Van Norman Institute, New York, until 1865; traveled and studied in Europe and the Orient, 1860-65, 1879, 1887 and 1891; professor of modern languages and literature and

esthetics in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1865-68; lectured in Drew Theological Seminary on Christian archaeology, 1868-73; organized American Philological Association, 1869 (its secretary, 1869-74); one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1869-72 (honorary fellow for life of this museum); lecturer upon aesthetic criticism in this museum, 1898; founded College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University (its dean, 1872-93); originated for this college (the first of its grade) the degrees in fine arts for its graduates, which have since been adopted in



other colleges and universities; founded the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, 1896 (its director). Undoubtedly one of the most important achievements of Dr. Comfort's industrious and useful life and which marks a new departure in the world of art and letters, is the founding, in 1872, of the College of Fine Arts of the Syracuse University and the devising of a scheme for conferring appropriate degrees upon its graduates. Nothing similar had before been attempted, and leading educators of the country were doubtful as to the success of his plan, on account of the difficulty of retaining students of architecture, paint-

ing, music, etc., throughout the four years' course. Notwithstanding which, success has met his persistent and intelligently directed efforts and altogether about three hundred and twenty graduates have received their degrees, the total attendance having been two thousand five hundred (1873-1901).

Dr. Comfort is the author of the following books: "Art Museums in America;" "Esthetics in Collegiate Education;" "Modern Languages in Education;" a series of text books of the German language; also many papers for cyclopedias and fugitive articles on artistic criticism for the periodical press. He was art editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* (1872-1894). He is a member of the *Archæological Institutes of Rome, London and Paris*, of the *American Anthropological Association* and of other learned societies. He received the degree of L. H. D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York, 1889, and the degree of LL. D. from the Syracuse University in 1893.

ROYAL B. BRADFORD.

Royal B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. (home address: 1522 P. street N. W.), was born in Turner, Me., July 22, 1844. He was educated in the Maine State Seminary and graduated from the United States Naval Academy with high honors, in 1865. He first saw service on board the "Swatara," in the West Indies (1865-66) and was afterward assigned to the "Rhode Island," "Iroquois," "Delaware," "Wabash," "Franklin," "Alliance," "Trenton," "Bennington" and "Montgomery." In 1883 he superintended the installation of an electric-lighting plant on board the "Trenton," the first man-of-war in the world to be lighted by electricity. He has served three times as instructor in torpedo warfare at the Torpedo station, Newport, R.

I. From 1885 to 1887 was engaged in writing the "United States Navy Regulations," in organizing a naval department of electricity, and in serving as the first naval inspector of electrical appliances.

In 1893 Captain Bradford served as a member of the board of inspection and survey, the particular duty of this board being to conduct the trials of new ships, inspect their construction and their equipment after being commissioned. In 1891-92, at the time of the threatened war with Chile, he commanded the "Bennington" off the coast of South America. In 1896-97 commanded the United States ship "Montgomery." In December, 1897, he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment, with the rank of rear admiral, while holding said office. October 1, 1898, in addition to his other duties he was designated by the president as naval attaché to the United States and Spanish Peace commission, Paris, France.

HERMAN LEROY FAIRCHILD.

Herman Leroy Fairchild, professor of geology, University of Rochester, New York, was born in Montrose, Pa., April 29, 1850. He graduated from the Cornell University with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1874, after which he was appointed to the chair of natural science in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. This position he held for two years, when he removed to New York City and for the eleven succeeding years engaged in scientific work. From 1885-88 he was secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences, being appointed to his present professorship in the latter year. He has been president of the Rochester Academy of Sciences from 1889 to date; secretary of the Geological Society of America, since 1891; general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, since 1894, and vice-president

thereof since 1898. Professor Fairchild has been the author of numerous interesting and valuable papers on geological subjects, especially on the glacial geology of western New York.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY.

Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., was born in that city April 23, 1856. He is a graduate of Yale University, 1876, and also pursued courses at the University of Berlin, Germany. His connection with Yale dates from 1879, serving from that year until 1886 as tutor and lecturer. He has been professor of political economy since the latter year, and was chosen to the presidency in May 1899. He has been president of the American Economic Association and has published several scholarly works, notably "Economics" and "Railroad Transportation." At one time he was also editor of the Railroad Gazette, and was commissioner of labor statistics for the State of Connecticut, from 1885-87.

GEORGE W. ATHERTON.

George W. Atherton, LL. D., president of The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., was born in Boxford, Essex county, Mass., June 20, 1837. By laboring in a cotton mill and on a farm, he was enabled to pursue the regular course at Phillips Exeter Academy, finally graduating from Yale College in June, 1864. In the meantime, however, he had served in the Burnside expedition against North Carolina as first lieutenant of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, being promoted to the captaincy after the battle of Newbern. He was repeatedly detailed as judge advocate of regimental and brigade courts-martial. In the summer of 1863, he resigned on account of ill health, and

after several months of recuperation was appointed a professor in the Albany Boys' Academy. During the following year he held this chair and completed the branches of study which he had omitted during his absence at the front. Although, as stated, he graduated in June, 1864, his degree of B. A. was dated with his class of 1863.

During the succeeding three years he continued at the Albany Academy, after which he served for one year as principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., became a member of the first faculty of the Illinois State University, in 1868, and in the same year accepted the newly established chair of history, political economy and constitutional law in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. This chair he ably filled for fourteen years, or until 1882.

In 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors, United States Naval Academy; in 1875 member of the government commission to investigate alleged mismanagement at the Red Cloud Indian agency, and in 1878 chairman of a commission to revise the New Jersey State system of taxation.

As early as 1872 Professor Atherton commenced a thorough investigation into the practical benefits accruing from the proceeds of the public land granted to different colleges throughout the United States by the act of 1862. His views, with facts to sustain them, were presented in a paper read before the National Educational Association in 1873. Briefly, he held that the proceeds, then amounting to five million dollars, had been wisely managed, and he subsequently championed the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with the land grant colleges. The act of 1887, which called them into being, with supplementary measures broadening their scope, is more indebted to him for its existence than to any other individual, and the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment

Stations appropriately selected him as its first president.

Meantime, in the summer of 1882, he had assumed the presidency of The Pennsylvania State College, one of the land-grant institutions, which he has developed from a weak, spiritless establishment into one of remarkable strength, breadth and enthusiasm, so that now it is rapidly taking its place as one of the leading technical colleges of the country. He is also an earnest advocate of the introduction of manual training into the public school system, his report on this subject, made to the governor of Pennsylvania, in 1887, having secured wide recognition not only in this country but in Europe. His degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him, in 1883, by Franklin and Marshall College.

JOHN GRIMES WALKER.

John Grimes Walker, rear admiral United States Navy, retired, and now president of the Isthmian Canal commission, No. 1202 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C., was born at Hillsboro, N. H., March 20, 1835. In October, 1850, he was appointed a cadet to represent Iowa at the United States Naval Academy, graduating therefrom at the head of his class in 1856. He was promoted to be master on January 22, 1858, and the next day lieutenant. During the Civil war he was engaged in blockading service and in the Mississippi squadron, participating in the capture of New Orleans, in the operations against Vicksburg and at the capture of Wilmington. In July, 1862, he became lieutenant commander and in the operations before Wilmington commanded a gunboat in the North Atlantic squadron. In several engagements he also commanded the Baron de Kalb, of the Mississippi squadron, and at the siege of Vicksburg was in charge of a naval battery.

In July, 1866, he was specially promoted to the rank of commander for distinguished service during the war just closed; captain, June 25, 1877; commodore, February 12, 1889, and rear admiral, January 23, 1894. He retired from the service, on reaching the age limit, in 1897. In 1896 he was chairman of a board for locating a deep-water harbor on the coast of southern California; 1897-99 president of the Nicaragua Canal commission; 1899 to the present time president of the Isthmian Canal commission.

WILLIAM REUBEN GEORGE.

William Reuben George, founder and superintendent of George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y., was born at West Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., June 4, 1866. After receiving a common school education in 1880 he removed to New York and engaged in business. He became interested, however, in the condition of juveniles of the humble classes and commenced his work among them by taking parties of them from the city to the country. Afterward he conceived the idea of establishing self-government among them and upon this theory was founded the George Junior Republic. This was put in practical operation in 1895 and has aroused deep and wide interest among reformers who are dealing with the question of delinquent and dependent children.

FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD.

Francis Marion Crawford, novelist, was born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy, August 2, 1854. His father, Thomas Crawford, was a pupil of Thorwaldsen and a celebrated sculptor. Francis Marion's education was commenced at Concord, N. H.; later in years he was sent to Cambridge University, England, and to

Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, Germany. He completed his education at the University of Rome, where he studied Sanskrit. From 1879 to 1881 he lived in India, where he edited the Indian Herald, a daily paper, at Allahabad. He returned to America in 1881, but two years later he established himself at Sorrento in Italy. Although Mr. Crawford's works have been chiefly confined to fiction, he has written several works on critical philosophy and philology. He is a great scholar and a prolific writer, his field covering a wide range of observation and experience encountered in his travels. He is noted for his surprising versatility, his healthy style, and masterly portrayal of human passions at critical moments. In 1882 he published his first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," which met with wonderful success and established his reputation as a novelist.

CLARK E. CARR.

Clark E. Carr, attorney-at-law, retired, Galesburg, Ill., was born in Boston Corners, Erie county, N. Y., May 20, 1836. He pursued a partial course in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1857. During the Civil war he was a colonel on the staff of Governor Richard Yates, rendering efficient service in the organization of troops, dispatching them to the front and caring for sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. He was a delegate from Illinois to the convention that renominated Lincoln for the Presidency, in 1864, and also to the Blaine convention in Chicago. Under the Harrison administration he was United States minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Denmark. He served as president of the American Maize propaganda and of the Illinois commission of the Omaha exposition, and has always been a leader in public enterprises, especially in those which con-

cerned the welfare of Galesburg. It may also be noted that Mr. Carr is a brother of the well known Brigadier-General Eugene A. Carr, of the regular army.

CHARLES WILLIAM HERTZLER.

Charles William Hertzler, professor of practical theology, German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, was born in Burlington, Ia., February 22, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and the business college of his native city; at the German College and the Iowa Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; the German Wallace College and the Baldwin University, of Berea, O., obtaining from the latter the degree of A. B. in 1889. Later the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrentown, Mo., conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and he was identified with the pastorate of the German M. E. church at Peoria (Ill.), St. Louis (Mo.) and Jordon (Minn.). He also pursued a course in the higher branches at Berlin University, Germany, and traveled in Egypt and the Holy Land. Returning to the United States, in 1895, he was elected to the presidency of St. Paul's College, which position he filled for five years. In June, 1900, he was elected to the chair of practical theology at German Wallace College of Berea, Ohio, which position he now fills.

JAMES HENRY WORMAN.

James Henry Worman, editor in chief of *Outing*, 239 Fifth avenue, New York City, was born in Berlin, Germany, February 28, 1845, and received his higher education at the universities of his native city and at Sorbonne, Paris. Soon afterward he came to America and in 1865 was appointed to a professorship in Knox College, Illinois. This

position he held from 1865-66, when he accepted the chair in Drew Theological Seminary, continuing there from 1867-76. During this period he was also librarian and editor of the *Cyclop*. From 1877-82 he taught at Adelphi College; at Vanderbilt University, from 1882-85, being editor of the *Saratogian* from 1885-87. Since the latter year he has edited *Outing*, one of the most popular sporting journals in the country. For ten years Professor Worman was prominently identified with the Chautauqua movement, being senior professor of the university from 1877-85; director of the Southern Chautauqua summer school, from 1884-85, Round Lake summer school, 1885-87, etc. For many years Professor Worman has been much interested and has invested heavily in the business of stock breeding. He owns and operates a large farm at Lake Champlain and another at Westport, N. Y. His most noted stallion is A. L. Kempland, son of the famous Guy Wilkes. In 1898 Professor Worman was appointed consul to Cognac, but did not accept the appointment. In February, 1899, however, he was named for the consulship to Munich, which he accepted, assuming office in October, 1899.

ALEXANDER M. McCOOK.

Alexander McDowell McCook, general, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He attended the public schools of Ohio, and afterward went to West Point, where he graduated in 1852. For several years he fought against the Apaches in New Mexico, and from 1858-61 was instructor in infantry tactics at West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers. On July 17, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers and placed in command of the Twentieth Army Corps. On March 13, 1865, he

received the ranks of brigadier-general and major-general of the regular army for his bravery and courage in action, and at the close of the war he was appointed colonel of infantry. He has also been superintendent of the School of Military Science and Tactics at Fort Leavenworth.

JACOB LAWSON WORTMAN.

Jacob Lawson Wortman, A. M., M. D., curator geology and paleontology Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Oregon City, Ore., August 25, 1856. He received his higher and professional education at the University of Oregon, Columbia Medical College (Washington, D. C.) and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa. He then engaged in geological and paleontological explorations of Western fossil beds under the late Professor Cope, and from 1886 to 1891 was anatomist in the United States Army Medical Museum. Subsequently he became assistant curator of paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, which position he held until he entered upon the duties of his present position, as head of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg. Dr. Wortman has published numerous and important papers on the geology and paleontology of America.

BURLEIGH FOLSOM SPALDING.

Burleigh Folsom Spalding, attorney-at-law and member of Congress from North Dakota, was born at Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vt., December 3, 1853. Received his higher education at the Lyndon (Vt.) Literary Institute and the Norwich University, the latter located at Northfield, Vt. He taught school for a number of years in the east, removing to Cass county, Dakota, in 1880. In 1882-84 he

served his constituents as county superintendent of public instruction. Was admitted to the bar in 1880; member of the capital commission of the territory in 1883-87; member of the Constitutional convention of North Dakota in 1889 and served on the joint commission to divide the property and archives of the territory between the two states carved from it. He has also been chairman of the Republican State Central committee and is now, as stated, serving his term as a member of the fifty-sixth Congress, which expires March 3, 1901. Mr. Spalding is recognized as among the leading lawyers of his State. He also organized and was first president of the Merchants' State bank, of Fargo.

WILLIAM EMMETTE COLEMAN.

William Emmette Coleman, author, lecturer and orientalist, clerk in chief quartermaster's office, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., June 19, 1843, and educated principally in the Lancasterian School, Richmond, Va. In 1854, when only eleven years of age, he became assistant in the public library of that city and held that position during the succeeding three years. In 1859 he adopted the principles of the Republican party and, although then but a youth, has the historic distinction of being the pioneer member of that political organization in Richmond. Having a decided dramatic talent, in 1862 he became an actor (taking principally the parts of an old man) and from that year until 1867, and again from 1870 to 1874, continued upon the stage as actor and stage manager. He also adapted several novels for the stage, notably "East Lynne" in 1864.

During this period Mr. Coleman became prominent in the politics of Virginia. In 1867, under the Reconstruction Acts, he was appointed president of the board of registra-

tion for Bland county, and from 1867 to 1870 served as reconstruction clerk at military headquarters, Richmond. He was a member of the Republican State conventions of 1868, 1869 and 1870, being a member of the State Central committee in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed clerk in the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., and has been connected with it from that year to the present, or for a quarter of a century. From 1883 to 1891 he was chief clerk of the office in San Francisco. He has published two editions (compiled by himself) of the "General Index of Orders of



the War Department, Affecting the Quartermaster's Department."

Not only has Mr. Coleman performed his official duties faithfully and ably, but his active mind has busied itself in a remarkable variety of subjects. He has lectured and published many treatises on scientific subjects—evolution and Darwinism, spectrum analysis; on philology, comparative mythology, comparative theology, archaeology, ecclesiastic history, etc. For the past twenty years he has made a specialty of Orientalism. He has also published and lectured much on spiritualism, theosophy and occultism, having labored to

free them from fraud and place them on a scientific basis. He has opposed theosophy from its origin in 1875, his most elaborate work being a proposed volume, "Theosophy Unveiled," much of which has been published.

Mr. Coleman has been vice-president of the Virginia State Woman's Rights Association (1869); president of the Leavenworth (Kans.) Liberal League (1879-80) and member of the advisory councils of the Psychic Science Congress and the World's Congress of Evolutionists, Columbian Exposition (1893). For years he has served as president of the Golden Gate Religious and Philosophical Society; is an honorary associate of the Society for Psychical Research, London; a corresponding member (since 1895) of the Brooklyn Ethical Association and a member of the American Oriental Society, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Pali Text Society and the Egypt Exploration Fund.

GEORGE A. PORTERFIELD.

George A. Porterfield, banker and soldier Charleston, W. Va., was born in Berkley county, Va. (now W. Va.), November 24, 1822. When twenty-two years of age he graduated from the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington and in 1846 assisted to raise troops for the Mexican war. He saw service in the campaign incident to that conflict, serving in July, 1847, at Buena Vista as adjutant of the Virginia regiment. In October of that year he was promoted to acting assistant adjutant-general of the Buena Vista division, holding that position until the end of the war. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he accepted a commission in the Confederate service as colonel of a Virginia regiment which he organized in the northwestern part of the State. Later he served on the staff of General W. W. Loring and was brigade commander under General Edward Johnson.

He retired from the service, however, in May, 1862, and returned to his home in Charleston and to civil life. Within the past thirty years he has established himself as a prominent banker and insurance functionary. In 1868 he became secretary of the Valley Fire Insurance company and in 1871 established the Bank of Charleston, W. Va., of which he is now cashier.

THOMAS HAMLIN HUBBARD.

Thomas Hamlin Hubbard, lawyer and president Houston & Texas Railroad company, New York City, was born in Hallowell, Maine, December 20, 1838. He received an academic education in his native town, and is a graduate of the Bowdoin (Me.) College and the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. From 1862 to the end of the Civil war he served as adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier-general.

John Hubbard, the father of our subject, was a well known physician, educator and public man of Maine, born in Readfield, March 22, 1794, and removing to Hallowell in 1830. In 1842-43 he served as State Senator; from 1850 to 1853, as governor, and died in that city, February 6, 1869. His sons were Thomas H. and John B. Hubbard. The latter was also born in Hallowell, February 4, 1837; was educated at the academy of that place and Bowdoin College. He studied law in Portland, but in October, 1861, entered the military service as first lieutenant of the First Maine Mounted artillery. That command was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, and he was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V., October 27, 1862. On May 27, 1863, he was killed in the first assault on Port Hudson, La.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Hubbard resumed the practice of his profession. Of late years it has been largely confined to

corporation law, and he has become prominently identified with the development of the railway systems of the Southwest and Mexico. At the present time he is president of the Mexican International and the Houston & Texas Central railroad companies, as well as vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway company.

HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

Henry Mills Alden, L. H. D., editor of Harper's Magazine, New York City, was born in Mt. Tabor, Rutland county, Vt., November 11, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and at Williams College, graduating from the latter in 1857 and receiving from it his degree of L. H. D. in 1890. He is also a graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, but never engaged in the work of the ministry. He early became a journalist and was editor of Harper's Weekly from 1863-69, having occupied the same position with Harper's Magazine since 1869. He is the author of "God in His World" and "A Study of Death."

PETER COOPER.

Peter Cooper, one of the greatest philanthropists of his age, was born in New York in 1791. He received his education in public schools, but was early apprenticed to learn the hat making trade. At the age of seventeen he left this occupation for that of a coachmaker; he tried various occupations, and in 1828 established the Canton Iron Works at Baltimore, where he built the first locomotive constructed in America. From Baltimore he went to New York City, and erected a rolling mill, which he later removed to Trenton, N. J. The successful laying of the Atlantic cable was largely due to his

efforts, he having always been a firm believer in its practicability. He was a member of both branches of the common council, and in 1879 was a candidate for president on the Greenback ticket. He was founder of the Cooper Institute, upon which he expended \$750,000 and endowed with \$200,000. He died in New York City, April 4, 1883.

MAX MEYERHARDT.

Max Meyerhardt, lawyer and ex-judge, Rome, Ga., was born October 24, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Nashville, Tenn., and Rome, Ga., being admitted to the practice of his profession in 1876. He located at Rome in 1858, and for four years served as judge of the city court. He was city attorney for four years and a half; county attorney for the same period, and has been a member of the city school board for the past fifteen years. He is a staunch Democrat, an enthusiastic Mason, now serving his fifteenth consecutive year as worshipful master of Cherokee Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., and his second year as deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, F. & A. M.

CHARLES AMMI CUTTER.

Charles Ammi Cutter, librarian of Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1837. He graduated from Harvard College in 1855, and from the Divinity School in 1859. After graduating in theology he did not assume a pastorate, but became so much interested in general library work that he decided to adopt it as a profession. In 1861 he was appointed assistant in Harvard College Library and continued in that position until 1868. January 1, 1869, he became librarian of the Boston Athenæum, continuing in this capacity over

twenty-four years, during which time he was editor of the library journal for fourteen years. He wrote the "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue," which has been adopted by nearly all the libraries of the country, and began "The Expansive Classification."

LEIGHTON COLEMAN.

Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., bishop of Delaware, Wilmington, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1837. Obtained his education principally at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and the General Theological Seminary, New York City. Previous to entering the ministry he had quite a mercantile experience in Philadelphia, his first rectorship (1861-63) being of St. Luke's church, Bustleton, Pa. He afterward was elected to parishes at Mauch Chunk, Pa. (St. Mark's); Wilmington, Del. (St. John's); Toledo, O. (Trinity), and Sayre, Pa. (Church of the Redeemer). He was consecrated to his present position October 18, 1888. Is the author of volumes associated with church work, and many of his sermons and addresses have been published.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRICK.

Abraham Lincoln Brick, South Bend, Ind., was born on his father's farm near that city May 27, 1860. He was educated at its high school, at Cornell and Yale universities and the University of Michigan. After leaving school he commenced the practice of his profession and has since become one of the leading Republicans of Indiana. A year after leaving school he was elected prosecuting attorney for St. Joseph and Laporte counties, and in 1896 was chosen a delegate to the St. Louis National convention. He has also been district chairman of the State Central committee. He was elected to Congress in

November, 1898. As a lawyer he is widely known in Indiana.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLARKE.

Benjamin Franklin Clarke, A. M., Sc. D., professor of mechanical engineering, Brown University, Providence, R. I., was born in Newport, Me., July 14, 1831; graduated from Brown University in 1863 and has ever since, either as instructor or professor, been identified with that institution. He was appointed to his present chair in 1868. Was acting president of the university in 1896-97 and president ad interim from 1898-99. He has also served upon the local school board for a period of fifteen years, and few men are better known in the educational circles of the State than Professor Clarke.

RICHARD HERRMANN.

Richard Herrmann, president of the Dubuque Cabinetmakers' Association, Dubuque, Ia., is a prominent furniture manufacturer as well as citizen of that place. He is a native of Chemnitz, Saxony, where he was born March 10, 1849; was educated in his native town, in Wheeling, Va., and Pittsburg, Pa. At the early age of twelve his school days, so far as book learning is concerned, were cut short by his introduction into the business world as interpreter for his father who had embarked in the oil business at Oil City, Pa. For three years he remained in this capacity, thus gaining a practical business education. During this period he also continued his studies in mathematics and drawing. From fifteen to twenty years of age he was engaged in clearing and cultivating land near Centralia, Ill., experiencing perhaps as hard a physical discipline as can fall to man.

At the age of twenty Mr. Herrmann

entered into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad company. Commencing on the section, in the short space of one year (by means of being a ready penman, mathematician and draughtsman) he worked his way into the civil engineer's office of the company at Centralia, Ill. Here a much broader field was opened to his abilities and he subsequently removed to Dubuque, where he continued his practical work and studies in civil engineering. Remaining in that city about nine years, he embraced in his private reading the studies of geology, paleontology, mineralogy, ethnol-



ogy and archaeology, commencing the collection of cabinet specimens on these and kindred subjects.

Outside of his business Mr. Herrmann has given his time and abilities to the interests of science and arts. He is secretary of the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts and treasurer of the Julien Dubuque Monument Association, being, in fact, one of the originators of the movement which has resulted in the erection of a memorial over the grave of the city's first settler. Personally, he has accumulated quite a large museum of specimens and a library illustrating the natural sciences,

and it is his intention to found what shall be known as the Herrmann Museum of Natural Sciences. The collections which are to form the basis of the institution are the result of thirty years of intelligent exertions and, as previously intimated, embrace rare specimens in geology, paleontology, archaeology, mineralogy and ethnology.

GEORGE A. CUSTER.

George Armstrong Custer, general, was born at New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839. He received his military education at West Point, and graduated in the class of 1861. He immediately entered the Union army and served during the Civil war. He led a brigade of volunteers in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. In 1864 he took part in the Richmond campaign, having command of a division of cavalry. His record as a soldier was brilliant, and at the close of the war he was mustered out of service with the rank of major-general of volunteers and was appointed lieutenant-colonel with the brevet rank of major-general in the regular army. He was given command of an exploring expedition to the Black Hills in 1874, and in 1875 with General Terry's column he led his regiment in the expedition against the Sioux Indians, where he and his whole force were killed July 25, 1876. General Custer was a recognized leader among his soldiers, and sincerely loved by those under him.

STEPHEN HALEY ALLEN.

Stephen Haley Allen, jurist, Topeka, Kan., was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 19, 1847. He received a common school education, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., May 5, 1860. In February of the following year he opened an

office for the practice of his profession at Pleasanton, Kan. During 1875 and 1876 he held the office of county attorney of Linn county, and in 1890 was elevated to the judgeship of the sixth judicial district of Kansas. Judge Allen for a number of years past has been a Democrat in affiliation with the Populists, and it was this political combination which elected him to the State Supreme court, as an associate justice, in 1892. His term expired in 1899, and he has since been engaged in private practice. He was president of the Kansas State Bar Association, and at its annual meeting in January, 1899, delivered an address on "The Federal Judiciary" which has been widely circulated and discussed. Its central idea was that all federal judges should be elected for short terms by popular vote.

PHINEAS H. HOLCOMB.

Phineas H. Holcomb, attorney-at-law, Butler, Mo., was born near Vinton, Gallia county, Ohio, April 26, 1841. He served as a private during the Civil war, in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, removing in 1867 to the State of Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of law and in educational work. At one time he served as regent of the Normal school at Warrensburg. He has resided in Butler since 1868, and has been connected prominently with its public enterprises. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and has served for two terms as prosecuting attorney of Bates county.

ADDINELL HEWSON.

Addinell Hewson, M. D., 1508 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city on the 2d of September, 1855. He received a preparatory education at the Protestant Epis-

copal Academy, of Philadelphia, from 1868 to 1872, and in 1876 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A. B., (A. M., 1879). In 1879 he also completed his course at the Jefferson Medical College and received his degree of M. D. He at once entered St. Mary's Hospital as dispensary surgeon, continuing thus until 1888, when he became identified with the Episcopal Hospital in a similar capacity, which position he still holds. Since 1879 he has been assistant demonstrator and demonstrator of anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, and since 1886 physician to the Philadelphia Orphan Society. He also holds the chair of anatomy at the Philadelphia Polyclinic College and has edited the American edition of "Holden's Dissector."

LUTHER ORLANDO EMERSON.

Luther Orlando Emerson, musical composer, Hyde Park, Mass., was born in Parsonsfield, Me., August 3, 1820. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained on the home farm working and attending the common schools of his native town, the academy in that place and the academy in Effingham. In his early manhood his intention was to become a physician, but his passion for music was so strong that he abandoned that design and in the spring of 1844 he resolutely turned his whole attention to his profession. He removed to Boston, where he studied music. Here he resided for eight years, removing then to Boston to accept the position of organist and musical director in the Bulfinch street church. This position he held four years and was subsequently organist in Greenfield, Mass., and a teacher in Powers Institute, Bernardston. In 1857 he formed the connection with Oliver Ditson & Co., the well known musical publishers, which has continued up to the present time. The "Golden Wreath" was his first really success-

ful publication, followed by the "Harp of Judah." From this time on his services were in constant demand as a director and leader in musical conventions, and he was obliged to give up teaching in order to devote his whole time to directing and composing. Mr. Emerson is now acknowledged to be one of the leading directors in the country, having acted in this capacity at three hundred and fifty festivals and during the past thirty years having had under his direction all the famous singers of America. During his long and prominent career he has composed seventy works, has written twelve church music books, twelve singing school books, besides a large number of anthem and glee books, as well as books for the instruction of male voices. The degree of doctor of music was recently conferred upon him by the Findlay (O.) College.

JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758. He graduated from William and Mary College in 1776; joined the Continental army and as a soldier under General Washington distinguished himself in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He served for three years and for his bravery and gallantry was promoted to captain. Afterward he studied law and entered political life. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia legislature and in the following year was chosen one of the executive council, in which he continued until 1783. In that year he was elected a member of the Continental Congress and held that office for three years; in 1787 was elected to the State legislature and in 1788 was a member of the convention to decide upon the adoption of the new constitution. In the latter year he was elected to the United States Senate and

at the expiration of his term, in 1794, was sent by Washington as minister to France. He showed such marked sympathy with that country as to displease the President and his cabinet, who were just concluding a treaty with England and wished to preserve a strictly neutral policy; he was therefore recalled, in 1796. In 1799 he became governor of Virginia. In 1803, under Jefferson, who was his warm friend, he was again sent to France to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. He is said to have always taken particular pride in this transaction, regarding his part in it as among the most important of his public services. In 1810 he was elected to the legislature and the same year was commissioned minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1811 he was again elected governor of Virginia, but was soon after appointed Secretary of State by President Madison, and in 1814 was appointed to the war department, which he took without relinquishing the former post. He was elected President of the United States in 1816 and re-elected almost unanimously in 1820. At the expiration of his second term he retired to his residence in Loudoun county, Va., residing there until 1831, when he removed to New York City. He died July 4, 1831. He was the author of "State Papers," "Tour of Observation in 1817," "The People: The Sovereigns," and "View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States."

WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

William Starke Rosecrans, one of the famous generals of the Civil war, was born in Kingston, Ohio, September 6, 1819. He was a graduate of West Point, and held a commission in the engineer corps of the army until 1854. He volunteered as aide-de-camp to General McClellan at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and accompanied him to the

front during the campaign in Western Virginia, in 1861. He succeeded McClellan in command of the army in Virginia when the latter was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He was in charge of the division at the siege of Corinth, and after the fall of that city was placed in command of the army of the Mississippi. At the close of the war General Rosecrans retired from the army. In 1881 he was elected a member of Congress and in 1885, at the close of his second term, he was appointed register of the United States Treasury. He was appointed brigadier-general and placed on the retired list by a special act of Congress in 1889. He died March 11, 1898, at Rosecrans (near Los Angeles), Cal.

JACQUES W. REDWAY.

Jacques Wardlaw Redway, geographer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May, 1849. After receiving a thorough academic education he turned his attention to mining in California. Subsequently he pursued special studies at the University of California and in Europe, and was afterward an instructor in chemistry in the University of California and professor of chemistry in the State Normal School. From 1870-80 he was identified with various mining enterprises on the Pacific coast, and in the meantime carried on considerable exploratory work in the desert region of California, Nevada and Arizona. His interest in the development of geographic science led him to visit Europe, South America and northern Africa in search of information, and he is regarded as an authority on the literature of deserts and arid regions. Since 1884 he has become well known as an author and lecturer in geographic science. Among his published works are the following: "Manual of Geography," the "Natural Geographies" (educational), "New Basis of Geography," "Manual

of Physiography" (educational), and "Inquiry Concerning the First Landfall of Columbus." He is also the editor of an elaborate edition of "Sir John Mandeville's Travels."

COLLINS H. JOHNSTON.

Collins H. Johnston, A. B., M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich., is a native of Detroit, where he was born August 29, 1859. He received his higher education in the University of Michigan, graduating from the literary department in 1881 and from the medical in 1883. He also took a course at the New York Polyclinic in 1887 and went abroad for post-graduate study in the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden and Prague during 1893 and 1894. He practiced his profession at Sutton's Bay, Mich., from 1883 to 1886, and since 1887 has been a resident and practitioner of Grand Rapids. During the late war he was offered the position of surgeon in the volunteer army, but declined the honor. Dr. Johnston is secretary of the Michigan State Medical Society; a member of the State board of health; gynecologist to Butterworth Hospital; physician to the Masonic Home and district surgeon of the Detroit & Milwaukee railway.

JOHN MARTIN CRAWFORD.

John Martin Crawford, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio, professor of diseases of the chest in Pulte Medical College, was born at Herrick, Pa., on October 18, 1845. He was prepared for college at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa., and in 1871 graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; was subsequently principal of the Wyoming (Pa.) Institute and professor of higher mathematics at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. From 1889 to 1894 Dr. Crawford served as consul-

general of the United States to Russia and is editor and translator of a five-volume work entitled "The Industries of Russia;" is the English translator of "The Kalevala," the epic poem of Finland, a well known lecturer on Russian topics, as well as the folklore and literature of the Finns, and served as commissioner of the World's Fair to Russia.

WILBUR FISK GORDY.

Wilbur Fisk Gordy, supervising principal of the North School, 104 Gillett street, Hartford, Conn., was born near Salisbury, Md., June 14, 1854. He received his early training in the public schools of his native State, and in 1880 was graduated from Wesleyan University. Later he was elected vice-principal of the Middletown (Conn.) high school and superintendent of the Ansonia (Conn.) schools. He remained in the latter position for three years, when he assumed the principalship of the North school, at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Gordy is now president of the New England History Teachers' Association, and has written much on educational topics. He has also lectured extensively before teachers' institutes and summer schools, his favorite theme being "Methods of Teaching History." He is co-author of the "Pathfinder in American History," and author of a "School History of the United States."

WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.

William Wirt Henry, attorney-at-law (grandson of Patrick Henry), Richmond, Va., was born at Red Hill, Charlotte county, that State, February 14, 1831. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1850 and was admitted to the bar in 1853. During a portion of the Civil war he served in the Confed-

erate army, and since moving to Richmond, in 1873, has been a representative in both the House of Delegates and the State Senate. He has served as attorney for the commonwealth of Charlotte county, and as president of the Virginia Historical Society, and of the American Historical Association; was a delegate to the International Historical Association, at The Hague, in 1898, and was the commissioner from Virginia at the Centennial celebration of the formation of the National Constitution; also a member of the Peabody Educational Board, and a trustee of Hampden Sidney College.

GEORGE DAVIS HERRON.

George Davis Herron, professor of applied Christianity, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., was born in Montezuma, Ind., January 21, 1862. His early education was very full and unusual up to the age of thirteen. From thirteen to twenty he was employed as a printer and reporter, during these years taking his college course at Ripon College, Wis. After that time, for three years, he was engaged in city missionary work in Ohio and the south. From Tabor he afterward received the degree of D. D. He was occupied in pastorate work at various points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. It was while thus engaged, at Lake City, Minn., that he delivered his famous lecture on "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth," which brought him national fame. In 1893, while associate pastor of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Ia., he was called to fill the chair of Applied Christianity at Iowa College. Since that time Professor Herron has studied for two years in Europe with a view of fitting himself for his special work in the lecture field and in connection with his college professorship. It may be said that his special line of thought is the relation of Christianity to the existing condi-

tions of society, and in the development of this fertile field he has preached and lectured from Maine to California. He became especially known in Chicago by the course of eight lectures entitled "Between Cæsar and Jesus," first given during the fall of 1898 under the auspices of the National Christian Citizen league. He has been connected with many reform organizations, notably with the Social Reform Union. He is also author of the following works: "The Larger Christ," "The Call of the Cross," "The New Redemption," "A Plea for the Gospel," "Social Meaning of Religious Experiences," "The Christian Society," "The Christian State," and "Between Cæsar and Jesus."

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES.

Jonathan Ackerman Coles, M. D., Newark, N. J., was born in that city, May 6, 1843, the only son of Caroline and Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; he was educated in his native place and New York City, receiving his degrees of A. B. from Columbia College in 1864 and A. M. in 1867. His medical training was principally obtained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he graduated with honors, in 1868, subsequently attending lectures in the universities of Great Britain and on the continent, and making extensive journeys over Europe, Egypt, Syria and the East. Dr. Coles has been not only successful in the practice of his profession and as a writer on scientific subjects, but is also a widely known connoisseur of art, both as a collector and a most generous donor. For Lincoln park, Newark, N. J., he gave the bronze Indian group, considered the masterpiece of C. B. Ives; he also presented to Washington park, Newark, the colossal bronze bust of his father by J. Q. A. Ward, the pedestal of which is composed of stones

quarried in Palestine, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. He donated to the people of New Jersey the great painting now in the State house, entitled "The Good Samaritan," executed by Daniel Huntington and Paul Delaroche. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, Columbia University and other similar institutions throughout the United States have been the recipients, at his hands, of rare and valuable bronzes and marble statuary. Admiral Dewey was by him presented with Barye's bronze "Eagle and Dead Heron,"



allegorical of the victory of Manila Bay. Notwithstanding his gifts Dr. Coles is still the owner of a choice collection of statuary and paintings, including the celebrated Paris salon oil painting (height 7 feet, width 12 feet), "Passage of the Red Sea, Pharaoh pursuing the Israelites," by Frederic A. Bridgman. He is a member of the Union County (N. J.) Medical Society (president in 1891), American Medical Association and the Washington Association of Morristown, N. J.; permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society; life member and trustee New Jersey Historical Society; fellow of the Metro-

politan Museum of Art, New York, Member New York Historical Society, etc.

ORVILLE H. PLATT.

Orville H. Platt, lawyer and United States Senator from Connecticut, Meriden, was born at Washington, in that State, July 19, 1827. He studied law at Litchfield, was admitted to the bar in 1849 and has since practiced his profession at Meriden. Mr. Platt was clerk of the State Senate of Connecticut from 1855-56; secretary of State in 1857 and a member of the State Senate from 1861-62. He was elected a member of the State house of representatives in 1864 and 1869, serving during the last year as speaker, and commenced his service of more than twenty years in the United States Senate on the 18th of March, 1879. His present term will expire March 3, 1903. Mr. Platt is chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, and is a member of the committees on finance, Indian affairs, judiciary patents, and private land claims.

EUGENE A. TUCKER.

Eugene A. Tucker, Humboldt, Richardson county, Neb., was born in Cortland, N. Y., May 13, 1856. His parents removed to Glencoe, Wis., when he was quite young, and in the schools of that town and at Flora, Ill., he received his primary education. He graduated from the high school of Belvidere, Ill., and the University of Wisconsin, and subsequently for a number of years taught school in Wisconsin and Illinois. Mr. Tucker was admitted to the bar in 1878 and commenced the practice of law in DeKalb county, Ill., later removing to Richardson county, Neb. His record as a Republican politician is long and substantial. He has been a delegate to nearly all the county and State conventions

which have been held since he was a resident of Nebraska and represented his district in the National Republican League held at Milwaukee in 1896. He has been city clerk, city attorney (several terms), county attorney of Richardson county and mayor of Humboldt. In addition to his law practice and his political duties he has devoted much of his time to the development of local public enterprises. He is president of the Humboldt Telephone company and otherwise a leader in the city's public and industrial affairs.

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

Joseph Weeks Babcock, of Necedah, Wis., was born in Swanton, Vt., March 6, 1850; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1855; attended school at Mount Vernon and Cedar Falls; removed from Iowa in 1881 and settled in Necedah, where he has since resided, being engaged in the manufacture of lumber; was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1888 and re-elected in 1890; was elected chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee in 1894 and 1896 and re-elected in 1898; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress as a Republican.

FLAVEL BENJAMIN TIFFANY.

Flavel Benjamin Tiffany, M. D., Kansas City, Mo., was born at Cicero, N. Y., April 28, 1846. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Light Artillery, Battery B, and served until the close of the war. With the money which he earned as a soldier, he returned to Minnesota to pursue a regular educational course at Faribault. While attending school he lived with the family of Dr. N. M. Bemis, a venerable and able physician, and it was largely through his

influence that Dr. Tiffany adopted the medical profession. For the succeeding five years he was a student and a teacher, reading medicine with his old friend, Dr. Bemis, and with Dr. Johnson, of Minneapolis. He matriculated at the medical department of the University of Michigan, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D. in 1874.

Dr. Tiffany practiced medicine for a short time at Grand Haven, Mich., and then returned to Minnesota. From there he went to East St. Louis, but only for a short time. In the fall of 1874 he located at Medford, Minn., and in the fall of 1876 was able to gratify his ambition to continue his studies abroad. In the fall of 1878 Dr. Tiffany located at Kansas City, limiting his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1880 he took the initiatory steps in founding the Kansas City University, and was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, otology and microscopy, which position he held until 1893, when he resigned the branch of microscopy. In the autumn of 1887 he again visited Europe, and spent nearly a year in the several eye and ear clinics with many of the more prominent oculists and aurists of that country. He has contributed many articles to medical literature. To Dr. Tiffany is due the priority of speaking of skin grafts as a cure for cancer of the orbits and eyelids (1881), to which subject he has devoted much original research.

JOHN C. NOTTINGHAM.

John C. Nottingham, M. D., physician and surgeon, Bay City, Mich., was born in Muncie, Ind., May 5, 1842. Here he received an academic education; afterward attended Purdy's Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.; graduated from the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1872, and attended two terms of clinical instruction at the Cook county hospital. From August, 1861, to May, 1865, he

served as a private, corporal, sergeant and orderly sergeant, in Company H, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and in the absence of the commissioned officers commanded the company. He settled at Marion, Ind., his home for many years, and removed to Bay City, Mich., in 1882, and is well known there both as a physician, surgeon and medical author. He was a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society; is honorary member of Indiana Institute of Homeopathy; ex-president of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has been president of both the Michigan State and the Saginaw Valley Homeopathic societies.

WILLIAM F. BRADBURY.

William Frothingham Bradbury, A. M., head master of the famous Cambridge Latin School, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Westminster, Mass., May 17, 1829. He was educated in the district schools and academy of his native town, began school teaching at Princeton when nineteen years of age and graduated from Amherst College in 1856 as valedictorian of his class. In that year he was placed in charge of the department of physics and mathematics in the Cambridge high school, and upon the death of the head master (also in 1856) he filled the vacant position for the remainder of the year. In 1864 he was made Hopkins classical master, a position which he still retains. He was head master of the Cambridge high school from 1868 to 1870, in 1878-79 and from 1881 to 1886. Since 1886 Mr. Bradbury has been at the head of the Cambridge Latin School. As an author he is perhaps even more widely known than as an instructor. His series of mathematical works and his metric apparatus are especially popular. He has been president of the Middlesex County Teachers Association, and of the

Massachusetts Teachers Association; is president of the Schoolmasters' Club, and secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society.

JOSEPH HENRY.

Joseph Henry, scientist and philosopher, was born at Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1797. He was noted for his investigations in electro-magnetism. He received his education in ordinary schools and early showed proficiency in classics and mathematics. He contemplated studying medicine after graduating at the academy and prosecuted his studies in chemistry, anatomy and physiology with that view, but in 1826 he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at the Albany Academy. From this time on he gave his time to scientific studies and subjects and became a contributor to scientific journals. He gradually made electro-magnetism his specialty. In 1846 he was called to Washington to act as secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institute, which had just been opened. From 1868 until his death, which occurred May 13, 1878, he was annually chosen president of the National Academy of Sciences, and was deemed one of the foremost of American scientists.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, Brookline, Mass., was born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822. He took a special course in engineering at Yale, after which he went on a farm as a laborer. He made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and parts of continental Europe, and in 1850 traveled through the southern states on horseback for the purpose of observing closely the agricultural and ornamental grounds of the various countries. From among thirty com-

petitors his plans were selected for Central Park, New York, for landscape gardening. He served on the sanitary commission during the Civil war. He was one of the founders of Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and he had entire charge of the landscape gardening of the grounds at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. The beauties of Washington and Jackson parks in Chicago are specimens of his skill; also the parks in Montreal, Brooklyn, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Yosemite National Park and the Vanderbilt grounds at Biltmore, N. C.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

John Philip Sousa, composer and conductor, 18 West 34th street, New York City, was born in Washington, D. C., November 6, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and received his first regular instruction in music from John Esputa and George Felix Benkert. It is said that he was a teacher at the age of fifteen and a conductor at seventeen, being one of the first violins of the Offenbach orchestra, when the latter was touring the United States in 1878. From 1880-92 he was bandmaster in the U. S. marine corps, and since the latter year has been director of the famous Sousa's band. He has also composed many popular marches, both military and orchestral, and is the author of several comic operas, songs and waltzes.

JOHN LEWIS BATES.

John Lewis Bates, Boston, Mass., attorney-at-law, was born in Easton, Mass., September 18, 1859, obtaining his higher education in the Boston Latin School and College and the law department of Boston University. Mr. Bates served as a member of the Boston common council in 1891 and 1892 and in the Massa-

chusetts house of representatives from 1894 to 1899 inclusive, being speaker in 1897, 1898 and 1899; was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in November, 1899; is a director of the Columbia Trust company and trustee of the Boston University and of the Willey Savings bank.

NOAH WEBSTER.

Noah Webster, a noted American lexicographer, was born in Hartford, Conn., October 16, 1758. He was a graduate of Yale, class of 1778, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He devoted more time, however, to teaching school than to the practice of law, and in 1790 published his "Spelling Book," which attracted great attention. He afterward went back to the practice of his profession, and after some time spent in journalism in New York, he retired to New Haven, Conn., to pursue a literary career. In 1807 he published his "English Grammar," and in 1828, after thirty years' work, he published his "Dictionary of the English Language." The work was considered the best of its time, and is still in general use. Among his other works are included "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language;" "The Prompter, or Common Sayings and Subjects," "Rights of Neutrals," "Dissertations on the English Language," and "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language." He died May 28, 1843, in New Haven, Conn.

SAMUEL GOODWIN GANT.

Samuel Goodwin Gant, M. D., Kansas City, Mo., was born at Knoxville, Ray county, in that state, in the year 1868. He received a thorough education, pursuing a course in the higher branches at the Carrollton (Mo.) Col-

lege. After leaving school his first occupation was in the dry goods business. His medical education was obtained at the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1887; the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1888, and the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1888.

Dr. Gant is dean and professor of gastro-intestinal and rectal surgery of the University Medical College and Woman's Medical College, Kansas City; lecturer on intestinal diseases Scarritt and University Training School for Nurses and surgeon to the East Side Free Dispensary and the German and Scarritt hospitals. Dr. Gant is a member of the leading medical societies, local, state and national, and is an author of high repute, having written a text book on his specialty which is standard in medical libraries and colleges.

GERSHOM MORSE BARBER.

Gershom Morse Barber, soldier, ex-judge and retired lawyer, 585 Sibley avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., October 2, 1823. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Berlin, Erie county, Ohio, and there he passed his early life. After obtaining an elementary education, he pursued the higher branches at the Norwalk Seminary, the Western Reserve College (at Hudson) and the Michigan State University, graduating from the last named in the class of 1850. Subsequently he taught about five years in the Baldwin University, a portion of the period as principal.

In 1857 General Barber was admitted to the bar, and previous to the Civil war had established a large practice in Cuyahoga county and the adjacent district. At the breaking out of hostilities he raised a battalion of sharpshooters, consisting of seven independent companies, of which he was in command during the campaigns of the Army of the Cum-

berland, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Nashville. In the spring of 1865 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy and organized the 197th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infy., being placed in active command of it. In July of that year he was chosen president of a military court whose functions were to reorganize the army and soon after was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services, retiring from his military duties to assume the practice of his profession in Cleveland. In 1873 he was elected one of the judges of the Ohio State Supreme court, and in 1875 was chosen to the court of common pleas as judge of the fourth judicial district. He served in this capacity until 1885.

Judge Barber has for two terms been honored with election to the office of department commander (G. A. R.) of Ohio. He has served two terms in the city council and been identified with various literary and scientific movements.

WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER.

William Henry Carpenter, Ph. D., professor of Germanic philology, Columbia University, New York City, was born in Utica, N. Y., July 15, 1853; was educated at the Utica Academy, Cornell University, and at Leipzig and Freiburg, Germany, receiving from the university of the latter city, in 1881, the degree of Ph. D. From 1882-83 he was instructor and lecturer on North European literature at Cornell; from 1883-89 instructor in German and Scandinavian languages at Columbia University. In 1889 he was appointed assistant professor of the latter, and in 1890 adjunct professor of Germanic languages and literature. Since 1894 he has occupied his present chair. Since the death of Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, in 1895, he has been the executive head of the department of Germanic lan-

guages and literatures. He is the author of numerous contributions to encyclopedias, journals and magazines.

MARTIN HENRY O'BRIEN.

Martin Henry O'Brien, attorney and counselor-at-law, Plattsburgh, N. Y., was born in Beekmantown, N. Y., May 18, 1850. He received his higher education at the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., on



the 4th day of June, 1874. Mr. O'Brien has always been a pronounced Republican in politics and has done considerable in the way of corresponding for the New York daily papers, as well as lecturing on political economy and on scientific subjects; his arguments are always forcible and convincing. He has, however, given most of his time, energy and ability to the conduct of his profession. An idea of the scope of his business may be gained from the fact that he is at the present time the attorney for the American Surety company of New York, the St. Lawrence State Hospital, the Gray Nuns of Plattsburgh, N. Y., D'Youville

Academy of Plattsburgh, N. Y., the Atwood Motor company of Clinton, N. Y., the Woodward Railway Supply Company of New York, and in 1875 was attorney for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York City, N. Y. Since 1898 Mr. O'Brien has become extensively interested in mining interests in Colorado and other western States.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, chief justice Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass., was born in that city March 8, 1841, and is the son of the famous poet and humorist. He is a graduate from Harvard University, class of '61, and from the Law School, and served for three years in the Union army as an officer of the 20th Mass. Vol. Infy. He was successively first lieutenant, captain and brevet colonel, and was wounded three times. After the war he commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1882 was appointed to a professorship in the law school of Harvard University. During the same year he became an associate justice of the Supreme judicial court of the State, and in August, 1899, was elevated to the chief justiceship. Judge Holmes is the author of a book on "The Common Law," and of various essays and addresses. He has also edited "Kent's Commentaries" and the American Law Review (1870-73).

JAMES McFADDEN GASTON.

James McFadden Gaston, M. D., Atlanta, Ga., was born in Chester district, South Carolina, December 27, 1824. After obtaining a common school and academic education, he entered the South Carolina College, Columbia, and graduated therefrom, with the degree of

A. B., in December, 1843. He at once commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. John B. Gaston, of Chester district, South Carolina, and finally graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in March, 1846. Until the fall of 1852 he was associated with his father, practicing his profession in his native county; but at the time mentioned he removed to Columbia.

During the Civil war Dr. Gaston served as chief surgeon of the South Carolina troops and afterward as medical director of the department, under General G. T. Beauregard, and as chief division surgeon. Subsequently he established a general hospital at Fort Gaines, Ga., and was in charge of a general hospital at Fort Valley.

After the war Dr. Gaston went to Brazil, and in 1873 received the ad eundem degree from the Imperial Academy of Medicine. This entitled him to practice in that country and he thus spent the succeeding ten years, locating in several of the interior towns. In 1883 he returned to the United States, settling in Atlanta, which has since been his permanent residence.

Soon after settling in that city Dr. Gaston opened a surgical infirmary in connection with his surgical practice, and in 1884 was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Southern Medical College. Both as an operator and a writer on medical and surgical subjects he is prominent throughout the country.

ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS.

Robert Tuttle Morris, M. D., New York City, was born in Seymour, Conn., May 14, 1857. He obtained his higher education at Cornell and Columbia universities and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in 1882. Subsequently he served as surgeon on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital and is at pres-

ent adjunct professor of surgery, New York Post-Graduate Medical College. He is the author of books entitled "Lectures on Appendicitis," "How We Treat Wounds To-day," and "Hopkins's Pond;" also of various medical and scientific monographs of value to the profession and public.

GRAHAM TAYLOR.

Graham Taylor, professor in the department of Christian sociology, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 2, 1851. He was educated at Rutgers College and at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, N. J. From 1873-80 he was pastor of the Reformed church at Hopewell, Dutchess county, N. Y., and from 1880-92 of the Fourth Congregational church, Hartford, Conn. In 1888 he was appointed to the chair of practical theology, Hartford Theological Seminary, occupying that position for four years. Since 1892 he has held his present position at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

MELVILLE E. STONE.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, Chicago, Ill., was born in Hudson, McLean county, Ill., August 22, 1848. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago and early entered a business career, being owner of an iron foundry from 1869 to 1871. His leanings toward journalism, however, were so strong that, before graduating from the high schools, in 1867, he had already served his apprenticeship as a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, and, when his business was swept away by the great fire, he joined the fraternity as a working editor. From 1871-74 he was connected with the staffs of several Chicago dailies and in 1875

took the bold step of issuing a cheap afternoon paper, the Chicago Daily News. As it was cheap in price only, it met with public favor, and in 1881, in association with Victor F. Lawson, he established the Chicago Morning News, which was subsequently changed to the Record. In 1888, on account of failing health, Mr. Stone disposed of his interests in these publications and spent three years in Europe. Upon his return to this country, in 1891, he organized the Globe National bank, of which he was president from that year until 1898, and in 1893 was elected general manager of the Associated Press, of which he is still the executive head.

CHARLES F. W. DASSLER.

Charles F. W. Dassler, attorney-at-law, Leavenworth, Kan., was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1852. He is a graduate of the law department of the Washington University, that city, and commenced practice in 1873. He located at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1873, and has served for two terms as city attorney of that place; has been for several years a member of the city council and for two terms president of that body. He is widely known throughout the State as a compiler of the laws of Kansas, his last edition, with notes, being dated 1899.

CHARLES ANSON MOREY.

Charles Anson Morey, lawyer and banker, Winona, Minn., was born in Vershire, Orange county, Vt., August 9, 1851. He received his education in the common schools of Vermont and Minnesota, at the State Normal school, Winona, Minn., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Later he taught the sciences at the State Normal school at Winona, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

Since 1884 Mr. Morey has been a member of nearly all the Republican State conventions; for four years he was a member of the city council; for six years he served on the board of education, and for ten years on the public library board. In addition to these positions of trust he was president of the State Normal school at Winona (four years, 1876-80); resident director and treasurer of the same since 1887; president of the Winona Savings bank since 1888; attorney of the Second National bank, and connected with the Winona Building and Loan Association, in various prominent capacities.

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

Dwight Lyman Moody, one of the most noted evangelists of America whose influence was far reaching during a third of a century and whose memory will be long cherished, was born in Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837. He received his education at the public schools, and at the age of fifteen took the position of clerk of a shoe store in Boston. He began his missionary work in the year 1856, when he moved to Chicago. He established a Sunday school, which in a short time had over one thousand members. Mr. Moody thus became an unordained minister and pastor of a large congregation. Ira D. Sankey joined him in 1870, and together they held revival meetings all over the United States, Mr. Moody preaching and Mr. Sankey singing. They also made trips to Great Britain in 1873 and 1883, meeting with great success in their work. Over twenty volumes of Mr. Moody's works have been published, and have covered a wide range on religious topics. He established a religious training school at Northfield, which has acquired much renown. He continued his evangelistic work up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred December 22, 1899.

DeWITT CLINTON.

DeWitt Clinton, statesman, was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 2, 1769. He was a graduate of Columbia College, studied law and became secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of New York. He was also a member of both houses of the legislature and the United States Senate, resigning the latter position to become mayor of New York. This position he held until 1815, part of the time being lieutenant-governor. In 1812 he was an unsuccessful presidential candidate. In 1824 he was elected governor of New York and in 1826 was re-elected to the same office. He took an active part in every plan for public improvements and in the encouragement of agriculture, manufacture and commerce. The completion of the Erie canal, which he advocated from 1810 until the breaking of ground for the great work with his own hands in 1817 and its triumphal opening in 1825, was his greatest work. In 1825 he declined President Adams' offer of the position of minister to England. He died in the year 1828, at Albany, N. Y.

DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone, pioneer and hunter, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735. While still a young man he emigrated to North Carolina, being of a roving character and anxious for a frontier life. With five companies he left North Carolina and started for the wild and almost unknown regions of Kentucky and reached the Red river in 1769. He was captured by the Indians but succeeded in escaping, and for over a year lived in a cabin in the woods and braved the perils of the forest. He returned to North Carolina in 1771, and became the agent of a company to purchase Kentucky lands. He built a fort on the site of what is now Boonesborough, in 1775, which was often

besieged by the Indians. In 1798 he removed to upper Louisiana, where the Spanish authorities granted him eight thousand acres of land, and here he lived until his death, in 1820.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Edward Eggleston, author, was born in Vevay, Ind., December 10, 1837. He was the son of a Virginia lawyer, and being a delicate child, his education was conducted at home. He was destined for the ministry, but several times was obliged to give up on account of continued ill health. He was a noted writer, being the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." He has written a number of stories for the young, and also contributed to religious literature. He was editor of the New York Independent and of Health and Home, and was pastor of a Brooklyn church. In 1879 he retired to "Owl's Nest," his home on Lake George, and there wrote some of his most charming stories, among which are "The Graysons," "The Circuit Rider," etc. All of his stories are noted for the purely healthful tone which pervades them.

THEODORE THOMAS.

Theodore Thomas, musical director, Chicago, was born at Essens, near Hanover, Germany, in 1835. His musical education was acquired chiefly from his father, and he took part in violin concerts at the early age of six. In 1845 he came to America, and was the first violinist in the orchestras that accompanied Jenny Lind, Sontag, and other famous singers. Mr. Thomas commenced his symphony concerts in 1864, with which his name has been so closely associated. In 1878 he became director of the College of Music at Cincinnati, Ohio, and held that position for a number of years; afterwards he devoted his time to musical fes-

tivals. He has conducted great musical festivals in New York, Chicago, and other large cities. Mr. Thomas had entire charge of the musical arrangements during the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1892-93. Since then he has continued his choral and symphony work in Chicago and New York; the famous "Thomas' Orchestra" tours the country each season.

WILLIAM E. BARTON.

William E. Barton, D. D., clergyman, Oak Park, Ill., and recently secretary of the American Education (Congregational) Society (1898-99), was born at Sublette, Ill., June 28, 1861. Educated at Berea College, Kentucky, and the Oberlin (O.) Theological Seminary, he graduated from the latter in 1890. He has spent several years as a minister and a teacher among the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee. In this dual capacity he not only accomplished much practical missionary work but gathered material for several books which have been most favorably noticed, such as "Life in the Hills of Kentucky," and "A Hero in Homespun." He is also the author of "The Psalms and Their Story" (two volumes), "When Boston Braved the King," and other works in history, theology and fiction; is one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and a frequent contributor to magazines.

Dr. Barton was pastor of the well known Shawmut church, of Boston, from 1893-99, being called to his present charge at Oak Park, a prosperous Chicago suburb, March 1, 1899.

GEORGE HENRY SMILLIE.

George Henry Smillie, landscape painter, No. 650 Madison avenue, New York City, comes of a family of artists, and was born in the metropolis, December 20, 1840. His

father, the late James Smillie, was one of the most famous steel engravers in the country, his brother, James D., being a noted landscape painter and etcher, as well as one of the founders of the American Water Color Society. His wife, Nellie (Jacobs) Smillie, studied under the latter, and is a talented painter of genre pictures in oils and water colors.

George H. Smillie, our subject, passed the first three years of his life, after leaving school, in the counting room of a manufacturing establishment in New York City. A business career being distasteful to him, he then became a student in the studio of James M. Hart. After receiving an invaluable training under him, he traveled in the far west and south of the United States and in Europe, studying and gathering material for his works. Among his principal pictures are "A Lake in the Woods, Adirondacks," "Under the Pines of the Yosemite," "A Florida Lagoon," "On the Massachusetts Coast," and "Venice." He has long been a member (former treasurer) of the American Water Color Society, is an Academician and present recording secretary of the National Academy of Design.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan, attorney-at-law, ex-Congressman, presidential candidate, etc., Lincoln, Neb., was born in Salem, Marion county, Ill., March 19, 1860. He was taught at home until he was ten years of age, and then entered the public schools. He continued his education at Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Ill.; Illinois College, also in that city, graduating therefrom, in 1881, as valedictorian of his class, and at the Union College of Law, Chicago, completing a two years' course in 1883. After graduating in law he located at Jacksonville for the practice of his profession, continuing thus for four years. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., which he

has since made his home and in which he has earned his reputation. He served his constituents so well in the fifty-second Congress that in 1893 he received the vote of the Silver Democrats in the Nebraska legislature for United States senator. He was nominated for the senatorship the next year by the Democratic State convention, but defeated by John M. Thurston. Mr. Bryan continued to serve in the fifty-third Congress, his two terms covering the period 1891-95. From 1894 to 1896 he was editor of the Omaha World Herald, and in the latter year he came into



prominence as a delegate to the National Democratic convention, the author of the silver plank in its platform and the most eloquent advocate of the financial policy afterward adopted by his party. The speech which he made in support of the "16 to 1" plank carried the convention by storm and brought about his nomination to the presidency. Later he received the support of the Populists and Silver Republicans. Although the ensuing canvass was a remarkable feat on his part, he was defeated for the presidency, receiving 176 electoral votes to 271 cast for McKinley. In 1900 he was again nominated for the presidency, but was again defeated.

SAMUEL BURNS GASTON.

Samuel Burns Gaston, farmer and saw-mill owner, Wildwood, Ala., was born near Roanoke, Ala., December 19, 1855. Although he has enjoyed but an imperfect education he is a man of practical sense and has, for several years, been quite prominent as a Democratic politician. He has been sent as a delegate to several county, district and State conventions, and in 1896-97 represented Randolph county in the Alabama general assembly. Mr. Gaston has obtained considerable prominence in State politics, because of his sturdy action in the State convention of 1892, when he was the only representative from his county, the other three delegates having bolted.

URANUS O. B. WINGATE.

Uranus Owen Brackett Wingate, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis., was born on a farm in Rochester, N. H., on September 4, 1848. His father died when he was nine years of age, and until he was thirteen he worked upon a farm, attending district school in winter; during the succeeding three years was apprenticed to both a shoemaker and a carpenter, and at sixteen was with Sherman's army as a member of the construction corps, U. S. Military Ry., being with the troops at the burning of Atlanta; returned home at the age of seventeen and was fitted for college at West Lebanon Academy, Maine; afterward taught school and, on account of ill health, abandoned collegiate plans. He studied his profession under private instructors, in Harvard Medical School, Boston, and at Dartmouth College, N. H., graduating from the last-named institution in 1875; for eleven years practiced medicine in Wellesley, Mass., when he removed to Milwaukee, his present residence. In 1874-79 he was assistant surgeon of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; 1890-

94, Milwaukee commissioner of health, and since 1895 has been secretary of the Wisconsin State board of health. He is at present, also, professor of diseases of the nervous system, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons; visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital and consultant in nervous diseases in St. Joseph's Hospital.

CLELAND KINLOCH NELSON.

Cleland Kinloch Nelson, bishop of Georgia, Atlanta, was born at Greenwood, near Colham, Albemarle county, Va., and is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. From the institution named he received the degrees of B. A. and D. D. After graduating from college he taught school for three years, and in 1876 he became rector of St. John the Baptist church, Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1882 he assumed the pastorate of the church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., and after holding that position for a decade he was consecrated to his present position.

JUDSON WHITLOCKE LYONS.

Judson Whitlocke Lyons, register of the United States treasury, Washington, D. C., was born in the northwestern portion of Burke county, Ga., August 15, 1858. He received his early education under private tutors and in the Augusta Institute (now the Baptist College, of Atlanta), an institution of learning conducted under the auspices of the Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York. After leaving the latter, Mr. Lyons taught school for a number of years, and took a law course at Howard University. He at once commenced the active practice of his profession, and so continued until he was appointed to his present position in April, 1898. During this period he was the especial representative of the

colored citizens of eastern Georgia, and it is not overstating the case to say that there is scarcely a leading enterprise with which they were connected for which he did not act as attorney. For more than fifteen years he has also been prominent in state and national politics, serving as a member of the national conventions of 1880, 1892 and 1896. At the present time Mr. Lyons is an influential member of the Republican National committee for the State of Georgia.

In his capacity of register of the United States treasury the gigantic task was entrusted to his hands of supervising the disbursement of two hundred million dollars in bonds to sustain the Spanish war, divided among three hundred thousand subscribers scattered throughout the United States. It was one of the greatest financial operations ever undertaken by the government, and its successful accomplishment is largely due to the rare executive ability of the register of the treasury.

JAMES TYSON.

James Tyson, M. D., professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was born in that city, October 26, 1841. He was educated in the Friends Central school of that city, at Haverford College, (Pa.) and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1863. While a student of medicine he served for one year as an acting medical cadet, in the United States army hospitals in Philadelphia. For the two years succeeding graduation he was connected with the medical service of the Union army, acting as assistant surgeon, mainly in the hospitals at Philadelphia, but for a short time also at Harrisburg, Pa., and Winchester, Va. At the close of the war, he resumed practice, and for thirty years has been identified with the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. He has occupied the chairs of pathology, of morbid anatomy and of clinical medicine, and has served as dean of the faculty. Upon the death of the noted Dr. William Pepper, Dr. Tyson succeeded him as professor of medicine. He also has been active in the founding and management of the University Hospital, and of the Rush Hospital, for the treatment of consumption and allied diseases.

FRANKLIN OLDS LOVELAND.

Franklin Olds Loveland, attorney-at-law, Cincinnati, O., was born at Norwich, Vt., December 12, 1861. He was educated at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, from which he graduated, in 1882; Dartmouth College, from which he obtained the degree of A. B., in 1886, and the Cincinnati Law School, in 1888 (degree of LL. B.). In the year last named he commenced the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, O., and in October, 1894, was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court of appeals. Mr. Loveland is also a legal writer of repute, being author of "Forms of Federal Procedure" and "Law and Proceedings in Bankruptcy." From 1890 to 1898 he served as the secretary of the New England Society of Cincinnati.

IDA LEWIS WILSON.

Ida Lewis Wilson, heroine, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1841. She is the daughter of Captain Hosea Lewis, keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport Harbor, and one of the bravest of American life savers. She took naturally to the water as a child and soon became an expert in rowing and swimming, and especially expert in saving lives. She has risked her life scores of times in her daring adventures on the sea. Her favorite

boat, which she christened "Rescue" and used in her heroic work, was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, together with her life-saving record up to that time which is the enviable one of having saved eighteen lives. She has received medals from the United States government, from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and from the Life Saving Benevolent Society of New York. She was married to William H. Wilson of Black Rock, Conn., in 1870. She still keeps up her noble work, refusing to leave the lighthouse, and remains ever on the watch for unfortunate travelers and seamen. She is commonly known by her maiden name.

ELMORE W. SNYDER.

Elmore W. Snyder, banker and railroad president, Leavenworth, Kan., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., November 23, 1850. His higher education was chiefly received at Union Seminary, Red Creek, N. Y., and in early manhood he engaged in farming. Later, however, his abilities were applied to public and financial enterprises, and he became a prominent figure in the community and the State. As a contractor, he built the bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, and, as president, was identified with the Leavenworth Terminal railway and the Manufacturers National bank.

CLARENCE LUTHER HERRICK.

Clarence Luther Herrick, M. S., Ph. D., president of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 21, 1858. In 1880 he graduated from the University of Minnesota, receiving from that institution the degree of M. S., in 1882, and afterward that of Ph. D. Later he pursued advanced courses in the

universities of Leipzig and Berlin. His first active professional work was as assistant on the State geological survey, and previous to assuming his present position he became successively: State mammalogist of Minnesota; professor of geology and natural history, Denison University, Ohio; professor of biology, University of Cincinnati, and same chair in University of Chicago. He has also been connected with the surveys of Ohio and Alabama. Professor Herrick is the author of numerous papers on geology and psychology; is editor of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, and has been editorially connected with "Wood's Hand Book of the Medical Sciences," "The American Geologist" and "Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy."

SAMUEL SIDNEY McCLURE.

Samuel Sidney McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, 141 East 25th street, New York City (home: Lawrence, L. I.), was born February 17, 1857, in County Antrim, Ireland. He graduated from Knox College, in 1882, which later conferred upon him the degree of A. M. After graduation he went to Boston, where he became editor of the *Wheelman Magazine*. In November, 1884, he established the newspaper syndicate, by which he became so widely known, and in June, 1893, founded McClure's Magazine, which from the first took its position with the leaders in periodical literature. Since 1894 Mr. McClure has served as trustee of his alma mater.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young, one of the ablest apostles of Mormonism and at one time president of the Mormon church, was born at Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. His early life was

spent at Mendon, N. Y., and he was by profession a carpenter, painter and glazier. In 1831 he was converted to Mormonism and soon moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where he joined the Mormons. He was a born leader, and advanced so rapidly that he was appointed elder and apostle. In 1844 he succeeded Joseph Smith as president of the Mormon church. In 1846 he led the Mormons from Nauvoo to Utah. Here the little colony flourished, and President Fillmore appointed him first governor of Utah territory. The responsibility rests upon Young for engrafting the doctrine of polygamy on the creed of the church. This act brought disgrace on the sect, and the general public soon regarded the community at Salt Lake City as a disgrace to the United States. He openly defied the United States government, and as the result, President Buchanan removed him from the governorship. He died at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

George W. Wingate, railroad and insurance lawyer and national guardsman, 20 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., was born in New York City, July 1, 1840. For many years he has been engaged in the organization of elevated railroad companies, and the construction of lines in Brooklyn. Has been for years vice-president of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad company, and a director in other railroads in that city. General Wingate is one of the most prominent figures in the country, in connection with the development of the national guard system. During the Civil war he was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, and subsequently was the originator of rifle practice as part of the scheme of military instruction. He was also the founder of Creedmoor, one of the most famous practice

grounds in the world; was the first general inspector of rifle practice; the first secretary and the first president of the National Rifle Association. He was captain of the first team of American long range riflemen, which was victorious in their contests against all foreign riflemen. He has been for twenty-five years, the president of the National Guard Association of the United States. He is well known as the author of "Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice," and has written "The History of the Twenty-second Regiment," "The Great Cholera Riots," "On Horseback Through the Yellowstone" and many military articles.

ANDREW JACKSON BOWEN.

Andrew Jackson Bowen, merchant and lawyer, Willimantic, Conn., was born in Eastford, Conn., April 16, 1845. He had not the advantage of a college education, although he has pursued many of the studies taught therein. After teaching a few terms, at the age of twenty-one he engaged in mercantile business, which was followed successfully for a number of years. He studied law with Judge J. D. Richmond; was admitted to the bar, in 1881, and has had a general practice since then. In 1895 he was elected judge of the police court of the city of Willimantic, and still occupies that bench. From 1867 to 1872 he was postmaster of Eastford, and represented his native town in the State legislature, in 1880, and the town of Windham in the same capacity, in 1895. He is identified with the business interests of his city, and gives considerable attention to religious affairs.

NORMAN BRIDGE.

Norman Bridge, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., for many years identified with the cause of medical education and practice in Chicago,

was born in Windsor, Vt., December 30, 1844. He received a primary education in the common schools of Dekalb county, Ill., attended lectures in the medical department of the Michigan State University, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College (medical department of the Northwestern University), in 1868. From 1870 to 1873 he was professor of pathology in the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, and since 1874 he has held various chairs on the faculty of Rush Medical College, and is now one of the professors of medicine. Although he has lived in California most of the time for a number of years, he still does teaching in that institution during a part of each year. Dr. Bridge is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, as well as corresponding member of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. He has always taken a deep and active interest in matters literary, educational and political. He has written a book of essays entitled "The Penalties of Taste." In 1881-84 he was a member of the Chicago board of education (president 1882-83) and from 1886-90 was the sole Republican election commissioner of Chicago. Since his residence in California, he has been a trustee of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, of Pasadena, Cal.

JAMES MARTIN PEEBLES.

James Martin Peebles, A. M., M. D., author, reformer and editor and proprietor of the "Temple of Health" and "Better Life," Battle Creek, Mich., was born in Whitingham, Windham county, Vt., March 23, 1822. After obtaining a common school education, he entered Oxford (N. Y.) Academy, from which he graduated in 1841. In early boyhood he was pastor of a Universalist church, at McLean, N. Y., and a lecturer upon masonry, oddfellowship and temperance, being the first

grand-worthy chaplain of the I. O. of Good Templars. He was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement, being a co-worker with Garrison, Phillips, Foster, Pillsbury, Wright and others who were the forefathers of the Republican party. He was also an early advocate of the policy of bringing the temperance issue into politics, and an able champion of the woman's suffrage party. He is still an earnest temperance leader and of late years has devoted more of his time and thought than formerly to spiritualism, occultism and vegetarianism and to the movement against compulsory vaccination.

Although he has always contributed to the press on current topics and agitating questions, it was not until 1862 that he entered the field of journalism as the Western editor of the "Banner of Light," the oldest spiritualist



newspaper in the world. He thus continued until 1865, and in 1869-71 was editor-in-chief of the "Spiritual Universe." Since 1880 he has been editor and proprietor of the "Temple of Health" and "Better Life," both monthlies.

In 1867 Dr. Peebles was a member of the International Peace congress which assembled at Berlin, and is opposed to war on prin-

ciple. He was United States consul at Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey, from 1869 to 1871.

It was comparatively late in life that Dr. Peebles took up the study of medicine, in which he had long taken more than a general interest. In 1875 he served as an interne in the University hospital, Philadelphia, and subsequently secured a diploma from the American Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, and the degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania. At one time he occupied the chair of physiology, anthropology and psychology in the former institution. He is proprietor of the Health Institute, Battle Creek, Mich., which he founded in 1897 and which now has an attending staff of several physicians who act as his assistants. He is also president of the College of Science at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Peebles has traveled three times around the world, and few have derived more benefit from their travels. He is a promoter and official in the Musæus Buddhist School for Girls in Colombo, Ceylon. During his third tour, especially, he noted and studied the laws and customs of the Parsees, Singhalese, Hindus, and the Tamil people of southern India, giving in the meantime close attention to spiritualism, occultism and social and religious reforms. He visited Ceylon, India, Persia, Egypt, Syria and the continent of Europe, and embodied his observations and deductions in a massive volume of travels. Among the works of which he is the author may be mentioned: "How to Live a Century and Grow Old Gracefully," "Immortality," "The Seers of the Ages," and the "Christ Question Settled." He has written innumerable pamphlets on spiritualism, psychology and Christianity; is a fellow of the Psychological Association and the Anthropological Society of London, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Italy, and enjoys a membership in the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the Victoria Institute and Philosophical Society

of Great Britain, the International Climatic Association and the National Hygienic and Health Association.

HENRY ST. LEGER COPPÉE.

Henry St. Leger Coppée, United States assistant engineer in charge of levees in the State of Mississippi (headquarters at Greenville, Miss.), was born at West Point, N. Y., in 1853. He graduated at Lehigh University, Pa., in 1872, as a civil engineer. From 1872-74 he was resident engineer of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and was employed in surveys and railroad construction in California and Arizona. During the succeeding two years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and from 1876-78 was the inspector of the Bethlehem (Pa.) iron works. From the latter year up to the present time he has been in charge of the river and harbor works, for the United States government, in Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Mr. Coppée is a leading member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Aztec Club, the Franklin Institute and the Military Order of Foreign Wars (secretary for the State of Mississippi). He is a director of the local board of education. In 1876 he was awarded the Roland prize, by the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is also well known as an author in the line of his professional work.

BURTON WILLIS POTTER.

Burton Willis Potter, attorney-at-law, Worcester, Mass., was born in Colesville, N. Y., February 8, 1843. He attended the district schools of New York, the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., Williams College and the Harvard Law School, graduating from the latter in the class of 1868. In the meantime

he had seen considerable service in the Civil war, as a private of the Fourteenth Vermont and the Sixth Massachusetts regiments. After graduating in law, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Worcester, Mass. He served as a member of the Massachusetts legislature, in 1872 and 1883-84. He has been a member of the Massachusetts State ballot law commission; president of the public library board of Worcester, Mass., and president of the Worcester board of aldermen. In his professional capacity he has done considerable in the line of corporation law, being at present the attorney for the Worcester & Suburban Street Railway company. He has also obtained a high reputation as an orator, being the central figure in the dedicatory exercises of Worcester's city hall, in 1898, and also on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment on the battle field of Gettysburg in October, 1899. He is the author of "The Road and the Roadside."

WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

William Healey Dall, A. M., paleontologist of the United States geological survey, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was born in Boston, Mass., August 21, 1845. He passed with credit through the public schools of his native city and continued his education with Professor Agassiz, at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass. Soon afterward he came to Chicago, and was for a time employed in the land office of the Illinois Central railroad. Although he did not go to the front during the War of the Rebellion, he served in Company C, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the draft riots of 1863, and in 1865 he joined and in 1866 he was made chief of the scientific corps of the Western Union Telegraph expedition to Alaska. From 1870 to 1885, as

assistant to the United States coast survey, he was assigned to the survey of the coast of Alaska, continuing to be thus engaged, in various capacities, for about twenty years. From 1885 to 1900 he filled the position of paleontologist to the United States geological survey. He occupied the chair of invertebrate paleontology of the Wagner Institute, Philadelphia, from 1893 to 1900, securing the gold medal, for the excellence of his work, offered by that institute, in 1899. In 1882 and 1885 he was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, in 1897, and is a member of nearly all the American and many foreign scientific societies.

ELROY McKENDREE AVERY.

Elroy McKendree Avery, Ph. D., LL. D., author, 657 Woodland Hills avenue, Cleveland, O., was born in Erie, Monroe county, Mich., July 14, 1844. He was graduated by the University of Michigan, in 1871. In the Civil war he served in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, as sergeant-major. He was subsequently principal of the high school at Battle Creek, Mich., and of the high and Normal schools at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1891-92 he served as a member of the Cleveland city council, and from 1892 to 1896 as a member of the Ohio State Senate. Dr. Avery is the author of various text books on physics and chemistry, and since 1885 has been engaged on a "Popular History of the United States," soon to be issued in twelve octavo volumes.

FRANZ XAVER ARENS.

Prof. Franz Xaver Arens, composer and a leading voice specialist, was born in Neef, Rhenish Prussia, October 28, 1856. When

ten years of age he came with his parents to America, but received his professional education in the Royal music schools of Munich, Bavaria and Dresden, Saxony, graduating from the last named institution in 1885. Soon afterward he became conductor of the Cleveland Philharmonic Orchestra, retaining that position until 1888. From 1890 to 1892 he acted as conductor of the American Composers' concerts, visiting in that capacity Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hamburg, Sonderhausen and Weimar, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. One of his most successful concerts was given in the Austrian capital, before the International Musical and Dramatic Exhibition, in 1892. Professor Arens was thus the means of introducing to the European public the orchestral compositions of such American musicians as Arthur Foote, Chadwick, Shelley, Van der Stucken, MacDowell, Kelley, Prof. Paine and others. During this time he also took a two years' course of voice culture with Prof. Julius Hey, Berlin. Upon his return to America, he successfully conducted the Indianapolis May festivals, from 1892-96, where for several years he was also president of the Indianapolis Metropolitan School of Music and principal of the vocal department. In 1897 he removed to New York City, and from 1898 to 1900 held the position of director of the American Society of Musicians and Composers. Besides having acted in the official capacities indicated he has taught large private classes in voice culture, and is considered one of the foremost teachers and conductors in the country.

RICHARD HODGSON.

Richard Hodgson, M. A., LL. D., 5 Boylston place, Boston, Mass., was born in Melbourne, Australia, September 24, 1855. He was educated in its public schools and university, receiving from the latter the degrees

of M. A. and LL. D. His original intention was to adopt the legal profession, but after completing his studies along that line at Melbourne, he entered the University of Cambridge, England, and took a thorough course in the mental and moral sciences. In this field of thought and investigation he had become so deeply interested that he abandoned his legal aspirations, and after graduating at Cambridge continued his studies at the University of Jena, Germany, and then lectured in England upon literary, scientific and philosophical subjects, in the University Extension course.

In 1879, during Dr. Hodgson's second term in Cambridge, the university students organized a society for psychical research, and in this he took an active and leading part. He afterward joined another society, started in 1882, and in 1884 was appointed by the board of mental and moral sciences in Cambridge University as lecturer on the philosophy of Herbert Spencer. His course of lectures on this subject, however, was interrupted by his departure for India, toward the end of the year, for the purpose of investigating the phenomena in connection with Madame Blavatsky. His conclusion was that they were fraudulent, the details of his investigation being published in part IX of the proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Returning to England, in 1885, he continued his university lectures; also his investigations into alleged spiritual phenomena and his contributions to psychological journals.

In 1887 Dr. Hodgson became secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, which in January, 1890, was transformed into the American branch of the English society, of which he was appointed and continues to be secretary and treasurer. He has largely contributed to the proceedings of the society, and has published various articles in the "Forum" and the "Arena" in America.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

George Bancroft, historian and diplomatist, was born October 3, 1800. He was educated at Exeter Academy (N. H.), and graduated at Cambridge University, in 1817; in 1818 he went to Europe and studied in the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. His thought and study were largely along the lines of history and governmental functions, and even while a young man was a profound publicist. In 1830 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, by President Van-Buren, and in 1844 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy, in 1845, in President Polk's cabinet, and it was during his administration of the office that the Annapolis Naval Academy was established. In 1846 he resigned the secretaryship to become minister to Great Britain, remaining there until 1849; from 1867 to 1874 he was minister to Berlin, Prussia. His life work was the preparation of a history of the United States, to which task he brought a ripe scholarship and the fruits of years of research. His history is a philosophical treatise as well as a narrative and is a universally accepted authority in schools and colleges, having been translated into various languages. He also wrote many other minor works and was an orator of repute. He died January 17, 1891, in the city of Washington.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a noted Virginia politician, and the training which William Henry received in early youth, fitted him for his position of statesman. He was educated for the medical

profession at Hampden Sidney College, but soon after joined the army. He departed for the western wilderness to engage in the Indian wars and was promoted to the rank of captain. He resigned his military commission for the purpose of accepting the office of secretary of the Northwestern territory, which comprised the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. He was the first delegate elected to Congress (in 1799) from the Northwestern territory and, in 1801, when Indiana was created into a territory he became its first governor, which position he held for twelve years. In 1812 he was made commander of the northwestern army with the commission of brigadier-general, and distinguished himself especially in the battle of the Thames. He removed to Ohio and, in 1816, was elected member of Congress from that State. In 1819 he was elected State Senator, and in 1824 United States Senator. In 1828 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He was twice nominated for the presidency, by the Whig party, the second time being a successful candidate. He was elected by a large majority. He took the oath of office March 4, 1841; just one month after his inauguration he died, April 4, 1841. In accordance with the Constitution of the United States John Tyler, the vice-president, became President. The death of Harrison and the succession of Tyler was the first instance of the kind in our history.

THOMAS B. ALDRICH.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, journalist, novelist and poet, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., November 11, 1836. His early years were passed in Louisiana; in 1850 he returned to Portsmouth. He prepared for Harvard, but in 1852, upon the death of his father, he was compelled to give up his college career. He then entered his uncle's banking house in New

York, and while still a clerk began to write for the press. In 1856 he wrote the "Ballad of Baby Bell," which met with such great success he decided to adopt a literary career. He was a frequent contributor to some of the best magazines. In 1856 he associated himself with Willis and Morris of the *Home Journal*. He edited "Every Saturday," Boston, from 1865-74, and was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from 1881-90. Among his works may be mentioned: "The Story of a Bad Boy," "Cloth of Gold," "Marjorie Daw, and Other People," "The Queen of Sheba," "Two Bites at a Cherry" and "Judith and Holofernes."

HENRY T. RAINEY.

Henry T. Rainey, attorney-at-law, Carrollton, Ill., was born in that city, August 20, 1860. In 1883 he graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A. B., that institution conferring upon him, two years later, that of A. M. Graduating from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1885, he was at once admitted to the bar and commenced practice in his native city. From 1886 to 1894 he was master in chancery of Greene county, and, as local attorney, has long represented the C. & A., the L. C. & W., and the C. B. & Q. railroad companies. Mr. Rainey has long been a prominent Democrat, serving as a presidential elector in 1896.

DAVID L. BRAINARD.

David L. Brainard, major, C. S., United States army, and colonel, United States Volunteers, War Department, Washington, D. C., was born in Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 21, 1856. After attending the State Normal school, at Cortland, N. Y., he entered the army as a private, in September,

1876. Later he was promoted to be corporal and sergeant, and was a member of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, under Lieutenant (now General) A. W. Greely, in 1881-84. He was the associate of Lieutenant Lockwood, in the exploration of the north-west coast of Greenland, who, on May 13, 1882, reached the highest point north ever attained by any nation, 83°, 20', 30"; was also one of the seven survivors rescued, in 1884. It was upon his return that he was transferred as sergeant in the signal service, and later commissioned second lieutenant, Second



United States cavalry "for distinguished and meritorious services in connection with the Arctic expedition, 1881-84;" promoted first lieutenant in August, 1893; captain subsistence department, October, 1896; detailed to Alaska relief expedition in December, 1897; lieutenant-colonel, subsistence department, May, 1898; colonel of same in November of that year, and sent to the Philippines as chief commissary of the forces at Manila, serving on the staff of Major-General Merritt, and later on that of Major-General Otis; promoted to be major in the subsistence department, United States army, February 12, 1900;

awarded the Back Grant of the Royal Geographical Society, for 1885, for special services in connection with his work of exploration in the Arctic regions.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Charles Robinson, physician and governor, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818. He was the son of a farmer, and a descendant of John Robinson of Plymouth colony fame. He was educated at the Hadley and Amherst academies, Amherst College and the medical schools of Pittsfield, Mass., and Woodstock, Vt.; practiced his profession at Belchertown and Pittsfield and opened a hospital at Springfield; in 1849 he went to California and while there served in the legislature. He afterward returned to Massachusetts, became editor of the Fitchburg News and, in 1854, identified himself with the free State movement in Kansas. He was elected governor of the territory and after Kansas was admitted into the Union, became governor of the State. He was popularly known as the war governor of Kansas. For forty years he was identified with the best interests of the State, and for many years was regent of the State University. He was the author of "The Kansas Conflict." He died near Lawrence, Kans., August 17, 1894.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

John Wanamaker, merchant and ex-postmaster general, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, July 11, 1837. His father was descended from German ancestors, who were driven from their native land by religious persecutions; his mother was a descendant of the French Huguenots. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years old, when he left school and

engaged to work as errand boy. From this position he rose rapidly, first to the position of stock boy, then entry clerk and at length became salesman in the largest clothing store in the city. In 1857 he became secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia and held this position for several years. With the money he had saved, amounting to some two thousand dollars, he entered into a business partnership with his brother-in-law and started a clothing store, in 1861. In 1869 he established a department store in Philadelphia, and a few years ago a similar business in New York, these being among the largest in the country. He has long been identified with religious work; in 1858 he founded Bethany Sunday School, probably now the largest in the United States, of which he has since been superintendent. He was one of the founders of the Christian commission during the war, and from 1870-83 was president of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia. In 1882 he was urged to accept the Republican nomination for Congress but he declined it; four years later he refused the nomination for mayor of Philadelphia. He took a prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1888, and for his services was appointed postmaster-general by President Harrison.

WILLIAM H. CARTER.

William H. Carter, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, United States army, War Department, Washington, D. C., was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1851, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, in July, 1868. Upon graduation he was commissioned second lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry, and in November, 1874 was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry. In April, 1876, he became first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, serving in that capacity for eight years. In

November, 1880, he was promoted to captain and in January, 1897, became major and assistant adjutant-general. In May, 1898, he became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general. For a period of twenty-four years (1873-97) he saw nearly continuous service on the frontier, but since 1897 has been connected with the war department at Washington. He received a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in action against the Apache Indians at Cibicu Creek, Ariz., on August 30, 1881. He is the author of "Horses, Saddles and Bridles" and "Historical Sketch of the Sixth United States Cavalry."

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Millstown, N. J., March 28, 1787. From 1818 to 1829 he served as attorney-general of New Jersey; in the latter year was a presidential elector, and from 1829 to 1835 was a member of the United States Senate. From 1839 to 1850 he was chancellor of the University of New York, and, in 1850, was elected president of Rutgers College, which position he held until his death. He was nominated for the vice-presidency, by the Whig party, on the ticket with Henry Clay. He died in New Brunswick, April 12, 1862.

MARY ANDERSON.

Mary Anderson, actress, was born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1858. She made her first appearance as Juliet at Macauley's theatre, Louisville, November 25, 1875, at the age of sixteen. She was a most successful actress, filling leading engagements in all the principal cities. Her American success was phenomenal. She captivated London and received many ovations. Her last appearance

was in Washington, in 1889. In June, 1890, she was married to Antonio F. de Navarro, at Hampstead, London, and retired from the stage.

LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C., February 18, 1805. He entered the service of the United States navy when quite young, and participated in most of the principal naval encounters of the Civil war. He distinguished himself in many battles, and his record was a brilliant one. In 1862 he was made rear-admiral. His death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1877, was a great loss to the navy.

DOUGLAS VOLK.

Douglas Volk, artist (figure painter), 215 West 57th street, New York City, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., February 23, 1856. His father, Leonard Volk, was a noted sculptor, who passed most of his life in Chicago, and in the city named, the boy received his early education. When he fairly commenced the pursuit of his artistic career he went abroad to study in Rome and Paris. From 1873 to 1879 he was at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, enjoying the benefits of instruction under Gérôme and exhibiting at the Salon, in 1875-78. Returning to this country he accepted a position as instructor of drawing at the Cooper Union, New York City, continuing in that position from 1879 to 1884. In 1886 he organized the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts.

Mr. Volk was highly honored by the World's Columbian Exposition, serving on the national jury for paintings and receiving a medal for the superiority of his artistic work.

In 1899 he was awarded the Shaw prize by the Society of American Artists, for the best figure by an American artist, and the first prize offered, during that year, by the Colonial Exhibition of Boston. From 1894 to 1899 he was the instructor in drawing of the Art Students' League, New York; is the present secretary of the Society of American Artists, and is also a National Academician. He is also well known as a lecturer and writer on the subject of Art Instruction.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

John Rutledge, congressman, governor and jurist, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1739. Was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a member of the convention of 1774; in 1776 was appointed president of South Carolina and commander-in-chief of that colony; governor of the State, in 1779, and chancellor of the State, in 1784. He was a member of the convention to frame the constitution of the United States and signed that instrument. He served as a representative in Congress, was judge of the court of chancery, chief justice of South Carolina and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was finally promoted to the position of chief-justice but was not confirmed by the Senate. He died in Charleston, S. C., in July, 1800.

LOUIS E. McCOMAS.

Louis Emory McComas, lawyer, judge and United States Senator, Hagerstown, Md., was born in Washington county, that State, October 28, 1846. Received his higher education at St. James College, Md., and Dickinson College, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1866. Soon after reaching his majority he commenced the practice of his profession, and began his political career, in

1876, when he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the sixth congressional district of Maryland. Although unsuccessful he was defeated by only fourteen votes, and in 1882 was returned to the Forty-eighth Congress as the only Republican from the State. During the eight successive years of his service he held this post of honor, and for six years served on the committee of appropriations. In 1892 he was secretary of the National Republican committee. In November, 1892, President Harrison appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which position he retained until 1899. In January, 1898, he was elected by the legislature of Maryland to succeed Mr. Gorman as United States Senator. His term began March 4, 1899, and expires March 4, 1905. During his occupancy of the Supreme bench, Judge McComas held a professorship of law in the Georgetown University.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

Kemp Plummer Battle, professor of history in the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., was born December 19, 1831, in Franklin county, North Carolina; educated in the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated, in 1849, receiving from that institution the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; LL. D. from Davidson College. He was a tutor of mathematics on the faculty of his alma mater four years, and practiced law for a period of twenty-two years. Mr. Battle was a member of the North Carolina Secession convention of 1861; from 1866-68 he was treasurer of the State; from 1876-91 president of the State University, resigning the latter position to assume the duties of his present professorship. He has been president of the Chatham, now the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad, and president of the North

Carolina Agricultural Society. He has contributed materially to local historical literature, being the author of the "City of Raleigh," "The University of North Carolina," the "Supreme Court of North Carolina" and other valuable monographs.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Joseph Jefferson, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1829. Jefferson comes of a family of actors, being the fourth in lineal descent to adopt the profession and the third one to rise to eminence. He was a born actor; when a mere babe of three he made his first appearance on the stage in Pizarro, and for years played nothing but minor parts. In 1858 he played the role of "Asa Trenchard" in "Our American Cousin," and here he scored his first success; the ability with which he acted this part launched him as a "star" in the profession. He gained steadily in popularity, playing such parts as "Dr. Pangloss," "Bob Acres" and "Dr. Ollapod," and made himself famous by the creation of "Rip VanWinkle," which is indissolubly connected with Jefferson. It is dramatized from the version of Washington Irving's unique character. No other American actor has won the admiration and delight of three generations that Jefferson has, in his character of Rip VanWinkle.

WILLIAM T. HAINES.

William T. Haines, attorney-at-law, Waterville, Me., was born in Levant, that State, August 7, 1854. He is a graduate of the University of Maine (class of 1876) and of the Albany Law School (1878). In 1879 he commenced practice in Oakland, his native State, but removed to his present location in 1880. He has served for two terms as county

attorney of Kennebec county (1882-86); two terms in the State Senate (1888-92); one term in the State house of representatives, from Waterville (1895), and two terms as attorney-general of the State (1896-1900). Since 1885 he has been a trustee of the University of Maine, and is one of the best known members of the profession in the commonwealth.

JOHN MARSHALL.

John Marshall, lawyer and jurist, was born in Virginia, September 24, 1855, the eldest of fifteen children born to his parents. His father was Col. Thomas Marshall, a friend of Washington, a man distinguished for his patriotism and integrity who rendered great service in the Revolutionary war.

John Marshall was educated in the schools and academies of his native state, and early displayed a love for English literature. He obtained a good knowledge of the classics, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of law. Then came the war, and he joined the Virginia Volunteers, in 1775, when barely twenty years of age. He served until 1779, taking part in several battles, being in Washington's army at Monmouth and under Wayne at Stony Point. When the war closed he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to practice in 1781. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia convention that was assembled to decide upon the new Constitution of the United States. There he was one of the strongest advocates of ratification, joining with Madison in support of the Constitution, and their joint efforts finally carried it against a great and powerful opposition. For several years he was a member of the Virginia legislature. His reputation as a lawyer extended beyond the borders of Virginia not because of his eloquence, for he was not eloquent in the popular sense of that word, but because of his massive logic. In

1797 he was appointed by President Adams, as envoy to France with Pinckney and Gerry, for the purpose of adjusting amicably certain differences that had arisen between the two countries and were threatening war. The French Directory, which was then in power, refused to receive the envoys unless a bribe of \$250,000 was paid to certain members of the Directory. This was the famous X. Y. Z. incident once very famous in our political history. The envoys refused to do anything of the kind and shortly afterward Marshall and Pinckney returned home without accomplishing anything, and war became imminent.

It was at a public dinner given to the envoys on their return by both houses of Congress that the famous sentiment was offered by Pinckney: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," a sentiment that was caught up and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other.

In 1798 Marshall was elected to Congress, and became the mainstay of President Adams' administration, his speech on the extradition of Jonathan Robbins settling the disputed question of the power of the executive. In 1801 he was appointed chief-justice of the United States Supreme Court, in which great tribunal he made an enviable record. From 1801 until 1835 he sat at the head of this great court, each year adding to it greater luster and renown. He became the second maker of the Constitution, and it is the instrument as he left it, that we are taught to revere. He found the Constitution merely a plan of government, almost a fragment, and he made it a coherent and commodious whole, by means of which a great nation has been developed. His court was the living voice of the Constitution. The admiration and respect which he won for the great court over which he presided remains to-day the bulwark of that court, and the traditions which were formed under him have continued to guide the action and elevate the sentiments of his

successors. His death occurred July 6, 1835, in Philadelphia. He wrote a "Life of George Washington," and a "History of the American Colonies."

CHARLES J. FOX.

Charles James Fox, M. D., Willimantic, Conn., was born in Wethersfield, that state, on the 21st of December, 1854. He was educated in the public and private schools of Hartford, as well as in the high school of that city, receiving his professional degree, in



1876, from the medical department of the New York University of New York City. After graduating he accepted the position of physician and surgeon in charge of the Hartford Hospital, remaining in that capacity from March 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877. Subsequently he located for practice at Willimantic, where he has since resided. He has accepted no political offices except in the line of his profession. From 1886 to 1888 he served as surgeon-general of the Connecticut National Guard; was, for twelve years, medical examiner under the Coroner's Act; is now pension surgeon and a non-resident member on the

staff of Backus Hospital, now of Norwich, Conn.

Dr. Fox is a member of the Windham County Medical Society, having served as its president; is identified with the Connecticut State Medical Society and the International Medical Congress; is prominent in the affairs of the American Medical Association, having twice represented that organization in European congresses. He is also a frequent contributor to medical and surgical periodicals.

Although repeatedly urged to accept political honors, he has devoted himself closely to his profession. He has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his city and state; served as one of the committee of fifteen to draft a charter for the board of trade, and was influential in locating the State Normal School at Willimantic.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Ignatius Donnelly, lawyer, orator, author and reformer, Hastings, Minn., is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born November 3, 1831. When eighteen years of age he graduated from its Central high school and, in 1852, was admitted to the practice of the law.

In 1856 Mr. Donnelly migrated to Minnesota and, in 1859 and 1861, was elected lieutenant-governor by the Republicans. From 1863 to 1869 he was a member of Congress, and for several years was president of the State Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota. From the first he was a prominent figure in the Anti-Monopoly movement, serving, in 1872, as president of the national convention, which was based upon that platform and which nominated Peter Cooper for the presidency.

Although Mr. Donnelly has long been famous for the originality and virility of his pen,

he did not fairly embark in journalism until about this time, when he commenced to edit the weekly newspaper, the *Anti-Monopolist*, which he made one of the most powerful organs of that propaganda in the country. He is now editor of the *Representative*, a reform journal published at Minneapolis.

Mr. Donnelly has repeatedly served in the State assembly, and on the 6th of September, 1898, was nominated for the vice-presidency, by acclamation, at the convention of the People's party which then assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, was named for the head of the ticket. With Mr. Barker he was subsequently the nominee of that party for vice-president, at their convention in Cincinnati, May 10, 1900.

Mr. Donnelly is widely known as an author, especially for "The Great Cryptogram," "Atlantis," "Ragnarok," "Caesar's Column," "Doctor Hugnet," "The Golden Bottle," and "The American People's Money." His last work published is entitled "The Cipher in the Play and on the Tombstone," and is an attempt to prove the existence of a cipher narrative in the Shakespeare Plays, asserting the authorship of Sir Francis Bacon. He is now engaged upon a work entitled "Ben Jonson's Cipher."

JOHN GILMER SPEED.

John Gilmer Speed, author and editor, Mendham, N. J., was born in Jefferson county, Ky., September 21, 1853. He obtained his early education in the private and public schools of his native State and later pursued a course in the University of Louisville, graduating from the latter in 1869. Later he obtained from the same institution the degrees of A. M. and C. E. He also pursued special courses at Harvard College. In early manhood he was a civil engineer and built several sections of railroad in Kentucky,

besides being city engineer of Louisville. At the Centennial exposition he held the position of chief of the bureau of transportation in the government section, and, in 1887, he served as secretary of the American exhibition in London. He studied law at one time, and for many years was a prominent journalist in New York City. From 1878-83 he was managing editor of the *New York World*; editor of the *American Magazine*, 1887-88, and editor of *Leslie's Weekly* from 1896-98. He is the author of "Life of Keats" and of various novels and plays; is, moreover, a contributor to the standard magazines of the country.

EUGENE R. HENDRIX.

Eugene Russell Hendrix, D. D., LL. D., Kansas City, Mo., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born at Fayette, Mo., May 17, 1847. Was educated at Central College, in his native town; at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and at the Union Theological Seminary, Troy, N. Y. Ordained to the ministry in September, 1869, and has had the following charges: Leavenworth, Kan. (Broadway Methodist); Macon, Mo., 1870-72; St. Joseph, Mo. (Methodist), 1872-76; and Glasgow, Mo., 1877-78. He was elected bishop, in May, 1886. Bishop Hendrix served as president of Central College, Fayette, Mo., from 1878-86, and has otherwise been prominent in the educational affairs of the church.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Alexander Brown, head of the banking firm Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md., was born in that city, October 28, 1858. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the Princeton Preparatory school and university, graduating from the

latter, in 1878. While a college student he was recognized as one of the foremost athletes of the country, taking first prize in the hurdle race as well as for general superiority in the gymnasium.

Mr. Brown went into business with his father, George S. Brown, and upon the death of the latter, in 1890, became head of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, originally founded by his great-grandfather, in 1806. He has become widely and prominently identified with various corporations, being vice-president of the Canton company; also director of the Maryland Trust, the Continental Trust, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad, the Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line Railroad, the Lake Drummond Canal & Water, Newport News & Old Point Railway & Electric, United Railways & Electric, the United Electric Light & Power, and the Fidelity Fire Insurance companies, as well as of the National Mechanics and Savings banks, all of Baltimore. In 1899 he organized the United Railways & Electric and the United Electric Light & Power companies, effecting the consolidation of all the passenger railways and electric light companies in the city of Baltimore. In 1892 Mr. Brown served as inspector-general on the governor's staff.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY.

Charles Eugene Bentley, prohibitionist and reformer, Lincoln, Neb., was born at Warners, Onondaga county, N. Y., April 30, 1841. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Munro Collegiate Institute and the Oneida Conference Seminary, in that locality, and was ordained as a minister of the Baptist church, in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Bentley removed to Nebraska, and from that year to 1890 was a pioneer farmer of the State. For many years he has been a prominent advocate

of prohibition, and, in 1886, was chosen chairman of the convention which organized the party in Nebraska. He has continued a leader in the movement up to the present time, having been a candidate on that ticket for representative in Congress, Governor and United States Senator. In 1896 he assisted in the organization of the National party at Pittsburgh, and in May of that year, was made its presidential nominee.

JOHN ORTH.

John Orth, pianist and teacher of piano, 146 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., was born near Annweiler, Germany, December 2, 1850. His father was a government teacher, but, on account of his participation in the revolution of 1848, was obliged to leave his fatherland. He located in the United States. The family settled in Taunton, Mass., where the boy early showed his musical talents. He attempted composition at the age of six, and four years later posed as a teacher on the flute. He was thoroughly instructed by his father and from his sixteenth to his twentieth year studied in Boston, teaching in the conservatory and in the city and playing for various churches, as well as in concerts, thereby earning the means to continue his professional studies in Germany. From 1870-75 he was abroad studying under Kullak, Lebert, Pruckner, Deppe and Liszt, on the piano, and with Faiszt, Weitzmann, Kiel and P. Scharwenka in composition. Professor Orth returned to Boston, in 1875, where he has since established a reputation as a teacher, organist and a composer. His published compositions for the piano include about forty numbers, the best known of which are: "Gavotte," "Romanza Appassionata," "By the Brookside," "Valse Gracieuse" and "Staccato Brillante." In 1883 he married Miss Lizzie E. Blood, better known to the public as L. E.

Orth, composer of "Mother Goose Songs Without Words" and many pieces for the piano as well as songs.

WILLIAM M. BROOKS.

William Myron Brooks, A. B., A. M., D. D., Berkeley, Cal., was born in La Porte, Ohio, March 5, 1835. He is a graduate of Oberlin College, from which he received his degrees, and from 1857-58 and 1859-66 was principal of the Tabor Literary Institute of Iowa. For the succeeding thirty years he was president of Tabor College of that place, and since 1898 has virtually retired from the educational field. Dr. Brooks has held many important positions, both in politics and education. He was superintendent of public schools of Fremont county, Ia., in 1861-65, presidential elector in 1876, and member of the Iowa legislature in 1876-78. He has served as president of the Iowa State Teachers Association; moderator of the General Association of Congregational Churches of Iowa (two terms), and member of every national council of Congregational churches, except one, since 1871. In 1895-98 he served as a member of the provisional committee and trustee of the national council. He has also been prominent in the public improvements of the locality, serving in 1891-99 as president of the Tabor & Northern Railroad.

CHARLES ROCHESTER EASTMAN.

Charles Rochester Eastman, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., paleontologist, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 5, 1868; graduated from Harvard University in 1890 and studied the sciences at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Munich, Germany. He received his degree of A. M.

from Harvard University in 1891 and that of Ph. D. from the University of Munich in 1894. Upon returning to this country he was an assistant for a time on the United States geological survey and the Iowa State survey, and was appointed instructor in geology and paleontology in Harvard and Radcliffe colleges in 1894, as well as curator of vertebrate paleontology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. He is well known as a contributor of numerous papers on fossil vertebrates, especially fishes, and as editor of von Zittel's "Textbook of Palæontology," in two volumes.

CASSIUS C. BENNETT.

Cassius C. Bennett, banker, president of the First National Bank, Pierre, S. D., was born in Calais, Vt., February 4, 1856. He was educated in the common schools in his native town and at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. He was afterward employed as a clerk in Portland, Ore., and settled in Pierre, S. D., in 1883. He became associated with the First National bank in 1888 and was elected to the presidency the same year; served as president of the Pierre city council in 1899-91, and was a member of the South Dakota State Senate in 1895-96. In September, 1899, he was chosen vice-president of the American Bankers Association of South Dakota and still holds that position.

ELISHA GRAY.

Elisha Gray, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., inventor and writer on science, Highland Park, Ill., was born in Barnesville, O., August 2, 1835. In his early years he learned the trades of blacksmithing, carpentry and boat building, but later pursued special scientific studies at Oberlin, O. In 1867 he engaged in scientific research and invention, chiefly in the line

of electrical appliances. Among his best known inventions are the telephone (1876) and the telautograph (1887), and he has perfected the typewriting telegraph, the telegraph repeater and annunciator. In 1872 he organized the Western Electric Manufacturing company, but retired from it in 1874, and since that time was engaged in independent work. He has taken out over one hundred patents at home and abroad, chiefly relating to the telephone and telautograph. He organized and was chairman of the World's Congress of Electricians held in Chicago in 1893. He was the author of such popular works as "Elementary Talks on Science" and "Nature's Miracles," and such technical works as "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony." He received many medals and honorary memberships for his scientific work, among other honors the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (Paris, 1878), for researches in telephony, and the gold medal of the Franklin institute (1897) for the invention of the telautograph. He died January 20, 1901.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, politician and statesman, Bloomington, Ill., was born in Christian county, Ky., October 23, 1835. He attended the Kentucky public schools until his seventeenth year, when he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he has since resided. He attended the Illinois Wesleyan University and afterward Center College, at Danville, Ky., where he finished his academic career. After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar in May, 1857, and began the practice of his profession at Metamora, Woodford county, Ill. He entered politics almost before he attained his majority and became very successful in both professional and public life. From 1861-65 he was master-in-charge

cery for Woodford county; from 1865-69 was State's attorney and from 1875-77 and 1879-81 served as a member of Congress. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Chicago in 1884 and again in 1892. He was appointed by President Cleveland first assistant postmaster-general and filled that position from 1885-89. In 1892 he was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Democratic National convention, and was duly elected. He took the oath of office March 4, 1893, and served until the expiration of his term in March, 1897. He then returned to the practice of his profession at Bloomington, taking part in all the legal contests in his district. In 1900 the Democratic party nominated him vice-president on the ticket with William Jennings Bryan, but he was defeated.

GEORGE PEABODY.

George Peabody, banker and philanthropist, was born at Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. He was apprenticed to a grocer at the early age of eleven and at sixteen he became clerk in his brother David's dry goods store. In 1812 he went to Georgetown, D. C., to take charge of his uncle's business, and in 1814 he started in business for himself with Elisha Riggs as partner, establishing a wholesale dry goods warehouse. This was the foundation of his fortune, his business ventures proving financially successful. In 1843 he engaged in business in England as merchant and banker. In 1835 he negotiated for a State loan of 1,600,000 pounds in London, and by that means saved the State of Maryland from bankruptcy. His fame, however, rests upon the interest he took in education and philanthropy. He gave \$250,000 for an institute in Danvers, \$1,000,000 to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, \$150,000 to Yale and to Harvard, and \$3,500,000 to help the negro education in the South. He also gave \$2,-

500,000 to the city of London to furnish homes for the poor. He died in London, November 4, 1869.

ELMER E. HOUK.

Elmer Ellsworth Houk, attorney and counsellor at law, Knoxville, Tenn., was born at Clinton, in that State, May 18, 1871. He was educated at the Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenn., and the Rittenhouse Academy, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar, in



1893, he became assistant to the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee, serving thus until the close of Harrison's administration. In 1892-93 he was editor of the Knoxville Republican, and a contributor to eastern journals and magazines. June 29, 1898, Mr. Houk was appointed second lieutenant of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, being promoted to battalion adjutant on the 3rd of August. He was made quartermaster and commissary at Utuado, Porto Rico, October 18, 1898. On the succeeding Christmas day occurred a serious street riot, his courage and good

judgment averting much bloodshed; and for his conspicuous bravery he was especially commended by the military authorities.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), author and lecturer, Hartford, Conn., was born in Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Hannibal, Mo., and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to a printer. He worked at his trade for a time, and in 1861 went to Nevada with his brother, where he was a practical miner and also city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise. He alternated between mining and newspaper work until, becoming noted as a humorist, he began lecturing and writing books. In 1884 he founded the publishing house of Webster & Co., which failed ten years later. This involved him in heavy losses; its debts he has since paid by the proceeds of lectures and books. Among his humorous works, "Innocents Abroad" and "Roughing It," are the most famous. He has been very successful as a lecturer, and as an author is one of the most popular and successful of his time.

ADDISON BROWN.

Addison Brown, United States judge for the southern district of New York, was born in West Newbury, Mass., February 21, 1830. He was a student at Amherst College in 1848-49, and graduated from Harvard College in 1852. He received his professional degree from the Harvard Law School in 1854, immediately removing to New York City and entering active practice. His service as United States district judge dates from his appointment by President Garfield, June 2, 1881. He is the author (with Dr. N. L. Britton) of Britton

& Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the United States" (three volumes, 1896-98), and was one of the founders of the New York Botanical Garden, of which he is one of the scientific managers.

FREDERICK H. WINES.

Frederick H. Wines, assistant director of the census, Washington, D. C., was born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1838. Rev. E. C. Wines, his father, was widely known as a clergyman, educator and a philanthropist, and was a professor in Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College. From this institution our subject graduated in 1857, his intention being to enter the ministry, for which he was educated at Princeton, N. J. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he was licensed to preach by the St. Louis presbytery and acted as stated supply at Springfield, Mo. In 1862 he was appointed a chaplain in the regular army. Although stationed on the frontier of Southwestern Missouri and participating in but one engagement, he earned mention in the official dispatches for "distinguished courage and gallantry upon the field."

From 1865 to 1869 he filled the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of Springfield, Ill.; was secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities from its creation, in 1869, until 1893, also from 1897-99. During this period he was a delegate from the State of Illinois to the international penitentiary congress at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1878. He also served as special agent of the tenth census (1880), president of the national conference of charities and corrections (1883), secretary of the National Prison Association (1887), and special agent of the eleventh census (1890). His work in behalf of the U. S. census had previously been confined to the gathering and analyzing of statistics relative to the criminal and dependent classes, but in March, 1899, he

was appointed to his present position, which covers the entire statistical work of the bureau, in all its branches.

WILLIAM CAIN.

William Cain, professor of mathematics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was born in Hillsboro, N. C., May 14, 1847; received a military and technical education at the North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Institute, graduating from the latter in 1865 with the degree of A. M. After leaving school he engaged in topographical work on the North Carolina geological survey, ultimately preparing a map of the state. He also was a civil engineer on various railroads for about eight years, besides which he performed the duties of professor of mathematics, at the Carolina Military Institute, for more than five years; from 1882-89 he occupied the same chair at the South Carolina Military Academy, after which he assumed his present position. He is the author of many valuable papers on engineering subjects published in technical journals and in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Of the latter organization he is a full member. He is also author of a number of books on the following subjects: "Theory of Arches," "Bridges," "Retaining Walls," and "Notes on Algebra and Geometry."

B. FRANK BETTS.

B. Frank Betts, M. D., 1609 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Warminster, Pa., December 1, 1845; educated at Lollar Academy, Pa.; Mount Holly Institute, and at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from the last named in 1868. He afterward pursued special medical and surgical courses in Europe, especially at

the University of Vienna, Austria, since which time he has been continually engaged in practice in Philadelphia. From 1873 to 1893, for a period of more than twenty years, he has been identified with the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College. He first occupied the chair of physiology; in 1876 he organized the department of gynecology, remaining professor in that department and in that of diseases of children, until 1893. He has served as consulting gynecologist in the Hahnemann, the Woman's Homeopathic, and the Children's Homeopathic hospitals of Philadelphia, and in the Wilmington, Del., Homeopathic Hospital. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and has been honored with the presidency of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Medical Society—and various other organizations. Dr. Betts confines his practice to the treatment of the diseases of women and children, and is extensively engaged in surgical practice.

ELMER GATES.

Elmer Gates, founder and director of the laboratories of psychology and psychurgy, which bear his name, located at Chevy Chase, Md.; was born near Dayton, O., in the year 1859. He is mostly self-educated, but has enjoyed the instruction of private tutors and several elective courses at college. Since 1874, or from boyhood, he has been engaged in psychological research—of late years, along the line of mind building by systematic means. He established the Elmer Gates laboratory, or system of laboratories, in 1896.

This institution is devoted to the study of the mind, and to the diffusion of knowledge relating to educational and scientific subjects. Its central position is that the individual can be given more mind with which to get an education and can be taught systematically

how to more efficiently use the mind in invention, discovery and right-living. It carries on researches in the sciences and arts, and has in view the establishment of complete facilities for original investigation in every line.

Mr. Gates has held the chair of psychology at the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia Museum, and is a member of the National Educational Society, the American Microscopical Society and other scientific organizations. He is also the inventor of much apparatus used in the sciences and the useful arts.

MAHLEN NORRIS GILBERT.

Mahlen Norris Gilbert, bishop-coadjutor of Minnesota, St. Paul, was born at Laurens, N. Y., March 23, 1848. Was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and at Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn. Ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1875, and had the following charges in Montana and at St. Paul: Deer Lodge, Butte, Mont., and Christ church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he was chosen as a deputy to the general convention, and since that year he has been the coadjutor-bishop of Minnesota. Degrees of D. D. and LL. D. were conferred by Hobart College in 1886 and 1895.

ALFRED SPEER.

Alfred Speer, editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Item*, Passaic, N. J., was born in that city, on November 2, 1823. It was then a small village called Acquackanonk. In his early life he learned and practiced the trade of cabinet making. For many years he has also cultivated grapes and made wine, he being the pioneer in that line of industry east of the Alleghany mountains. Mr. Speer is also identified with the first elevated rapid transit

railroad in New York City. He was the first mayor of Passaic; was a member of the Passaic light guard and military company, in 1858, and a prime mover in the work of lighting the streets of the city, and having the name of the village and the postoffice changed from Acquackanonk to Passaic in 1856; it is now a city of 25,000 inhabitants.

LUDWIG S. FILBERT.

Ludwig S. Filbert, M. D., president of Vulcanite Paving company and president of the Philadelphia Market company, 1902 Green street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Burke's county, Pa., March 12, 1825, and is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, class of 1848. From 1858-60 he was quarantine physician for the court of Philadelphia. For twelve years he practiced his profession in Lancaster county, Pa., but abandoned it in 1870, becoming interested in the question of street pavements. In 1871 he organized the Vulcanite Paving company, of which he has since been president. He was the pioneer in the laying of asphalt and cement pavements and has accumulated a fortune in this line of business.

FRANK HAGAR BIGELOW.

Frank Hagar Bigelow, M. A., S. T. B., L. H. D., professor of meteorology U. S. Weather Bureau, and assistant minister at St. John's (P. E.) church, Washington, D. C., was born in Concord, Mass., August 28, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and fitted for college at the Boston Latin school. In 1869 he entered Harvard College and pursued the full four years' course. He then secured the appointment as assistant astronomer at the National observatory, Cordoba, Argentine Republic, which he held for three years, returning to the same post in

1881 and serving for two years thereafter. Between these two periods he had pursued a course at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., from which he graduated in 1880. From 1884-89 he held the chair of mathematics at Racine (Wis.) College, and for the succeeding two years was assistant in the Nautical Almanac office, Washington, D. C. While thus occupied, in 1889, he accompanied the U. S. Eclipse expedition to West Africa. From 1891-99 he was professor of meteorology U. S. Weather Bureau, and from 1895-99 professor of solar physics in the Columbian University, Washington. Professor Bigelow served as president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, in 1898, and is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He also has a membership in various foreign scientific societies, and is the author of numerous papers on astronomy, meteorology, solar and terrestrial magnetism.

ALBERT HARKNESS.

Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL. D., educator, professor emeritus of Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I., was born in Blackstone, Mass., October 6, 1822. In 1842 he was graduated from Brown University and for the subsequent decade taught in the Providence high school. He afterward pursued post-graduate courses at the universities of Bonn, Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, returning to the United States in the autumn of 1855 to assume the chair of Greek language and literature in Brown University. In that position he remained until 1892, when he resigned in order to devote himself to literary work. In the meantime he had been abroad five times and had made a careful study of the educational systems of England and Germany. Dr. Harkness was one of the founders of the American Philological Association, vice-president in 1869 and president in 1875-76; was

one of the founders of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, and has long been a member of the Archaeological Institute of America. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Bonn in 1854, and that of LL. D. by Brown University in 1869. Professor Harkness is author or editor of a large number of textbooks, including an edition of Arnold's First Latin Book (1851); Second Latin Book (1853); First Greek Book (1860); Latin Grammar (1864); Latin Reader (1865); Introductory Latin Book (1866); Elementary Latin Grammar (1869); Practical Introduction to Latin Composition (1869); Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War (1870); Cicero's Select Orations (1873); Sallust's Catiline (1878); Preparatory Course in Latin Prose Authors (1878); First Year in Latin (1883); Progressive Exercises in Reading and Writing Latin (1883); Easy Method for Beginners in Latin (1890); Complete Latin Grammar (1898); Short Latin Grammar (1898) and contributions to the Transactions of the American Philological Association and to *Bibliotheca Sacra*.

ROBERT JONES BURDETTE.

Robert Jones Burdette, humorist, lecturer and preacher, Pasadena, Cal., was born in Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., July 30, 1844. In early boyhood he removed to Peoria, Ill., graduated from the high school and had his first newspaper experience in that place. He also served as a clerk and was apprenticed to a house and sign painter, and during the last three years of the Civil war served as a private in company C, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. A few years thereafter he removed to Burlington, Ia., and secured employment on the Hawk Eye; from 1874-80, editor of the paper, and during this period made a wide reputation as

a paragrapher and humorist. Later he was a contributor to the columns of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, and as early as 1876 had begun his career as a lecturer. In 1887 he was licensed as a Baptist minister, and since April 1, 1899, has been acting pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Pasadena, Cal. Among other well known humorous works may be mentioned "Hawkeyetems," "Rise and Fall of the Moustache," "In a Garden," "Life of William Penn," "Sons of Asaph," and "Chimes from a Jester's Bells."

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON.

William Boyd Allison, United States Senator from Iowa (home residence, Dubuque), is one of the foremost statesmen of the country—a man who has made his mark because he has thoroughly prepared himself to fill each position to which he has been called. Neither is he an office or a library statesman, but has ever mixed in the common affairs of life and been popular, in the best sense of the word.

Senator Allison was born on a farm near Perry, Wayne county, Ohio, March 2, 1829. His early life was that of the average farmer's boy who is industrious and comes of intelligent parentage. After obtaining such an education as the neighboring schools afforded, he attended Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., and the Western Reserve College at Hudson, O. In 1850 he began his law studies at Wooster, O., and the next year was admitted to the Wayne County bar, being appointed to the position of deputy county clerk. The commencement of his political career was his selection as a delegate to the Ohio State convention of 1856, which supported Fremont for the presidency. In 1857 he located at Dubuque, and, although he has passed much of the thirty-seven years of his public life at the national capital, it has been as the representative of his Iowa constituents.

Senator Allison first came into prominence in the politics of his adopted State as a delegate to the Republican National convention, which met at Chicago in 1860 and nominated Lincoln for the presidency. During the early period of the Civil war he served upon the staff of the governor of Iowa and did faithful work in the organization of volunteers for the field. It was in Congress, however, that he was to prove his metal as a staunch supporter of the administration, being a member of the lower house from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. During most of this critical period he



served upon the committee on ways and means, and it was largely upon his calm and solid judgment that the president and secretary of the treasury relied in raising the funds required to carry on the war issues. He was an earnest supporter of the constitutional amendments growing out of that conflict, being a strenuous advocate of the Civil Rights bill and the Freedman's Bureau. He also introduced the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, which resulted in a great national work and benefit.

In 1871 Senator Allison declined a re-election to the lower house, but took his seat in

the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1873. For more than a quarter of a century, therefore, he has been an influential member of that honored body, his present term expiring March 3, 1903. He has long served either on the committee on appropriations or that of ways and means, and in all matters which relate to the national finances is an acknowledged authority. In tariff legislation he has always taken a leading part, his course being with the moderates as opposed to the advocates of high protection. His position as a bi-metallist made him the author of the amendment to the famous Bland bill providing for an international conference to determine the ratio of silver to gold, and, with the late James G. Blaine, he was an earnest champion of reciprocity. In fact, his course has been so patriotic, statesmanlike and conservative that it would be difficult to find a veteran in public life who is more generally respected or admired. Twice he has declined the portfolio of the treasury, and he has been a prominent candidate for the presidency. Perhaps the principal reason for this enduring popularity is that Senator Allison has always appealed to the people in a direct and unpretentious way, devoid of oratorical attempts or theatrical display.

GEORGE SHATTUCK MORISON.

George Shattuck Morison, A. M., LL. B., civil engineer, 35 Wall street, New York City, was born in New Bedford, Mass., December, 19, 1842. He is a graduate of Harvard College and was admitted to the New York bar in 1866. He never practiced, however, but in 1867 removed to Kansas City to engage in civil engineering. There he remained till 1871; in 1873 he returned to New York. From 1887-98 he was a resident of Chicago, retaining an office in New York, where he again resides. He is chiefly known as a rail-

road engineer and an expert in the designing and building of bridges. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the board of engineers to determine the greatest practical length of span for a bridge across the North river at New York. He served as a member of the board to locate a deep water harbor in Southern California, and a consulting engineer in the New York department of docks. He was chief engineer in the construction of many bridges across the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, including the bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn. He is now a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He has been president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

IRVING PORTER CHURCH.

Irving Porter Church, professor of applied mechanics and hydraulics, College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Ansonia, Conn., July 22, 1851. He graduated from that institution in 1873 and three years thereafter was appointed an assistant professor in the civil engineering department, being subsequently advanced to the associate professorship. In these two positions he continued from 1876 to 1892, when he assumed his present chair. He is the author of "Statics and Dynamics for Engineering Students" (1886); "Mechanics of Materials" (1887) and "Hydraulics and Pneumatics" (1889), (these three works being finally issued together in one volume as "Mechanics of Engineering"); and also of "Notes and Examples in Mechanics."

LYSTER HOXIE DEWEY.

Lyster Hoxie Dewey, assistant botanist United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Cambridge,

Mich., March 14, 1865. He received his education in the district school of his native town, at the Tecumseh (Mich.) high school and the Agricultural College, near Lansing, Mich. He acted as a tutor in botany, in the last named institution for two years after graduating, in 1888, and was then appointed to a position in the United States department of agriculture, becoming assistant botanist therein in 1898. He prepared the descriptions of grasses for the "Botany of Western Texas," and has written several papers on weeds.

WALTER COURTNEY.

Walter Courtney, M. D., president of the Minnesota State Medical Society, Brainerd, Minn., was born in Moore, Lambton county, Ontario, Canada; was educated in the public schools, at the Strathroy (Ontario) Collegiate Institute and the medical department of the University of Michigan, graduating from the last named in 1883. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and for the past eleven years has been chief surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, Mississippi Valley Medical Association and Minnesota Academy of Medicine; honorary member of the North Dakota State Medical Society; also member of the American Social Science Association.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine, statesman, was born at West Brownsville, Pa., January 31, 1830. He graduated at Washington College in 1847, and soon after removed to Maine, where he spent most of his life. He engaged in journalism, but was soon called to serve in the

legislature. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, serving in the house of representatives for fourteen years (speaker from 1868 to 1876). In the latter year he was chosen to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for the term ending in 1883. In 1881 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of State under President Garfield; this position he resigned when Arthur became President. He was an unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States in 1884. He was the father of reciprocity as applied to the tariff and international trade, and the author of "Twenty Years in Congress," and "Political Discussions." He died January 27, 1893, in Washington, D. C.

RUDOLPH HERING.

Rudolph Hering, hydraulic and sanitary engineer, 100 William street, New York City, was born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1847. When twenty years of age he graduated from the Dresden Polytechnic (Germany), and during the following year (1868) was appointed assistant engineer at Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y. He held the same position at Fairmount park, Philadelphia, in 1869-71; was astronomer to the Yellowstone National Park expedition, in 1872, and from 1873 to 1880 served as assistant engineer of the city of Philadelphia.

Since the latter year Mr. Hering has been engaged in private practice. He was the engineer in charge of the investigation of the new water supply of Philadelphia, in 1883-86; was chief engineer of the Chicago drainage and water supply commission, 1886-88, and consulting engineer of the New York department of public works in 1880.

He was for one term president of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia; vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and

for a number of years acted as chairman of the committee on refuse disposal for the American Public Health Association.

As an expert in hydraulic and sanitary engineering Mr. Hering has few superiors in the country, and has furnished designs for sewerage systems and water works for various Canadian and South American cities, also for Honolulu, H. I., as well as numerous municipalities of the United States. His published reports in these specialties are many and variable.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister. He received an academic education, and in 1855 went to Buffalo and became a clerk in a law office. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He was assistant district attorney of Erie county from 1863-66, and sheriff of Erie county 1870-73. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, his term beginning January 1, 1882. Because of his opposition to useless expenditure of public money he was called the veto mayor. In November, 1882, he was elected governor of New York, defeating Charles J. Folger. Two years later he ran for President on the Democratic ticket, and was successful, defeating James G. Blaine. In 1888 he was again nominated, but was defeated by President Harrison. In 1892 he was again elected to the Presidency of the United States, and after the expiration of his second term took up his residence at Princeton, N. J.

FOY SPENCER BALDWIN.

Foy Spencer Baldwin, A. B., Ph. D., professor of economics, Boston (Mass.) University, was born at Charlotte, Mich., July 6, 1870; was

educated at Berwick (Me.) Academy, Boston University (A. B.) and University of Munich, Bavaria (Ph. D.). In 1889 he served as assistant editor of the Vermont Watchman, Montpelier, Vt., and since that year has been principally employed as an educator. For two years he taught in St. Luke's school, Philadelphia, after which he went abroad and studied economics in Germany. In 1894 he was instructor in history at the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, but since 1895 has held his present position in Boston University. He is the author of various scholarly monographs on economic subjects, and is prominent as a lecturer in the reform work of Boston.

SAMUEL KLINE WOODWORTH.

Samuel Kline Woodworth, lawyer, Seneca, Kan., was born in Syracuse, Morgan county, Mo., March 19, 1861, where his father at the time was a civil engineer in charge of track laying on the Missouri Pacific railway. He received his education in the public schools of Atchison, Kan., Seneca Falls Academy, N. Y., and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, in 1884, at which time he was admitted to practice in the Supreme and other courts of Michigan. He took up his residence at his old home at Atchison. He has been admitted to practice in all the State and federal courts.

Mr. Woodworth has devoted himself unremittingly to the practice of his profession, turning aside neither for politics nor any other of the allurements which beset a lawyer's path. For several years he was examiner of abstracts of title for the Kansas Loan and Trust company and the Guarantee Investment company. In 1891 he purchased the law business of Simon Conwell, a leading lawyer of Kansas, at Seneca, to which place he removed and where he has since resided.

He is local attorney for the Wyandotte &

North Western and Missouri Pacific railways and leased lines, which gives him transportation over the State. He is R. G. Dun & Co.'s representative at Seneca. Governor John A. Martin appointed him justice of the peace of Atchison, to which office he was elected by a large majority the following spring. He held the position about twenty-five months, when he resigned. From 1897 to 1899 he was county attorney of Nemaha county, of which Seneca is the county seat.

CHARLES JOHN HOWARD.

Charles John Howard, attorney-at-law, Barnesville, O., was born at this place on March 26, 1862. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town; received a training of three years at the Ohio State University and pursued a partial course at the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and at once commenced practice at Barnesville. He has been honored with a number of offices both local and state, such as city solicitor of Barnesville, member of the school board (president for several terms), member of the lower house of the Ohio legislature (1896-99). He has, in fact, been a leader in the public affairs of his town, his county and his commonwealth.

KENYON COX.

Kenyon Cox, artist, 145 West 55th street, New York City, was born in Warren, O., October 27, 1856. He began the study of art in Cincinnati, continuing it for a short time in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. From 1877 to 1882 he studied in Paris under Gérôme and Carolus Duran, returning to New York in the following year to begin the practice of his profession. He has since become widely known as a painter of figures

and a landscape and portrait artist, having illustrated and written on art topics for the leading magazines of the country. He is the author of mural paintings in the Library of Congress, Bowdoin College and the appellate court of New York City, having been honored with prizes and medals from the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889 and the World's Columbian Exposition. He has been a member of the Society of American Artists, since 1882, and is identified with the Architectural League of New York and the National Society of Mural Painters.

WILSON SHANNON BISSELL.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, attorney-at-law and ex-postmaster-general of the United States, Buffalo, N. Y., is a native of New London, N. Y., where he was born on the 31st of December, 1847. In 1869 he graduated from Yale College, and after graduation studied the principles of his profession in the office of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, of Buffalo, to which city he had removed in early boyhood.

In 1872 Mr. Bissell formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass, and in 1873 Grover Cleveland joined the firm, under the name of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was long one of the most prominent in western New York. The firm Bissell, Cary & Cooke, of which he is the senior member, is its successor.

For many years Mr. Bissell has been one of the foremost Democratic leaders of western New York. He has served as a delegate to many state conventions, and in 1888 was a candidate for presidential elector-at-large. He has been credited with much of the success which attended the Cleveland campaigns. He was a member of the important State commission charged with amending the judiciary provisions of the constitution, in 1890, and,

during President Cleveland's second term, served as postmaster-general of the United States from 1893 to 1895, resigning in the latter year to return to the practice of the law.

GEORGE HUNT BARTON.

George Hunt Barton, assistant professor of geology Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and holding the same position in Boston University and the Teachers School of Science, 16 Lexington avenue, Cambridge, Mass., was born July 8, 1852, in Sudbury, Mass. He began his scientific studies at the Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880, receiving therefrom the degree of S. B. In 1880-81 he was assistant in drawing at the latter institution, and during the following two years went to Honolulu as a member of the Hawaiian survey. He has served on the United States geological survey in glacial geology, making a study of drumlins in the State of Massachusetts. His observations in that connection have not, as yet, been published. He has traveled extensively in the west, in Newfoundland and in Labrador, and was a member of the sixth Peary expedition to Greenland. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History; American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the Boston Scientific Society, and a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the National Geographic Society.

THOMAS LEE BROWN.

Thomas Lee Brown, attorney-at-law, Charleston, W. Va., was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va., December 26, 1823. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1848; was a school teacher in his native

town for two years, then studied law with the Hon. George W. Summers, of Charleston, W. Va. (then Virginia), and was admitted to the Charleston (Kanawha county) bar in 1852. During the entire Civil war he served in the Confederate army, entering as a private in April, 1861, and soon being promoted to major in the 3rd regiment of the Wise Legion. He was, in 1862, made post quartermaster at Dublin Depot, on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, and was very dangerously wounded at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, in Pulaski county, Va., May 9, 1864. Both prior and



subsequent to the Civil war he was president of the Coal River Navigation company in Kanawha and Boone counties. For five years after the war, Confederate lawyers were not permitted to practice their profession in West Virginia, and during this period Major Brown resided in New York City, making, whilst there, Virginia and West Virginia land law his specialty. In November, 1870, he returned to Charleston, and since then he has been considered one of the leading members of the profession in West Virginia. He is a director in the West Virginia Historical Society, also in the Sheltering Arms hospital; an officer in the Stonewall Confederate Camp of Kana-

wha county, and for forty years has been a vestryman of the Episcopal church in Charleston. Major Broun's grandfather, William Broun, was a native of Scotland, and practiced law in Westmoreland county, Va., during colonial times.

WALTER ALISON EDWARDS.

Walter Alison Edwards, A. B., A. M., president of Throop Polytechnic Institute and professor of ancient languages and German, Pasadena, Cal., was born in Normal, McLean county, Ill., on September 17, 1862. He graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., with the degree of A. B., in 1883 (A. M., 1886); pursued his studies in Latin and Greek, at the universities of Berlin and Tübingen, in 1886-89, having previously taught these branches in the Peoria (Ill.) high school; from 1889 to 1890 he was principal of the Decatur (Ill.) high school and 1891-95 of the Rockford (Ill.) high school. He was instructor in history and Greek, Throop Polytechnic Institute, 1896-97; instructor in ancient languages and German, 1897-99, and professor of ancient languages and German since 1899. He has been president of the institute since February, 1897; is also author of the pamphlet, "Syntactical Grecisms in Propertius" and a series of articles in the Public School Journal on the "History of Normal Schools in California."

GEORGE PERRY GRIMSLEY.

George Perry Grimsley, A. M., Ph. D., professor of geology and geologist University Geological Survey, of Kansas, Topeka, was born in Granville, Ohio, February 21, 1868. He graduated from the Ohio State University, in 1890, with the degree of A. M., and was honored with that of Ph. D. from Johns

Hopkins University in 1894. From 1891-93 he served as assistant geologist on the Ohio geological survey, and since 1896 has been connected with the State survey of Kansas. Since 1895 he has also been professor of geology and natural history at Washburn College, Topeka. He is the author of various interesting and instructive geological papers, such as "Study of Granites of Cecil County, Maryland," "Gypsum Deposits of Kansas," "Microscopical Study of Limestone of Ohio" and "Mineral Resources of Kansas." He is fellow of geological societies of America and Washington.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

Oliver Hazard Perry, naval officer, was born at South Kingston, R. I., August 23, 1785. He was midshipman, in 1799, and, in 1807, he was commissioned lieutenant. His first experience in naval warfare was September 10, 1813, at the battle of Lake Erie, when, with a small squadron, he engaged the British flotilla under Captain Barclay. Perry's vessels numbered nine with tonnage of 1,671 and fifty-four guns. Barclay had six vessels of 1,400 tons and carrying sixty-three pieces of cannon. The battle was a famous one, hotly contested, but Perry's victory was complete. And the words that he sent the report of the engagement in, have become famous: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." He served under Decatur in the Mediterranean and commanded a squadron on the Caribbean Sea in 1819. For this service he was awarded a vote of thanks by Congress and a gold medal, being also raised to rank of captain. He died at Port Spain, Trinidad, August 23, 1819. Congress ordered his remains brought to Newport, where they were interred, December 4, 1826; Rhode Island erected a handsome obelisk over his grave.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor and artist, was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791. He was a graduate from Yale in the year 1810, then went to England to study art. He painted "The Dying Hercules," in 1813, and was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Academy. He shortly afterward returned to New York and was elected the first president of the Academy of Design, in 1826, and was its annually elected president for many years. He was a great student of chemistry and electricity, and while returning to the United States from France, in 1832, conceived the idea of the magnetic telegraph. He tried in vain to get a patent in England and finally exhibited it to Congress, in 1837. An experimental line was constructed between Washington and Baltimore, in 1843, towards which Congress appropriated \$30,000. He was one of the few men of highly artistic temperament who have achieved great triumphs in the practical world. He lived to see his invention widely adopted. He was the author of "Foreign Conspiracies against the Liberties of the United States," "Our Liberties Defended" and "Imminent Dangers through Foreign Immigration." He died in New York, April 2, 1872.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

Francis Rawle, lawyer, 328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pa., August 7, 1846. Up to the age of fourteen years he received his education in Philadelphia and later at Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy. From 1865 to 1869 he was a student at Harvard College and, in 1871, graduated from the law school of the university. On the 4th of November, 1871, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and has since continued in active

practice there. Since 1890 he has served as an overseer of Harvard University and, since 1878, as treasurer of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the American and Pennsylvania Historical societies.

EDGAR W. NYE.

Edgar Wilson Nye, journalist and author, known to the public as "Bill Nye," the signature he always used in writing, was born at Shirley, Piscataquis county, Me., August 25, 1850. He received his education at River Falls, Wis. He removed to Wyoming, studied law and, in 1876, was admitted to the bar. He was connected with a number of western newspapers and contributed many humorous sketches. He became editor of Laramie Boomerang, and his fame soon spread beyond the confines of the West. He removed to New York, where he contributed to the New York World and a number of other prominent papers. He made a tour of Europe, lecturing in all the principal cities of the country. He has written a great many books, among which are "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay" and "Remarks." He died February 22, 1896, at Asheville, N. C.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Frederick Douglass, orator and author, was born a slave on a Maryland plantation, February 17, 1817. He was a self made man, his advantages for education being very few, but by his energy and indomitable will he was able to write and labor for his race. Soon after reaching his majority he ran away from Baltimore, where his master lived, and met William Lloyd Garrison, who aided him in a great many ways. He made a speech at the

Anti-Slavery Convention held in Nantucket, Mass., which brought him before the public, and he was soon after appointed agent of the State Anti-Slavery Society. He spoke against slavery in most sections of the New England states and also in England and other provinces of Great Britain, and from 1847 for many years published a paper in Rochester, N. Y. He was instrumental in raising the colored regiments during the Civil war, having urged upon President Lincoln the necessity of it and of the emancipation of the slaves, and when the president issued the world famed decree, the emancipation of all slaves in the United States (1862), Douglass organized two regiments of colored soldiers in Massachusetts. He entered the lecture field after the abolition of slavery, and also wrote for publication. He held several public offices: member of the council of District of Columbia, United States marshal, and recorder of deeds. He died in 1895.

PIERRE G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, general, was born near New Orleans, in 1818. He received his military education at West Point and graduated with high honors. He served through the Mexican war with great bravery and courage, being promoted captain and brevet major. He was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy in 1860 but on the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he resigned from the Union army, in February, 1861, and entered the Confederate service. He directed the bombardment of Fort Sumter and won the first battle of Bull Run. When General Albert Sidney Johnson died he was made commander of the Confederate forces in the West. He had charge of Petersburg, in 1864, and successfully resisted Grant's first assault. He surrendered to General Sherman at

Greensboro, N. C., and after the war retired to private life. In 1878 he was made adjutant-general of Louisiana, and, in 1888, commissioner of public works in New Orleans. He is included among Louisiana's distinguished authors, in virtue of his "Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas" and his "Summary of the Art of War." He died in New Orleans, February 20, 1893.

WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON.

William Henry Thompson, attorney-at-law and member of the Democratic National committee, Grand Island, Neb., was born on a farm near Perrysville, Carroll county, Ohio, December 14, 1853. At an early age he removed to Iowa, being educated in various public and select schools of that State, at the Upper Iowa University, Fayette, and the State Law School, at Iowa City. Upon graduating from the latter, in 1877, he located for practice at Arlington, Ia., and continued thus until June, 1881, when he removed to Grand Island.

Mr. Thompson cast his first vote for Tilden and Hendricks and has been a Democrat ever since. When the county attorneyship was an appointive office, he held that position for several years and, in 1886, was elected to it, in that capacity conducting the legal affairs of Hall county. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1890, and was chairman of the Democratic delegation from Nebraska, which nominated Cleveland for the presidency in 1892. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago; by that delegation elected as member of the National Committee, and is now a member of the executive committee of that committee; was mayor of Grand Island; has for many years been identified with its best public interests and has continuously enjoyed a large professional practice.

DAVID CLEMENT DEAVER.

David Clement Deaver, financial manager Nebraska School for the Deaf, Omaha, was born at Deavertown, O., August 28, 1864. Educated in the district school and at the Omaha Business College, his first practical experience being as chief clerk of the medical department of the Burlington & Missouri Railway company. Of late years he has become quite prominent in politics, being a forcible orator and one of the founders of the Populist party. He has served two terms as fire and police commissioner; in 1894 nearly overcome the large Republican majority in his congressional district and, in 1894, came within a few votes of being nominated by the Populists for governor. At the present time he is especially interested in promoting the general study of the lives of famous men and women, his lectures in this line being highly instructive and inspiring.

BENN PITMAN.

Benn Pitman, author of phonographic works and president of the Phonographic Institute Company, Cincinnati, O., residence 1852 Columbia avenue, was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, July 24, 1822. Educated, afterwards assistant in the academy of his brother, the late Sir Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, the inventor of phonography. It was his original intention to become an architect, but abandoned his apprenticeship to devote himself to the perfection and extension of phonography and the advocacy of the phonetic reform. For ten years he lectured and taught in England, previous to emigrating to the United States. In 1853 he settled in Cincinnati, O., and founded the Phonographic Institute, of which he is still the president. Since that time he has published numerous text books, extending and per-

fecting the system originally introduced by his brother. Mr. Pitman is the inventor of the electro-process of relief engraving, and for twenty years was lecturer on art and a teacher of artistic wood carving and decorative art in the Cincinnati Art Academy. He has always been an advocate of industrial education and among other reforms, not in line with the foregoing, may be mentioned his championship of cremation.

FRANCIS HENRY BROWN.

Francis Henry Brown, M. D., No. 28 State street, Boston, Mass., was born in that city on the 8th of August, 1835. He received his primary education in its public schools, and, in 1857, was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. In 1861 he obtained his M. D. from the medical school of that university, the college also conferring the degree of M. A. upon him.

For three years Dr. Brown practiced his profession in Cambridge and thereafter, in Boston. He was an interne (medical house officer) in the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1860-61; acting assistant surgeon, United States army, 1861-64; surgeon Boston dispensary, 1864-72; physician to St. Joseph's Home, 1869, and to St. Elizabeth's hospital, 1880, and aural surgeon to the Boston City hospital, in 1881.

In 1869 Dr. Brown founded the Children's hospital and has since continued one of its managers. He has been president of the Suffolk District Medical Society and passed assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service; secretary of the Harvard class of 1857 and a member of many societies and clubs. He has also accomplished much as a writer, being author of "Harvard University in the War of 1861-65" and of the "Medical Register of New England" (eight volumes); editor of the Boston Medical and

Surgical Journal and contributor of many medical, scientific and historical papers to standard periodicals.

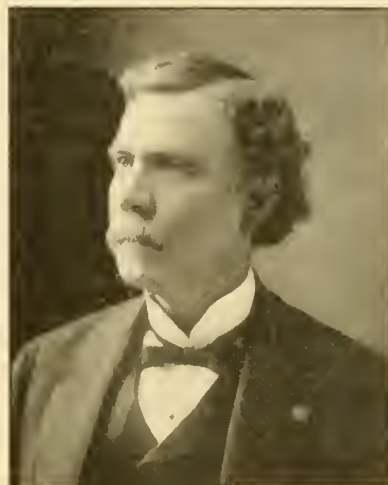
DAVID PECK TODD.

David Peck Todd, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, Amherst College, Mass., was born in Lake Ridge, N. Y., March 19, 1855; was educated at Columbia University, N. Y., and Amherst College, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1875. For the past quarter of a century he has been a leading American astronomer, commencing his professional career as assistant in the United States naval observatory. He was afterward professor of astronomy and higher mathematics at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., being called to his present chair in 1881. He has served on several important scientific expeditions, being in charge of the government eclipse expedition to Texas, in 1878; astronomer in charge of the transit of Venus observations, Lick Observatory, California, 1882; in charge of the government expedition to Japan to observe the eclipse of 1887, as well as of the government eclipse expedition of 1889 (to West Africa) and of the Amherst College expedition to Japan (1896), and to Spain (1900). He is the author of several standard text books, including "A New Astronomy" (1897), and of more general works such as "Stars and Telescopes" (1899), and editor of the "Columbian Knowledge Series."

PATRICK H. CONEY.

Patrick H. Coney, attorney-at-law, writer, manufacturer and man of affairs, Topeka, Kan., was born in Newbury, Vt., March 10, 1848. Although he obtained a primary and academic education (the latter at Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y.), his intellectual train-

ing has been mainly the result of self-study; in fact, he has never ceased to be a student. His life has been a busy and a varied one, covering the avocations of soldier, book agent, farmer, mechanic, painter and decorator, newspaper correspondent, editor, lawyer, politician and manufacturer. From March 4, 1863, to October 5, 1865 (from his fifteenth to his seventeenth years) he served as musician, private and dispatch bearer of Company H, One-hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers and Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, serving on the staff of



General Nelson A. Miles. From 1867 to 1881 he was a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., during which period he served as a member of the State legislature. He then removed to Topeka, having been, therefore, for more than thirty-two years a citizen of Kansas. Mr. Coney has always taken a deep and active interest in public affairs and in politics. For twenty successive years he has been a prominent member of the Republican State conventions, and is now president of the State Silver Republican League. He was the president and manager of the Lapland village, one of the great centers of attraction at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was the

promoter and is the owner of the implement manufacturing plant at Polo, Ill., besides having a good professional practice, chiefly in the line of patents and pensions. In fact, Mr. Coney is recognized as one of the leaders in advancing the interests of the old soldiers in Kansas, and, with all his usefulness as a public spirited, upright citizen, he has accumulated considerable property in Kansas and Missouri.

LOUIS (BEAUREGARD) PENDLETON.

Louis (Beauregard) Pendleton, author and journalist, Macon, Ga., was born in Tebeauville (now Waycross), Ga., April 21, 1861, being the son of the late Philip C. Pendleton, editor half a century ago of the *Magnolia*, the first magazine to be published south of Richmond. His early education was obtained at Valdosta, Ga., and he afterward received a collegiate training in Philadelphia, Pa. He early entered a printing office and assisted in the editorship of a country weekly paper; was for seven years in a Philadelphia publishing house and later served as editor for a Chicago publishing house. Of late years he has been employed as editorial writer for the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, and has written several popular works and contributed serials, short stories and articles to standard periodicals. His more pretentious works are: "Carita," "The Wedding Garment," "The Sons of Ham," "Corona of the Nantahalas," "In the Wire-Grass," "King Tom and the Runaways," "In the Okefenokee" and "Lost Prince Almon."

JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER.

Hon. Joseph Warren Keifer, attorney-at-law, soldier and statesman, Springfield, Ohio, was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, January 3, 1836. He obtained his edu-

cation in the common schools and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; worked upon a farm, read law and was admitted to practice on January 12, 1858.

General Keifer served in the Civil war from April 27, 1861, to June 27, 1865, holding the ranks successively of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brevet brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers. During the Spanish-American war, from June 9, 1898, to May 12, 1899, he served in the latter capacity, in Florida, Georgia and Cuba.

Besides holding the various military positions named, he has been, in civil life: State senator, 1868-69; member of the house of representatives, 1877-85 (speaker, 1881-83) and delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican convention, 1876. Since 1873 he has been president of the Sagonda National bank, Springfield, O. He has also served as trustee of Antioch College. In 1868-70 he was department commander of Ohio, G. A. R., and junior commander in chief G. A. R. 1870-71.

DAVID HENRY COCHRAN.

David Henry Cochran, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., educator, 171 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Springville, Erie county, N. Y., July 5, 1828. He was prepared for college at Springville Academy, graduating from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1850, having received from that institution the degrees of B. A., A. M. and LL. D. In 1861 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York, the first occasion of their bestowal of this degree. At the same time it was conferred by them on Dr. Carpenter, the English naturalist. Owing to the straitened circumstances of his youth he worked his way through college by teaching and lecturing. He was one of the first four trustees elected by the alumni of Hamilton College, and upon

expiration of his term of office was elected by the corporation a permanent member of the board. His first professorship was that of the natural sciences in the Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute; afterward he was principal of the Fredonia Academy; professor of chemistry and physics, New York State Normal school (1855) and principal of the latter from 1856-64; in 1864 he was chosen president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. In 1899 he resigned his position on account of failure of voice. He has also been prominent in Y. M. C. A. work as president of the Brooklyn organization, having among other reforms organized evening schools and a course of scientific lectures. At the present time Professor Cochran is under engagement to furnish a series of weekly articles to a standard publication on the present aspects of college education.

JOHN HENRY BARROWS.

John Henry Barrows, D. D., president of Oberlin (O.) College and lecturer on comparative religion in the University of Chicago, was born in Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847. He graduated from the Olivet (Mich.) College in 1867 and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover theological seminaries, and at Göttingen, Germany. While a student at the Union Theological Seminary he became a member of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. After two years and a half of home missionary and educational work in Kansas, during which he served as superintendent of public instruction of Osage county, he preached for a year in the First Congregational church of Springfield, Ill., after which he traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, preaching during a portion of the latter period in the American chapel at Paris. His next experience was as pastor of a regular Congregational charge and a popular society in Lawrence, Mass., fol-

lowed by the call of the Maverick church, of East Boston, in 1880. In 1881 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Chicago, over which he presided for more than fourteen years.

One of the grandest features of the World's Columbian Exposition was the Parliament of Religions, which Dr. Barrows organized and of which he was chairman. He is the author of "A World-Pilgrimage," "Christianity, the World Religion," and the "Christian Conquest of Asia." In 1890 he had published a volume entitled "The Gospels are True Histories," and subsequently the following: "I believe in God," and "Life of Henry Ward Beecher."

Another outcome of the "World's Parliament of Religions" was the founding of the Haskell lectureship of comparative religion by the University of Chicago, the chair being accepted by Dr. Barrows in 1894. He resigned his pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in February, 1896, and, after eight months of special preparation in Europe to fulfill the duties of his professorship, traveled to the far East and delivered nearly one hundred and forty lectures in India, Japan and Honolulu. In November, 1898, he became president of Oberlin College.

For many years Dr. Barrows has been one of the most prominent members of the Society of Christian Endeavor and of the Chautauqua system, being at the present time one of the trustees of the former and one of the advisory council of the latter. He is also president of the Council of Seventy of the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

JOHN S. MICHAUD.

John S. Michaud, Catholic bishop of Burlington, Vt., was born in that city November 24, 1843. Educated, primarily, in its parochial schools, and began his classical studies at Montreal College, P. Q.; graduated at Holy

Cross University, Worcester, Mass., and afterward took his theological course at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained to the priesthood June 7, 1873. Bishop Michaud's first appointment was as pastor of Newport, Vt., and missions, followed by charges at Burlington, Winooski and Bennington, all in Vermont. While engaged in his pastoral duties at the last named point he was chosen bishop and consecrated at Burlington on June 29, 1892, by Most Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., Archbishop of Boston.

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.

William Astor Chanler, 83 Clinton Place, New York City, was born in Newport, R. I., June 11, 1867. After receiving a thorough education at St. John's school, Sing Sing, N. Y., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University, he went abroad, extending his travels and explorations into East Africa. Later he became interested in politics, being chosen, in 1896, a delegate to the New York State Democratic convention and alternate to the national convention held in Chicago. In the same year he was elected a member of the State assembly from the fifth district and in 1898 was selected by his party as a representative in Congress, from the fourteenth district.

During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Chanler was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, serving in Cuba on the staff of General Joe Wheeler.

JAMES FRANKLIN ALDRICH.

James Franklin Aldrich, receiver of national banks, Washington, D. C., was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., on April 6, 1853. He obtained his education in the public schools of Chicago, at the Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn., and the Rensselaer

Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., from which he graduated as a civil engineer. After leaving school he engaged for some time in manufacturing, and was for several years a member of the Chicago board of trade. As a resident of Chicago he became prominent as an able man of affairs and held, among other positions, that of president of the Cook county board of commissioners, commissioner of public works, member of Congress from the first district and chairman of the association of clubs to inaugurate the great drainage canal.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Hannibal Hamlin, statesman, was born in Paris, Maine, in 1800. He was a member of the State legislature for four years (1836-40) and was a member of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses. He was again elected to the State legislature in 1847 and in the year following was elected to the United States Senate for four years, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1851, for the term of six years. In 1857 he was elected governor of Maine, which position he resigned to become United States Senator again. He was the nominee of the Republican party for the vice-presidency in 1860, and was successful. In 1865 he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Boston, and in 1869 took his seat in the Senate for the fourth term. At the expiration of this term he was again re-elected. In June, 1881, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain; this position he resigned in 1882 and returned home. He died in Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891.

WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

William Pepperrell, soldier, was born in Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696. After being taught the art of surveying land and navigat-

ing a ship, he was engaged in business with his father, who was a dealer in naval stores, fish and provisions. In 1726 he was placed in command of all the militia of Maine, receiving the brevet of colonel, and in the same year was elected a State representative. For thirty-two years he was a member of the board of councilors. In 1745 he was elected commander-in-chief of the body of New England volunteers; after a siege of forty-nine days he succeeded in the reduction of Louisburg, which had been built by the French at a cost of six million dollars. This achievement called forth great rejoicing over the country, especially in New England, and had an influence on the Revolutionary war, thirty years after. From 1756-58 he was acting governor of Massachusetts. He died in Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824 and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1827 and for four years was a member of the State legislature (the last two years as speaker of the house). In 1833 he was elected a representative in Congress and in 1837 was elected to the United States Senate. At the expiration of his term he returned to private life and resumed the practice of law. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted as a volunteer but soon rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He distinguished himself under General Scott, against whom he afterward ran successfully for the presidency, and upon whom, during his administration, he conferred the title of lieutenant-general. In 1852 he was elected President. The principal events of his administration were the signing of the treaty for reciprocity with the British-Ameri-

can colonies, the treaty with Japan, a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua and Cuba, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

At the expiration of his term he retired to his home in New Hampshire, where he died October 8, 1869.

THOMAS EWING.

Thomas Ewing, lawyer and congressman, was born in West Liberty, Va., December 28, 1789. In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, and in 1841 became secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet. When Taylor became President, in 1849, he was appointed to take charge of the new department of the interior. In 1850 he was appointed to a seat in the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1851, resumed the practice of his profession and retired from political life. He was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861, and in 1866 was chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1871.

ELWOOD COOPER.

Elwood Cooper, horticulturist, Santa Barbara, Cal., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 24, 1829. He was educated in Harmony, that State, but engaged in the shipping business at quite an early age and for ten years was a merchant in Port au Prince, Hayti. In 1865 he returned to the United States, being appointed by the Haytian government as its representative at Washington and subsequently being a partner in a prominent New York shipping firm.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper removed to California to engage in the culture of fruit, but his ability and inventive talents were gradually

directed toward the manufacture of olive oil and the preparation of almonds and English walnuts for the market. He was the first to manufacture olive oil in the United States for the trade, inventing machines for that purpose and to hull, pit and wash the almonds and walnuts. For three years he was principal of the Santa Barbara College and has been president of the California State board of horticulture since 1885. He has also written much along the line of his experience, being the author of "Treatise on Olive Culture," "Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees" and "Statistics of Trade with Hayti."

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

William Moultrie, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1731. He served as a member of the provincial Congress in 1775, and in 1776 was made a brigadier-general. He defeated the British near Beauford, in 1779, and in the same year opposed the advance of the British under General Prevost upon Charleston, until the approach of General Lincoln. He also distinguished himself at Charleston, in 1780; was taken prisoner and held until exchanged for General Burgoyne. He was appointed major-general, in 1782, and was governor of South Carolina from 1785-86 and from 1794-96. He died in Charleston, S. C., September 27, 1805.

ALFRED THAYER MAHAN.

Alfred Thayer Mahan, captain (retired) United States navy, 160 West 86th street, New York City, was born in West Point, N. Y., September 27, 1840, his father being professor of military engineering in the United States Military Academy. The son graduated at the United States Naval Academy, in June, 1859, and was in active naval service

from that time until November, 1896, when he retired on his own application. In 1885 he had reached the grade of captain, serving through the Civil war and in the South Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic and European squadrons. From 1886-88 he was president of the Naval War College and during the Spanish-American war was a member of the naval war board. He served also as a member of the United States commission to the peace conference at The Hague, in 1899. At the present time Captain Mahan is one of the highest naval authorities in the world, and is the author of the following professional works: "Navy in Civil War, Gulf and Inland Waters," "Influence of Sea Power on History," "Influence of Sea Power on French Revolution and Empire," "Life of Farragut," "Life of Nelson," and "Interest of America in Sea Power." In 1894 he was honored with the degree of D. C. L. by Oxford University; in 1894 with that of LL. D. by Cambridge, and the latter degree was also conferred upon him by Harvard and Yale universities in 1895 and 1897.

GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD.

Garland Carr Broadhead, geologist, Columbia, Mo., was born in Albemarle county, Va., October 30, 1827. From 1850 to 1852 he attended the University of Missouri and the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, and during the succeeding five years was employed as a civil engineer on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. From 1857-61 and from 1871-73 he was assistant geologist of the State; assistant geologist of Illinois, in 1868, and State geologist, of Missouri, from 1873-75. He was deputy collector of internal revenue in Missouri, 1862-64, and United States assessor fifth district of Missouri in 1866; served as a member of the board of awards, Centennial Exposition, and from 1879-80 was engaged in the

surveying and construction of Kansas railroads. In 1881 he was engaged as a special agent of the tenth census, his subject being the "Building Stones of Missouri and Kansas." From 1887-97 he held the chair of geology in the Missouri State University, and from 1889-93 was a member of the State board of mines and geology. Since 1884 he has been prominently identified with the Missouri river commission. For about thirty years Professor Broadhead has been making numerous and valuable contributions to geological literature, his more pretentious works being as follows: "Reports of Geology in Five Counties of Missouri," 1872; "Iron Ores and Coal Fields," Missouri Geological Reports (200 pp.), 1873; "Reports on Nine Counties," "Illinois Geological Survey," Vol. VI; "Geological Report of Missouri," 1874; also articles in Vols. VIII and XII.

ABRAHAM JACOBI.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., LL. D., New York City, was born in Westphalia, Germany, on the 6th of May, 1830, and has long been recognized as a leading authority on diseases of children, at the present time holding that chair in the Columbia University, New York. He received his education in the universities of Greifswald, Göttingen and Bonn, Germany, graduating from the last named institution in 1851. He came to America in 1853, locating in New York City. Since 1857 he has been known not only as a general and a special practitioner, but as an author of essays and books. He has held various professorships in the New York Medical College, the University of New York and the Columbia University of New York; has been attending and consulting physician to many of the most important hospitals; was president of the New York Academy of Medicine, in 1885-89, and is a member of the New York State and

County, Pathological, Obstetrical and German societies, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans; visiting physician to the Bellevue, the German and Roosevelt hospitals; consulting physician to Mt. Sinai and New York Skin and Cancer hospitals; New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, and the St. John's Guild and Babies' Hospital.

ISAAC N. STEVENS.

Isaac N. Stevens, attorney-at-law, public official and politician, Denver, Colo., was born near Newark, O., November 1, 1858. He



was educated in the public schools of his native town, taught school for a time and, in 1880, was admitted to the bar. He removed directly to Denver, where he commenced practice, and has made a broad reputation as a prosecuting attorney and a criminal lawyer. From 1883 to 1885 he was assistant United States attorney for Colorado; served as district attorney for the second judicial district from 1889 to 1892, and county attorney for Arapahoe county in 1893 and 1894. During his term as district attorney he prosecuted twenty-seven cases of homicide, the result

being twenty-three convictions. Among the most noted was the case against Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, of Providence, R. I., for sending a bottle of poison through the mails to Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, a rich widow of that city. The lady was traveling in the west; she received the poison in Denver, took it and died there. During the ensuing trial witnesses were brought from nine states, Dr. Graves being convicted of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hung, but committed suicide in jail.

Mr. Stevens has been prominent in Colorado politics for many years. He served as chairman of the Republican city committee of Denver for four years; secretary of the Republican State committee for two years and, in 1896, chairman of the executive committee of the National silver party, with headquarters in Chicago. He has also been identified with many of the public institutions and enterprises of Denver; was four years a director of its chamber of commerce and for a like period a director in the Festival of Mountain and Plain.

EDUARD HERMANN VON HOLST.

Eduard Hermann Von Holst, Ph. D., professor of history at the University of Chicago and one of the foremost scholars and authors on constitutional law, is a native of Fellin, Livonia, Baltic (German) province of Russia, where he was born on the 19th of June, 1841. He was educated during his early years in his native town and in Dorpat, the latter also in Livonia, and subsequently pursued a course at Heidelberg University. In 1865, from the institution named, he obtained the degree of Ph. D.

Professor Von Holst first held the chair of history at the University of Strassburg (Alsace) and was afterward appointed to the same position on the faculty of the Freiburg

(Baden) University. The latter he assumed in 1874 and continued to hold for a period of eighteen years, a portion of which he was prorector and dean of the university; also a member, ten years, and vice-president, four years, of the First Chamber of Landtag in the Grand Duchy of Baden. He is still a corresponding member of the Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften.

In 1892 Professor Von Holst accepted a call to the chair of history of the Chicago University, having already become well known among scholars for his works dealing with constitutional questions which relate to the United States. Since assuming the duties of his present position he has substantially increased the high reputation with which he came to America, and, during his residence in Chicago, there has been scarcely a public discussion, involving principles of national or international law, in which he has not prominently participated. He is the author of "Constitutional History of the United States," "Constitutional Law of the United States," "John C. Calhoun," "John Brown" and "The French Revolution Tested by Mirabeau's Career."

MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

Marriott Brosius, LL. D., lawyer, orator, statesman, Lancaster, Pa., was born in Cole-rain township, Lancaster county, March 7, 1843. He is of English Quaker stock, spending his early years upon a farm and in attendance upon the district schools of his neighborhood. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, serving in that organization for more than three years. He was wounded in the battle of Bermuda Hundred, and, after a hospital experience of eight months, was honorably discharged from the service in December, 1864.

At this time Dr. Brosius was but little past

his majority and, having recovered his health, energetically resumed his education from the point it had been interrupted three years previously. After taking two terms in the Millersville (Lancaster county) Normal school, in 1867 he commenced the study of his profession in his native county. He completed a regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1868. During the same year he commenced practice in the city of Lancaster, where for more than thirty years he successfully engaged in professional work, participating in some of the most noteworthy litigation of that section of the State. An uncompromising Republican, he is a high authority on all questions relating to the tariff and the currency, and has represented the tenth district in Congress for five terms, being elected in 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1896, and re-elected in 1898. During his congressional experience, extending over a decade, he has been honored with many important places on standing committees. At one time he was chairman of the committee on reform of the civil service and in the fifty-fifth Congress held the second place on the committee on banking and currency. In 1893 Ursinus College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Andrew Hickenlooper, president of the Cincinnati (O.) Gas Light & Coke company, was born at Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837. Removed with his family to Cincinnati in 1843, concluded his educational course at St. Xavier's and Woodward colleges, and then entered the engineering department of the city of Cincinnati, of which he subsequently became chief engineer. At the breaking out of the Civil war he entered the service as captain of a battery of light artillery, subsequently

served as chief engineer and inspector-general of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and at the termination of hostilities commanded the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. He subsequently became United States marshal of the southern district of Ohio; lieutenant-governor of Ohio, and in 1872 president of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Light companies, in which capacity he is still serving.

WHARTON BARKER.

Wharton Barker, Wyncote, twelve miles north of Philadelphia, Pa., editor of the American and a leader widely known in reformatory movements, was born in the State metropolis, on the first of May, 1846. His grandfather, Jacob, was a relative of Benjamin Franklin and an intimate friend of such men as Clinton, Madison and Jackson, and saved the country's financial credit in the war of 1812 by personally assuming the government loan of ten million dollars. In 1862 he was matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom, in 1866, with the degree of B. A. (M. A., 1869). Since 1880 he has been a trustee of his alma mater; is a member of the American Philosophical Society and other learned bodies.

In 1869 Mr. Barker entered the banking firm of Barker Brothers & Co., and obtained so high a financial reputation that, in 1878, the Russian government appointed him its agent in the building of four cruisers, the contracts for which were placed with American firms through him. For his efficient work in this line Alexander II conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus. He was also very successful in his dealings with the Chinese government, but the concessions granted him in 1887 were revoked because of the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the Congress of the United States. Mr. Barker still holds in-

timate relations with the Imperial Russian government and with very high Chinese officials.

In 1869 he established *Penn Monthly*, which was published until 1880, when it was succeeded by the *American*, of which he is still editor. Although at first a Republican and said to be the original Garfield and Harrison man, he came into national prominence in 1896, when he abandoned the old party for the movement represented by Bryan. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Anti-Fusion Populists for the Presidency.

Mr. Barker is genial and courteous, but strong and positive in mental and moral caliber. He is both a ready and widely-informed speaker, quick and broad in the comprehension of subjects which come before him and clear and forcible in their presentation. Although his home is at Wyncote, his business is in Philadelphia.

CHARLES B. SPAHR.

Charles Barzillai Spahr, editorial staff of the *Outlook*, 287 Fourth avenue, New York city, was born in Columbus, O., July 20, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of that city and graduated from Amherst College in 1881. Later he pursued a course in the School of Political Science, of Columbia College (from which he obtained his degree of Ph.D.) and special courses in the Leipzig University. He was a teacher for a time in the Columbus (O.) high school, but since May, 1886, has been on the editorial staff of the *Outlook*. From 1889-91 he was also an editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and in 1890-93 was a lecturer in the Columbia School of Political Science. In 1896 he published his principal work, "The Present Distribution of Wealth," and has written a number of essays, among which may be mentioned "The Taxation of

Labor," and "The Single Tax," both of which appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly*.

THOMAS WATERMAN WOOD.

Thomas Waterman Wood, portrait and figure painter, 51 West Tenth street, New York City, is a native of Montpelier, Vt., where he was born November 12, 1823. In the grammar school and at Washington County Academy, of that place, he received a common-school and literary education, commencing the systematic study of art at Boston, in 1848. His talent as a portrait painter was early apparent, and in this field of art he became well known in Washington, Baltimore, Nashville, Louisville and New York, locating in the city last named in 1866. In 1859 he had taken a European trip to further perfect himself in his profession, but from the year 1866 he has been a resident artist of the metropolis.

Mr. Wood's membership in the National Academy of Design dates from 1871, and he served as vice-president of that institution from 1879-91, and president from 1891-99. He was president of the American Water Color society from 1878-87. In 1894 he founded the Wood Art Gallery in his native town, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of art in the United States.

NELSON HORATIO DARTON.

Nelson Horatio Darton, U. S. geologist, Washington, D. C., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1865. In early manhood he was a chemist in the city of New York (1882-86) and in 1887 became a geologist on the United States geological survey. He is the inventor of various chemical processes and is widely known as an expert on water supply, his researches leading to the condemnation of several hundred unhealthy wells in Brooklyn. Professor Darton has made geological sur-

veys in portions of New Jersey, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Maryland, Dominion of Canada and Nebraska, and has reported on the artesian water supply of the Atlantic region, Nebraska and South Dakota. He has also had brief professorial connections with several colleges, but is most widely known in his connection with the United States geological survey, many of his geological maps and reports having been published by the government and scientific societies. His most voluminous work is "Catalogue of North American Geology, 1732-1891."

AMOS PEASLEE BROWN.

Amos Peaslee Brown, assistant professor of geology and mineralogy University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; was born in Germantown, Pa., December 3, 1864. He was prepared for college at the Germantown Academy, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. In June of that year he was appointed assistant on the geological survey of Pennsylvania, being thus employed in various portions of the State until September, 1889; from 1889-93 he was instructor in mining and metallurgy, University of Pennsylvania; from 1893 until the abolition of the department, in 1899, professor of geology and mineralogy in the auxiliary department of medicine, and from 1895 to date assistant professor in charge of instruction in geology and mineralogy.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. Simpson Africa, president of the Union Trust company, Philadelphia, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., September 15, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town, in early manhood being a surveyor and civil engineer. He served

as member of the school board, engineer, secretary and chief burgess of his native borough; surveyor for Huntingdon county (1853-57); journal clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate (1858-59), and member of the house of representatives (1860); supervisor of the census (1880); deputy secretary (1875-79), and afterward secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania (1883-87). He was cashier of the First National bank of Huntingdon in 1881-83 and has been president of the Union Trust company of Philadelphia since 1887. In politics Mr. Africa has always been a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He is one of the most prominent Masons of the State, in 1891-92 serving as R. W. Grand Master F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Stephen Crane, author, was born in Newark, N. J., November 1, 1871; was educated at the Pennington Seminary, Hudson River Institute, Lafayette College and Syracuse University, but entered journalism at an early age and was for years a newspaper reporter and sketch writer. He was correspondent of the New York Journal in the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, and accomplished considerable journalistic work during the Spanish-American war. He is the author of "Maggie," "The Black Riders," "The Red Badge of Courage," "The Little Regiment," "George's Mother," "The Third Violet," "The Open Boat," "War is Kind," and "Active Service." He died in 1900.

SENECA EGBERT.

Seneca Egbert, A. M., M. D., dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and professor of hygiene and sanitation in that institution, was born February 17, 1863, in Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa. He

was educated at the Franklin (Pa.) high school; Phillips Academy, Andover, N. H.; Princeton University (formerly College of New Jersey) and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. After receiving his degree of M. D. in 1888, he commenced the practice of his profession and began the teaching of hygiene and sanitation in the University of Pennsylvania. Later he has been lecturer on hygiene in the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and professor of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, Temple College, also in that city. He is the author of "A Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation" (1898), and of numerous articles contributed to the medical press.

ALBERT EDWARD STERNER.

Albert Edward Sterner, artist, Nutley, N. J., was born in London, England, March 8, 1863. He was educated at King Edwards school, in Birmingham, studying his profession in Julians Academy and Ecolé des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States and located at Chicago. Here he pursued various branches in art, among others scene painting and lithography. He remained there for four years, and in May, 1885, opened a studio in New York. He was recompensed at the Paris salon in 1893 for his picture "The Bachelor." He is the illustrator of Poe's works and Curtis' "Prue and I," and has accomplished much good work in this line for Harper's, the Century and Scribner's. He is also a prominent member of the American Water Color Society.

ELBRIDGE STREETER BROOKS.

Elbridge Streeter Brooks, editor and author, 44 Walnut street, Somerville, Mass., was born in Lowell, Mass., April 14, 1846. He was

educated in the public schools of Lynn, Mass., and New York City, and in the College of the City of New York, which he left in 1864. In 1887 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Tufts College, Massachusetts. After leaving school he was employed as clerk and salesman with D. Appleton & Company, of New York City, and since 1865 has been connected with various publishing houses in an editorial or literary capacity. He has served upon the editorial staff of Publishers' Weekly, Brooklyn Times, St. Nicholas and Wide Awake, being editor in chief of the last from 1891-93, and since 1887 has been literary advisor to Lothrop Publishing company of Boston. He is the author of thirty-five popular books for young people, including "Historic Boys," "The Century Books," an American history, the "True Stories of Great Americans," etc. He is a member of the Authors and Twentieth Century clubs.

CLEMENT LAWRENCE SMITH.

Clement Lawrence Smith, A. M., LL. D., professor of Latin and dean of the faculty of arts and sciences in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Upper Darby, Pa., April 13, 1844. He pursued a full course at Haverford College before entering Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1863. From the former he received his degrees of A. M. (1863) and LL. D. (1888). After graduating from Harvard he was appointed assistant professor in Haverford College, serving thus for two years. He then went abroad for the purposes of study and was a student at the University of Göttingen from 1865-66. Then, after a year's travel in Greece and Italy, he returned to this country and accepted the chair of Greek and German in Swarthmore (Pa.) College. Here he remained during 1869-70, and from the latter year to date has been associated with Harvard University as tutor,

assistant professor, and professor. He was dean of Harvard College from 1882-91, and has been dean of the faculty of arts and sciences since 1898.

In 1897-98 Professor Smith served as director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome; in 1899 as president of the American Philological Association.

SEBASTIAN GEBHARD MESSMER.

Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, Wis., was born at Goldach, canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, August 29, 1847. Received his education at the College of St. George, near St. Gallen, and at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. In September, 1871, he emigrated to America, having been ordained to the priesthood July 23, 1871, and in October of the same year became professor of theology at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. He remained in that position until 1889, when he was called to Washington to occupy the chair of canon law in the Catholic University in that city. He continued thus until consecrated bishop, March 27, 1892.

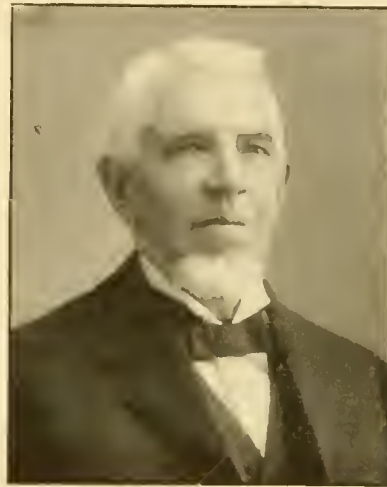
HENRY EDMUND NAEGELY.

Henry Edmund Naegely, city attorney of Saginaw, Mich., was born in that city on the 16th of March, 1869. After passing through the public schools of Saginaw, he pursued a literary course at the State University of Michigan and in 1894 graduated from the law school of that institution. He at once entered into practice and has achieved success in both the professional and financial sense of the word. From 1897 to 1899 he served as judge of the city recorder's court, and in the latter year was appointed city attorney, his present position. His private practice has

been of a general nature, tending toward commercial law.

THOMAS TALLMADGE KINNEY.

Thomas Tallmadge Kinney, retired journalist (son of the late Hon. William B. Kinney, United States minister to Sardinia), Newark, N. J., was born in that city August 13, 1821. He was educated at Princeton University, graduated in 1841, and immediately began the



study of law under the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, being admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1844. In 1851 he became manager of the Newark Daily Advertiser and was its sole editor and proprietor until 1892, when he retired. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention, at Chicago, in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President. He is a member of the New Jersey board of geology; president of the State board of agriculture, from 1878-82; a founder of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for many years its president; a founder of the Fidelity Trust company, of Newark, and its president until January, 1899.

when he resigned. Mr. Kinney was offered a foreign mission under the administrations of President Arthur and General Harrison, but declined both. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey; a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society; director in the National State bank, of Newark, and a member of the Newark board of trade and its delegate to the Philadelphia convention that organized the national board.

ARTHUR ADELBERT STEARNS.

Arthur Adelbert Stearns, A. B., A. M., LL. B., attorney at law, Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Olmsted, O., July 18, 1858. He was educated at Buchtel College (receiving the degree of A. B. in 1879 and that of A. M. in 1882) and at the Harvard Law School, from which, in 1882, he obtained his degree of LL. B. Since 1883 Mr. Stearns has served as a trustee of Buchtel College, and as professor of the law of suretyship and mortgages, of the Western Reserve Law School, since 1894, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession.

MATTHEW DERBYSHIRE MANN.

Matthew Derbyshire Mann, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Utica, that State, July 12, 1845. His father, Charles A. Mann, was a prominent lawyer of Utica, and in its public schools our subject received his early education. Later he spent two years in Europe, graduated from Yale College in 1867 (degree of A. M. in 1870) and received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1871. He served as interne on the staff of the new Stranger Hospital and subsequently went to Europe, studying in Paris, London, Heidelberg and Vienna. He also spent some time in travel, visiting

Germany, Switzerland and Italy, as well as Constantinople and the East.

Returning to New York in 1873, Dr. Mann practiced in that city for six years, this period being largely devoted to the study of pathology and gynecology. In 1879 he located in Hartford, Conn., and in 1880 was appointed clinical lecturer on gynecology in the medical department of Yale College, which position he held for two years. In 1882, on the death of Dr. James P. White, he was called to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He was also appointed gynecologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and later obstetrician to the same.

SAMUEL THOMAS PICKARD.

Samuel Thomas Pickard, journalist and author, 16 Cumberland street, Boston, Mass., was born in Rowley, Mass., March 1, 1828. He received an academic education at Lewiston Falls, Me., and in 1894 received the honorary degree of M. A. from Bowdoin College. For a period of forty-two years Mr. Pickard was editor of the Portland (Me.) Transcript, removing to Boston in 1895 to prosecute his labors as literary executor and biographer of John Greenleaf Whittier. He has served as trustee of the Portland public library and of the Whittier Birthplace Association, Haverhill, Mass. He is the author of "Hawthorne's First Diary," and has been a contributor to the Youth's Companion, The Independent, Literature and the Ladies' Home Journal.

JOHN BATES CLARK.

John Bates Clark, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of political economy in Columbia University, New York City, was born in Providence, R. I., January 26, 1847. He graduated from the

high school of his native city, studied for two years in Brown University, and graduated, in 1872, from Amherst College. He pursued studies in economics and history at the universities of Heidelberg and Zürich, and in 1877 was elected to fill the chair of political economy and history in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He afterward held professorships at Smith College, Amherst College and Columbia University, and a lectureship in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Dr. Clark has twice served as president of the American Economic Association and has been connected with public enterprises of a philanthropic nature. He is the author of many articles and monographs on economic subjects and of the works entitled "The Philosophy of Wealth," and "The Distribution of Wealth." Amherst College has conferred upon him his degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D., the latter title also being given by Princeton.

CALEB CUSHING.

Caleb Cushing, lawyer and congressman, was born in Salisbury, Mass., January 17, 1800. He was a member of the State legislature in 1825-26 and a representative in Congress, 1835-43. He was sent to China by President Tyler as commissioner and envoy, and in 1846 was elected to the legislature. He was colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers during the Mexican war and was afterward appointed a brigadier-general. In 1850 he was again elected to the State legislature and in the year following was made a justice of the Supreme Court of the State. From 1853-57 he was attorney-general and at the expiration of this service, again became a member of the legislature. He was the author of "Practical Principles of Political Economy," "Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States," "Reminiscences of Spain,"

and "History of Newburyport." He died at Newburyport, Mass., January 2, 1879.

ROBERT D. OWEN.

Robert Dale Owen, congressman and author, was born in Scotland in 1800. He served two terms in the Indiana legislature and two terms as a representative in Congress. He was appointed minister to Naples in 1853 and was active in political life. He was the author of "Moral Physiology," "Popular Traits," "The Wrong of Slavery and the Right of Freedom," "Beyond the Breakers," a novel; "Threading My Way," and "Debatable Land Between This World and the Next." He died June 17, 1877.

NATHANIEL MACON.

Nathaniel Macon, congressman and United States Senator, was born in Warren county, N. C., December 17, 1757. From 1791 to 1815 he served as a representative in Congress from North Carolina; in 1815 he became a member of the United States Senate. While serving in the house of representatives he occupied the chair of speaker (1801-05), and while a member of the United States Senate was president pro tem. (1825-28). Because of his long term of service as a member of the Senate, he was called the "Father of the House." He died June 29, 1837, in Warren county, N. C.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author and poet, was born in Litchfield, Conn., January 14, 1812. She was the sister of the celebrated divine, Henry Ward Beecher, and was an author whose powerful pen added much to the

anti-slavery sentiment of the North prior to the Civil war. She was married in 1836 to Mr. Stowe, and afterward commenced her literary career. She first wrote several sketches under the name of "May Fowler." Her great story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was written in 1850; it was first published as a serial in the National Era and did not meet with success. For two years she was unable to find any one to publish it, but finally a small Boston house took it. Its sale was phenomenal, almost a million copies being sold in the United States during its first year, and almost as many more in England. The story was translated into many languages. She afterwards wrote many other works, none of which met with the success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She died at Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Robert Livingston, lawyer and jurist, was born November 27, 1745. He was a member of the assembly, in 1775, from Dutchess county, N. Y.; in the same year he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving until 1777, and was a member of the committee for drafting the Declaration of Independence. From 1779-81 he was again a delegate to the Continental Congress, and in the latter year received the appointment of secretary for foreign affairs. He was chancellor of New York under the new constitution until 1801, and in that year accepted the appointment of minister to France. He died in Clermont, N. Y., in 1813.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, vice-president of the United States, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 7, 1819. He was elected to the Indiana State legislature in 1848 and in

1850 was a member of the Indiana Constitutional convention. From 1851-55 he served as a representative in Congress from Indiana, and in the latter year was appointed commissioner of the general land office. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1863-69, and in 1876 was the Democratic nominee for vice-president, but was defeated. In 1884 he was again nominated for the vice-presidency by the Democratic party on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, and this time was successful. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., November 25, 1885.

JOHN CONNOR BARRON.

John Connor Barron, M. D., president of the Carpenter Steel company, Reading, Pa., was born in Woodbridge, N. J., November 2, 1837. He was educated at Burlington College, N. J., Yale University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating from the last named institution in 1861. From 1861-63 he acted as a volunteer surgeon in the military service of the United States, and at various times has been president of the Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle company, of the Gila Farm company and, as stated, the Carpenter Steel company. He has always been interested in educational matters and has for several years been a trustee and treasurer of Barron library.

JOHN MARION HUSSEY.

John Marion Hussey, president of the Western Normal College, the Commercial Institute and the Musical Conservatory, of Shendoah, Ia., was born in Mount Pleasant, Mo., September 22, 1863. He was educated at the Edinburg and Avalon colleges, Missouri, and in various normal schools of the State. Besides securing a thorough literary training,

before taking up his life work as an educator. Professor Hussey was employed in a bank, as a bookkeeper and as assistant postmaster; and his business experience has been of untold benefit to him in his professional labors and as the head of large educational projects and establishments. His continuous progress in his chosen avocation has been marked by such positions as principal of the high school, at Ord, Neb.; superintendent of the city schools, at Aurora, Neb.; associate president of the Fremont (Neb.) Normal school and his present post as head of the Western Normal College. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; also a leading Mason, member of the commandery and a Shriner.

DAVID W. BARKLEY.

David W. Barkley, editor of Rocky Ford (Colo.) Enterprise, was born at Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., on May 21, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at McKendall College, Lebanon, Ill. While a resident of Fairfield he was interested in various mercantile and newspaper enterprises and identified with educational work, especially with the Hayward Collegiate Institute. In 1887, Mr. Barkley removed to Colorado, and since 1893 has been editor of the Enterprise.

THOMAS FREDERICK CRANE.

Thomas Frederick Crane, professor of the Romance languages, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; was born in the city of New York, July 12, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Ithaca and at Princeton University, graduating from the latter, in the class of 1864, and in 1867 receiving the degree of A. M. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, practicing for two years, when he became

identified with the faculty of Cornell University as assistant professor of Romance languages. In 1881 he was appointed a full professor. In 1896 he became dean of the faculty of the arts and sciences, and in 1899 acting president of the university. He is the author of a long list of works including: "Italian Popular Tales," "The Exempla, or Illustrative Stories from the Sermones of Jacques de Vitry," "Tableau de la Révolution Française," "Le Romantisme Française," "La Société Française au Dix-Septième Siècle," "Chansons Populaires de la France," and other works on folk-lore and Romance literature.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY.

William Augustus Mowry, A. M., Ph. D., author and lecturer, Hyde Park, Mass., was born in Uxbridge, Mass., August 13, 1829. At the latter place he received a common school and an academic education, later taking a course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. (graduating in 1854) and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. (class of 1858). From Brown University he received the degree of A. M. and from Bates College, Maine, that of Ph. D. He taught, for several years, in the Providence high school, but in 1862-63 served in the army as captain in the Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry, U. S. V.

Dr. Mowry's life work has been that of an educator, whether as a lecturer, a writer or a teacher. For six years he was a member of the Providence school board and for three years he served upon the Boston board of education. He has been superintendent of schools in Cranston, R. I., and in Salem, Mass.; was principal for five years of the English high school, at Providence, R. I., and for twenty years senior principal of the English and Classical school—a private institution founded by him in 1864; was editor of the New England Journal of Education,

Education and Common School Education; president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, the American Institute of Instruction, Department of Higher Education in the National Educational Association and (for the past thirteen years) president of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute.

Dr. Mowry is the author of "Talks with My Boys," "Elements of Civil Government," "Studies in Civil Government," "A History of the United States for Schools" (with his son, Arthur May Mowry), "First Steps in the History of Our Country" (with his son), "The True Story of Marcus Whitman," and "Who Invented the American Steamboat?" He is a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodicals.

PETER MASON BARTLETT.

Peter Mason Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., Maryville, Tenn., was born at Salisbury, Conn., February 6, 1820, was educated at Williams College and the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, graduating from the latter institution in 1853. For a time after leaving school he was general agent for the American Tract Society, served as pastor over various charges in Ohio, New York and Connecticut. He has been honored with the presidency of Maryville College and was largely instrumental in resuscitating and endowing it. Among other positions of trust he has filled are those of president of the American Button company, president of the Rockford Mills company and president of the Bank of Maryville.

CHESTER FERRIN.

Chester Ferrin, M. D., Essex Junction, Vt., was born in Holland, that State, September 27, 1837. He received an academic education at the Derby and Heinsburgh academies; at

Dartmouth College; at Harvard University and at the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the last named in 1865. He served for three years in the Civil war and, in 1872, located at Essex Junction for the practice of his profession. Since that time he has established a good practice and has held such positions of trust as superintendent of schools and State supervisor of the insane. For thirty years he has been secretary of the Eighth Vermont Regiment Association, of which he was a private, and has served as commander of Sherman Post, G. A. R., Essex, Vt.

HERBERT BEMERTON BATTLE.

Herbert Bemerton Battle, Ph. D., president of the Southern Chemical company, Winston, N. C., was born in Chapel Hill, N. C., May 29, 1862; educated at Raleigh high school and the University of North Carolina, receiving from the latter institution the degrees of B. S. and Ph. D. He commenced his scientific career as assistant chemist of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and from 1887-97 served as director of the same. He has also served as chemist of the North Carolina board of health and the State Geological Survey, and from 1887-97 was State chemist.

GEORGE EDWARD GRAHAM.

George Edward Graham, newspaper writer and litterateur, Albany, N. Y., was born in that city, November 15, 1865. He received merely a common school education and later became an artist and a political writer. He became quite well known as a correspondent for the Associated Press during the Spanish-American war, having previously seen ten years' service in the New York National

Guard. Mr. Graham was with Commodore Schley in the six of his bombardments and on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the famous battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Since his return to the States he has prepared and delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "On the Bridge with Schley," which has been highly spoken of by the State press of New York. It may be also stated that Mr. Graham is manager of the New York State bureau of the Associated Press.

EDWARD LEE GREENE.

Edward Lee Greene, Ph. B., LL. D., professor of botany, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., was born in Hopkinton, R. I.,



August 20, 1843. He is one of the numerous descendants of John Greene, an early settler (1643) of Rhode Island, and a relative of the late Generals Francis Vinton Greene and George Sears Greene, as well as of other men of note belonging to the same stock. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Hopkinton, R. I. and Janesville, Wis., after which he pursued a partial course

at the Albion (Wis.) College. In 1862 he abandoned his studies at the latter institution to serve as a private in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He returned from the front in 1865, and in the following year graduated from the college named with the degree of Ph. B. In 1894 Notre Dame University, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He passed the period from 1866 to 1871 in teaching, and that of 1871 to 1885 as a clergyman of the Episcopal church in Colorado and California. In the latter year Dr. Greene became a convert to Roman Catholicism and was identified with the University of California for the succeeding decade (1885-95), since which time he has occupied his present chair.

Almost from infancy Dr. Greene has been an enthusiastic devotee of botany. About twenty-five years of his life has been devoted to arduous exploration of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions. In this vast field he has not only covered the ground explored by his predecessors (Nuttall, Douglas, Bigelow, Thurber and Parry) but he has investigated many great regions unknown to them. In latter years, all his time not occupied by professional duties is devoted to the writing and publishing the results of these field labors.

Dr. Greene is an American member of the International Commission of Botanical Nomenclature and is identified with many learned societies at home and abroad. He was president of the International Botanical Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition (1893) and the prime mover in the organization of the Botanical Society of America, and in the promulgation and editorship of the "Systematic Botany of North America." He is a constant contributor to the scientific press and is author of the following works: "Flora Franciscana" (1 vol., octavo); "Manual of the Botany of the Region of San Francisco Bay" (1 vol., octavo); "Illustrations of West American Oaks" (1 vol., quarto, illus-

trated) and "Pittonia," a series of botanical papers (4 vols., royal octavo).

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS.

David Carlisle Humphreys, professor of civil engineering Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., was born in Smith county, Va., October 14, 1855. At first he was employed in the engineering office of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and afterward was a draughtsman for several years. In 1878 he graduated at the Washington and Lee University and taught for a time in the McDonogh school, near Baltimore. From 1879-85 he was engaged in practical engineering work, in the employ of the government in the improvement of the Missouri river, and since 1885 has held his present chair in the Washington and Lee University. He is resident hydrographer of the United States geological survey, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and other professional societies.

MOORFIELD STOREY.

Moorfield Storey, attorney-at-law, Lincoln, Mass. (business address: 701 Exchange building, Boston), was born in that part of Boston formerly known as Roxbury, March 19, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Boston (including the famous Latin school) and at Harvard College, graduating in 1866. He studied in the law school of the latter institution and then became private secretary to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and clerk of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which positions he held for about eighteen months. He has written an interesting and instructive life of the Massachusetts Senator. He has been assistant district attorney of Suffolk county; president of the Boston Civil Service

Reform Association (for three years); president of the Massachusetts Reform Club; overseer of Harvard College and president of the American Bar Association (1896). He has also been a leading figure in the affairs of the National Civil Service Reform League and the National Anti-Imperialist League.

FLOYD M. CRANDALL.

Floyd M. Crandall, M. D., New York City, was born at Belfast, N. Y., May 2, 1858; received his education at the Genesee Valley Seminary, Genesee Normal College, and the medical department of the University of New York, graduating from the last named institution in 1884. Besides enjoying a large practice Dr. Crandall has served as house physician to the Bellevue Hospital and is adjunct professor of pediatrics of the New York Polyclinic, visiting physician to Minturn Hospital, and consulting physician to the Infant's and the Children's hospitals. He is an active member of numerous medical societies, including the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Pediatric Society. Dr. Crandall has also been an extensive contributor to medical literature, and is editor of the widely known periodical, "Archives of Pediatrics."

GARDNER MAYNARD JONES.

Gardner Maynard Jones, librarian, Salem, Mass., was born in Charlestown, that State, June 27, 1850. When he was an infant his parents removed to Dorchester (now a part of Boston) and there he received an education in the public schools. In 1866, after graduating from the latter, he obtained employment in the "Old Corner" book store, in Boston, and for twenty years was identified with various book and publishing firms of that city. In January, 1888, after enjoying a short

European tour, Mr. Jones entered the school of library economy connected with Columbia College, and in November of that year was employed as classifier by the Boston Book company. In February, 1889, he was engaged to complete the catalogue of the Salem public library and in April was appointed librarian.

The Massachusetts Library Club was organized in 1890, and of this Mr. Jones was a founder, the first secretary, and president in 1893. Since 1897 he has been treasurer of the American Library Association. He has contributed not a little to the Proceedings of the American Library Association, and, as a classifier, cataloguer and general librarian, is widely known.

SELDEN CONNOR.

Selden Connor, ex-governor and present United States pension agent, Augusta, Me., was born at Fairfield, in that State, January 25, 1830. He graduated at Tufts College, in the class of 1859, and entered the law office of Washburn & Marsh, Woodstock, Vt., in September, 1860. In April of the following year he enlisted in the Woodstock Light Infantry, First Vermont Volunteers. He was mustered out with that command in August and rejoined the service as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Maine Volunteers, on August 22, 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers on the 1st of December, 1863, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers to date from June 11, 1864, and was mustered out April 7, 1866. In 1868 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the third district of Maine and continued in that office and in the collectorship, into which it was merged, until his resignation in the fall of 1875.

In that year he was elected governor of

Maine, as the candidate of the Republican party and was re-elected in 1876 and 1877. Being nominated for a fourth term, in 1878, he failed to procure a majority, then required to elect, owing to the Greenback movement. The Republican Senate, compelled to make choice between the Democratic candidate and the Greenback candidate, chose the former. General Connor's plurality was fifteen thousand. In 1880 the constitution was amended, substituting a plurality for a majority.

In 1882 Governor Connor was appointed United States pension agent and held that office for four years. By appointment of the State commission he delivered the oration at the dedication of the monuments to Maine regiments on the field of Gettysburg, in October, 1889. He has been commander of the Department of Maine, G. A. R., and senior vice commander-in-chief of the order and commander of the Commandery of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1895 he was elected junior vice commander-in-chief and, in 1897, senior vice commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1892 he declined the office of president of the Maine State College, to which he had been elected by the trustees of the college. He served as adjutant general of Maine from 1893 to 1897, and in the latter year was again appointed United States pension agent for the district comprising the State of Maine.

The degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon Governor Connor, by his alma mater, in 1877.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

Hamilton Rowan Gamble, governor, was born in Winchester county, Va., in 1798. He received his education at Hampden-Sidney College and before he was twenty-one years old, was admitted to the bar of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. In 1818 he removed

to Missouri and, in 1824, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Bates. He was a member of the State legislature in 1846-47, and took a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State in 1851, and was presiding justice for three or four years. This position he resigned in 1855. He was an active member of the Constitutional convention of Missouri at the opening of the Civil war, and when the rebel governor, Jackson was deposed from office, was made acting and provisional governor of the State. He died January 31, 1864, in Jefferson City, Mo.

ALBERT STANBURROUGH COOK.

Albert Stanburrough Cook, M. A., Ph. D., L. H. D., professor of the English language and literature, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., was born in Montville, Morris county, N. J., March 6, 1853; graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1872, and was afterward educated abroad in the universities of Göttingen, Leipzig and Jena. His degrees were conferred upon him as follows: M. A., Rutgers College and Yale University; Ph. D., Jena; and L. H. D., Rutgers. His first occupation as an educator was as tutor of mathematics at Rutgers College (1872-73); from 1879-81 he was associate in English at Johns Hopkins University; from 1882-89 professor of English language and literature, University of California, and since the latter year he has occupied his present chair. In 1887 he was honored with the presidency of the California State Teachers' Association, and in 1897 served as president of the Modern Language Association of America. Professor Cook is well known as a writer, has been co-editor for English of the *Journal of Germanic Philology* and editor of "Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America," Tennyson's "Princess," "Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers," etc. He has

been contributor to *Anglia*, *Modern Language Notes* and the *Academy*, and is the author of "First Book in Old English," "The Artistic Ordering of Life," etc. From 1894-99 he served as a member of the National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English, being secretary thereof during the last two years.

JAMES GORE KING McCLURE.

James Gore King McClure, D. D., president Lake Forest (Ill.) University and pastor of Lake Forest Presbyterian church, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 24, 1848. He is a graduate of Albany Academy (1865), Phillips Andover Academy (1866), Yale College (1870) and Princeton Theological Seminary (1873). In 1874 he was ordained by the presbytery of Albany and entered upon the work of the ministry, and during the quarter of a century since has occupied but two pastorates, New Scotland, N. Y., Presbyterian church, 1874-79, and the Lake Forest church, 1881-99. He has been president of the Lake Forest University since 1897. Dr. McClure is the author of "Possibilities," "The Man Who Wanted to Help," "Environments" and "The Great Appeal."

EDWARD EVERETT.

Edward Everett, educator and governor, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, in 1813, but after following that calling for a short time, abandoned the ministry and entered political life. In 1825 he was elected to Congress; was elected governor of Massachusetts and then became president of Harvard College. He served as Secretary of State, and was famous as an orator. He is the author of "Defense of

Christianity," "Orations and Speeches," "Importance of Practical Education" and "Mount Vernon Papers." His literary style was greatly admired. He died in Boston, January 15, 1865.

AMOS W. BUTLER.

Amos W. Butler, secretary Indiana Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Brookville, Ind., October 1, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Hanover College and the Indiana State University. Although from 1883 to 1898 he was superintendent of the Brookville & Metamora Hydraulic company, he has always been interested in scientific subjects and for many years has been officially identified with the leading societies of his State and country. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and became secretary of its section of anthropology in 1886; of its section of biology in 1889; of the council in 1891; general secretary in 1892, and was elected vice-president for the section of anthropology in 1899. From 1885 to 1893 he was secretary of the Indiana Academy of Science, vice-president in 1894 and president in 1895. He is also a member of several other American societies, as well as foreign organizations.

GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT.

George Frederick Wright, A. M., D. D., LL. D., professor of the harmony of science and revelation, Oberlin College, O., was born in Whitehall, N. Y., January 22, 1838. In 1850 he graduated from Oberlin College, which conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1865. He is also a graduate of Oberlin Theological Seminary (class of 1862), and from the year named until 1872 was pastor of the Congregational church at Bakersfield, Vt.

For the succeeding nine years (1872-81) he was a Congregational pastor at Andover, Mass., and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of language and literature of the New Testament at Oberlin Theological Seminary. He continued in this position until 1892, when he accepted his present professorship. Professor Wright has also had not a little experience as a geologist, serving on the survey of the State of Pennsylvania in 1881-82 and on the United States geological survey from 1884-92. He served as assistant director of the archaeological exhibit for Ohio at the World's Columbian Exposition and holds the position of director of that department for the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1902. He is the author of "Logic of Christian Evidences;" "Studies in Science and Religion;" "The Relation of Death to Probation;" "The Divine Authority of the Bible;" "Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky;" "Ice Age in North America;" "Man and the Glacial Period;" "Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences;" "Life of C. G. Finney" and "Greenland Ice Fields."

FRED E. BRITTEN.

Fred E. Britten, state chairman of the Prohibition party of Michigan, Albion, was born at Cohoctah, Livingston county, that State, April 4, 1860. Received his education chiefly at the University of Michigan, obtaining therefrom, in 1884, the degree of A. B. In 1884 he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist denomination, and held, successively, pastorates at Faribault, Minn., Pella, Ia., Grand Island, Neb., Norfolk, Neb. and Albion, Mich. During this period he acted as professor of psychology and ethics, Central University of Iowa (two years) and acting president of the same institution (three months). He was associated in the founding of Grand Island (Neb.) College. For nearly

a score of years he has been continuously engaged, more or less actively, in missionary and temperance work. In 1893 he removed to Albion, Mich., where he accepted a pastorate, which he held for nearly five years, but the temperance reform engaged his attention to such an extent that he was finally obliged to give his undivided time to it. In 1898 he was chosen State chairman of the Prohibition party of Michigan, and since 1896 has represented his State on the national committee. He it was who devised the Anti-License Union, a temperance organization, co-operating with the Prohibition party of the State, whose purpose is to abolish the license system.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

Ernest Howard Crosby, author, lecturer and social reformer, Rhinebeck, N. Y., was born in the city of New York, November 4, 1856; was educated at Mohegan Lake school in Westchester county, N. Y., and at the University of the city of New York, graduating from the latter institution, in 1876, with the highest honors of his class. Two years later he took the degree of LL. B. at Columbia College and began the practice of his profession in his native city as a member of the firm of Crosby & Hoffman. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the New York legislature, serving for three years. He was then (1889) nominated by President Harrison to be a judge of the international tribunals in Egypt and was duly appointed by the Khedive. After serving five years in this capacity, although the position is a life one, Mr. Crosby resigned his office and returned to America, receiving from the Khedive the decoration of officer of the Medjedieh. Since that time he has lived quietly at Rhinebeck, retired from the practice of law but giving much of his time to social reform movements, farming, lecturing and literature. He was

first president of the Social Reform Club of New York and of the People's Club, and is actively interested in the labor movement. In 1899 he published "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable" (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston), a collection of verse.

ROBERT TOOMBS.

Robert Toombs, soldier and congressman, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., July 2, 1810. He was elected to the legislature in 1837 and continued a member of that body (with the exception of 1841) until elected to the federal house of representatives, where he served in the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second congresses. He was elected to the Senate during the thirty-third Congress, for the term of six years, and at the expiration of this term, was re-elected. In 1861, however, he was expelled from Congress, and became Secretary of State in the Confederate government. During the Civil war he served as brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He died in Washington, D. C., December 14, 1885.

HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER.

Henry Shippen Huidekoper, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Meadville, Pa., July 17, 1839. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1862, and from which, in 1872, he received the degree of A. M. He served in the War of the Rebellion as captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the One-hundred and fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while in command of his regiment at Gettysburg, on July 1, 1863, was wounded twice, losing his right arm. He returned to service in September, 1863, but, prostrated by his wounds, had to resign from the army, in 1864. He was appointed major-

general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary, in 1870, and as such, was active in the labor riots in 1877, under Governor Hartranft, solving at Scranton, a question between the military and the civil powers with such tact and firmness, as to establish himself strongly in the confidence of the governor and the people.

Upon reorganization of the National Guard with Governor Hartranft as the major-general, Mr. Huidekoper was appointed the senior brigadier-general in the guard. In 1879 he compiled and published a "Manual of Service," an accepted military text book.

He was postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., from 1880 to 1885, and has the credit, among postoffice people, of originating and carrying through, the ounce measure for letters instead of the former half ounce.

ELIAS HUDSON BARTLEY.

Elias Hudson Bartley, M. D., physician and chemist, 21 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Bartley, N. J., December 6, 1849. His early boyhood was passed on an Illinois farm and from 1870-73 he pursued a course at Cornell University, from which he obtained the degree of B. S. His medical training was obtained at Jefferson Medical College and the Long Island College Hospital, his professional degree being conferred upon him in 1879. Previous to this year, however, he had taught at Cornell University and Swarthmore College, holding at the latter institution the chair of professor of chemistry from 1875-78. In 1882 he was appointed chief chemist of the department of health, Brooklyn, N. Y., which position he held for six years. He occupied the chair of chemistry and toxicology at the Long Island College Hospital from 1886-99. From 1892-98 he was president of the board of pharmacy, County of Kings, and from 1892-99

was dean and professor of organic chemistry at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) College Pharmacy. As the author of Bartley's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry" and "Clinical Chemistry" he is very widely known.

ROBERT MARTIN DOUGLAS.

Robert Martin Douglas, A. M., LL. D., associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Greensboro, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., January 28, 1849. He is the eldest son of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, one of the eminent statesmen of the country; was educated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and soon after his graduation therefrom was private secretary to the governor of North Carolina. This was in 1868. From 1869 to 1873 he served as private secretary to President Grant; was United States marshal, 1873-83; standing master in chancery, United States circuit court, 1891-97, and associate justice of the State Supreme Court since January 1, 1897. Judge Douglas has served as a delegate to various conventions, county, congressional, State and national, and has been a trustee and director of the local chamber of commerce, two banks and various other corporations.

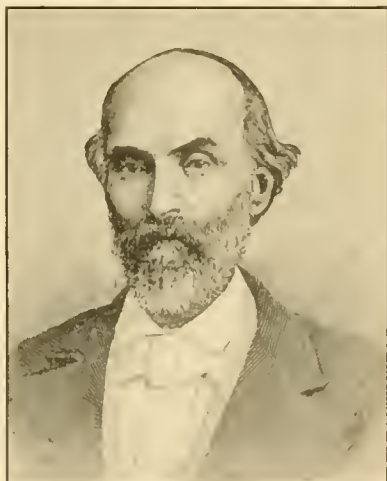
ABSALOM BAIRD.

Absalom Baird, brigadier-general United States Volunteers (retired), Washington, D. C., was born in Washington, Pa., August 20, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1849, served in Florida from 1850-53, and, in 1862, became brigadier-general of volunteers. He accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and was at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham Station. For his services in the Atlanta campaign he was

brevetted brigadier-general of the regular army, in 1865. He served as inspector-general of the department of the lakes (1866-68), of the department of Dakota, of the division of the South and subsequently as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri.

RUFUS COLUMBUS BURLESON.

Rufus Columbus Burleson, D. D., LL. D., president emeritus of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, was born near Decatur, Ala.,



August 7, 1823. He received his education at the Nashville University, Tenn., and the Western Baptist Theological Institute, Covington, Ky. His theological training was obtained under Dr. R. E. Pattison and Dr. E. G. Robinson. After graduating, in 1847, he was elected to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Houston, Texas. He thus continued for three years, when he was elected president of Baylor University. He continued at the head of the affairs of this institute until 1897, when he was honored with the title of president emeritus and retired from active work. Dr. Burleson was a chaplain in the Confederate army, although deploring the

secession movement. For two years he was Peabody agent in Texas, and laid the foundation of the present State system of free schools. He is the pioneer of co-education in the South; has during his long educational career instructed more than eight thousand students, and during the past fifty-one years has preached and lectured in all the towns and cities in Texas except railroad stations and new towns.

NATHAN APPLETON.

Nathan Appleton, manufacturer, was born in New Ipswich, Me., in 1779. He became interested in the manufacture of cotton, and, with others, started the first power loom for weaving cotton in the United States. He was one of the three original founders of the city of Lowell, in 1821. He served several times in the Massachusetts legislature, and from 1831-33 was a representative in Congress from Massachusetts. He was again elected to Congress in 1842, but soon resigned his seat. He died in Boston, in 1861.

ETHAN ALLEN.

Ethan Allen, retired lawyer, New York City, was born in Manasquan, Monmouth county, N. J., May 12, 1832. He was graduated from Brown University, R. I., in 1860, after which he became a student of law in the University of the city of New York, being admitted to the bar in 1861. During the following year he was commissioned a colonel by Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, to recruit a brigade for the Civil war. This work he accomplished but did not take an active part in the conflict. From 1861 to 1869 he held the position of deputy United States district-attorney for the southern district of New York, and from 1870 to 1890 was en-

gaged actively in private practice. Throughout his long and successful career he has evinced a remarkably independent spirit. He was in close sympathy with the struggle of the Cubans, in 1868, against the dominion and oppression of Spain, and was president of the Cuban League in the United States, both during that year and in 1897. It was therefore largely through his efforts that the Cubans were freed and that the United States came into possession of a colonial empire. He also served as chairman of the national committee of Liberal Republicans, which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States and conducted that party through the campaign against Grant. Mr. Allen is quite well known as a political writer, being also the author of "Washington, or the Revolution, a Dramatic History of the Revolutionary War."

ASA ORAN GALLUP.

Asa Oran Gallup, president of the New York Preparatory School, 15 West 43rd street, New York City, was born in Alexandria, Va., September 24, 1865, being the son of Asa O. and Wealthy (Palmer) Gallup. After a thorough preparation in Washington, D. C., under private tutorship, and at the Dwight School, New York City, he entered Yale University and pursued the four years' course with the class of 1888. During the following year he was tutor in a private school, at Evansville, Ind., the object of which was to prepare boys for college. Refusing a flattering and substantial offer to remain in that city for the purpose of establishing a normal institute, he returned to the East to accept the proffered position of examiner in science of the New York State University, at Albany.

Professor Gallup assumed his new duties in September, 1889, and in June of the succeed-

ing year was appointed report clerk, which advancement was followed by that of chief clerk in July, 1891. In 1892 the late George W. Curtis, chancellor of the university, selected him as deputy secretary. As he was empowered to act during the absence of the secretary, the chief executive officer of the institution, his duties were many and onerous, but constituted an admirable training for the superintendency of the enterprise which he afterward inaugurated. In 1895 he brought about the consolidation of two New York City schools, one of them preparing students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia and other universities, and the other training them for the professions of the law, medicine, dentistry, etc. These institutions are under the general control of a board of directors, of which Mr. Gallup is president, and are already recognized as among the foremost preparatory schools of the country.

JOHN THOMAS FANNING.

John Thomas Fanning, consulting engineer, 330 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Norwich, Conn., December 31, 1837. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the outbreak of the Civil war abandoned his studies in architecture and engineering to enlist in the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He served his full term and was afterward a field officer in the State militia. In 1862 he commenced his professional work in Norwich and was for eight years acting city engineer. He removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1872, to plan and supervise the construction of its public water supply, and while a resident of that city was a member of its board of education. In 1881 he was employed by a citizens' committee to report upon an additional water supply for New York, Brooklyn and the cities of the Hudson valley, and was later retained by the

Boston water board and the Metropolitan water board of Massachusetts, as well as by the Chicago drainage commission, as an expert engineer. In 1885 he reported on the improvements of the water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and in the next year was appointed chief engineer of the St. Anthony Falls water power company. He was also chosen consulting engineer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway and the Great Northern railway, and vice-president of the Minneapolis Union railway. Since residing in Minneapolis he has directed the improvements in various water powers; the drainage of the hard wheat lands in the Red River valley, important public works in the city of Austin, Texas, and the water powers at Great Falls, Mont., Spokane, Wash., and Helena, Mont. He is the patentee of improvements in various water power devices and pumping machines, and is well known as a writer on hydraulic topics. He is the author of "A Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering," which, in 1899, reached its fourteenth edition. Mr. Fanning is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an ex-director of the American Society of Civil Engineers and ex-president of the American Water Works Association.

RICHARD JAMES DUNGLISON.

Richard James Dunglison, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Baltimore, Md., November 13, 1834. He was educated in the public and high schools of the Quaker City, and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. B. from the latter institution, in 1852, and that of A. M., in 1855. During the former year he commenced the study of medicine with his father, Prof. Robley Dunglison, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1856.

Dr. Dunglison practiced in Philadelphia for several years, and from 1862 to 1865 was in the federal service as acting assistant surgeon in the army hospitals of Philadelphia and as the executive officer of the Filbert Street United States Army Hospital, in the same city. After the Civil war he engaged in literary work in line with his profession. Besides being a frequent contributor to periodical literature for forty years, he was editor of "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary," 1874, 1893, 1895; "Dunglison's History of Medicine;" author of "The Practitioner's Reference Book," two editions; "A Handbook of Diagnosis, Therapeutics and Dietetics;" "The Present Treatment of Disease;" editor of *The College and Clinical Record*, 1880-99; one of the original editors of *The Philadelphia Medical Times*; author of "A New School Physiology and Hygiene," and of "An Elementary Physiology and Hygiene," for schools. He translated Gnersant's "Surgical Diseases of Children," from the French.

Dr. Dunglison was for a series of years physician to the Albion Society of Philadelphia; for twelve years attending physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; and to the Burd Orphan Asylum. He has been the corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College from the date of its organization to 1898. He was also honorary local secretary of the New Sydenham Society of London for many successive years, and has been actively identified with many medical societies.

JAMES HENRY BLAKE.

James Henry Blake, zoölogical artist, 18 Prentiss street, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1845; was educated at Provincetown, Mass., and Lawrence Scientific school, of Harvard University. His first position as an educator was as assistant in the

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, 1870-76. During this period his relations with Professor Louis Agassiz were quite intimate, he being with him on the Hassler expedition in 1872. He has been identified with the Boston Society of Natural History for nearly thirty years and was a member of its council. He has devoted much of his time to public lecturing, but is best known as a zoölogical artist, being at one time connected with the United States geological survey in that capacity. For five seasons he was artist of the United States Fish commission, and in 1894 and 1895 he was president of the Cambridge Art Circle.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, lawyer and congressman, was born in Putnam county, Ga., in 1825. He served as a representative in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses, resigning his seat in that body in 1860 to take a seat in the secession convention of his State. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army. He was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses and in 1876 was elected a United States Senator from Mississippi. At the close of his term he was re-elected for the term ending in 1880. This position he resigned, however, to become Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. He died in Macon, Ga., January 23, 1893.

CHARLES WILLIAM BURKETT.

Charles William Burkett, B. Sc., M. Sc., professor of agriculture, New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H., agricultural scientist, was born at Thornville, Perry county, Ohio, January 3, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Ohio State University, gradu-

ating from the latter in the class of '95. Upon leaving school he was appointed assistant professor of agriculture in the Ohio State University. In 1897 he became assistant professor at the New Hampshire College, and in 1898 succeeded to the full professorship, which position he still holds, in addition to that of agriculturist at the New Hampshire experiment station.

Professor Burkett is also well known as a writer and a lecturer of agricultural topics. From 1895-99 he was State lecturer of farmers institutes in Ohio and New Hampshire; was editor of the *Agricultural Student Magazine* from 1894-97; managing editor of the same from 1897-99; agricultural editor of the *Ohio State Journal* during the same period and editor and founder of the *Agricultural Education Magazine*, in 1899.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

Thomas Theodore Crittenden, lawyer and ex-governor, Kansas City, Mo., was born in Shelby county, Ky., January 2, 1834. He graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in the class of 1855, after which he read law at Frankfort, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar at Winchester. The next year he removed to Missouri, and locating at Lexington, began the practice of his profession. When the Civil war broke out, he entered the federal service and was commissioned by Governor Gamble, lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia. He was mustered out of the service in the spring of 1865 and immediately thereafter removed to Warrensburg, Mo., and resumed his law practice. Part of the time during the war he was attorney-general of the State, under appointment of Governor Hall. In 1872 Mr. Crittenden was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket; was defeated for renomination in 1874. He was not a candidate in 1876, but was nomin-

ated, and successful, as was also the case in 1878. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for governor and was elected, serving until 1885. From 1893-97 he was United States consul-general at the city of Mexico.

HORACE MAYNARD.

Horace Maynard, lawyer, congressman and postmaster-general, was born in Westborough, Mass., August 13, 1814. He held a number of local offices in his native State and after his removal to Tennessee represented that State in the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-second and forty-third congresses. He was sent as minister to Turkey in 1875, and in 1880 was appointed postmaster-general, serving in that position until 1881. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882.

ASA GRAY.

Asa Gray, botanist and author, was born in Paris, N. Y., November 18, 1810. He was educated in college and early turned his attention to the study of botany. His proficiency in this study soon attracted the attention of learned men, and in 1842 he was called to the chair of natural history in Harvard University, which position he held until his death. He also had charge of the botanical garden at Cambridge. He was widely known as an author on botanical works. He published "The Elements of Botany" in 1836, now called "Structural and Systematic Botany;" this was followed, in 1838, by "The Flora of North America," and in 1848 he published his "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States," a work that has ever since been accepted as a standard authority. Among his other works are: "How Plants Grow," "A Free Examination of Darwin's Origin of

Species," "Darwiniana," "Natural Science and Religion," "Synoptical Flora of North America," "How Plants Behave," "Field, Forest and Garden Botany," "Lessons in Botany," "School and Field Book of Botany," "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition," etc. He died in Cambridge, Mass., January 30, 1888.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING.

William Rufus King, statesman, was born in Sampson county, N. C., April 6, 1786. He served as a representative in Congress from North Carolina, 1811-16, and three years later was elected to the United States Senate from Alabama. He continued in that position until 1844, and in 1846 was again elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1852, when he was elected vice-president of the United States. He was president pro tem. of the Senate during the twenty-fourth to the thirty-second congresses, inclusive, and as presiding officer was highly esteemed and universally respected. He died in Cahawba, Ala., April 18, 1853.

DAVID WILMOT.

David Wilmot, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bethany, Pa., January 20, 1814. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, that State, and after his admission to the bar, removed to Towanda for the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was elected to Congress and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of that body. He was the author of the bill presented in Congress, in 1846, known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which measure, though lost in Congress, created a great agitation throughout the country, and was the wedge which split the Democratic party upon the slavery ques-

tion. In 1846 he was re-elected to Congress and again in 1848. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, serving in that capacity until 1857; he was afterward appointed to this position by Governor Pollock, and continued therein until 1861, when he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. At the close of his term he was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the court of claims, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was a delegate to the National Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, and in 1861 was a member of the Peace conference. He died in Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN.

William Williams Keen, M. D., surgeon, 1729 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, on the 10th of January, 1837. He graduated from its Central High School, in 1853; from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1859, and from Jefferson Medical College in 1862. For the succeeding two years he served in the United States army, and in 1864 went abroad to study. After enjoying a thorough clinical training in the hospitals of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, he returned to Philadelphia for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Keen was at once appointed lecturer on pathological anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, and held the position for nine years. At different periods since he has been a teacher of anatomy and operative surgery in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy; professor of artistic anatomy, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; lecturer on the anatomy of animal forms as applied to decorative and industrial art in the schools of the Pennsyl-

vania Museum; lecturer on clinical anatomy in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and professor of surgery in the same institution. In 1889 he resigned the position last named to accept the chair of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.

Both as an operator, an author and a lecturer, Dr. Keen has attained national fame. He was the consulting surgeon at the operation on President Cleveland, in 1893, and declined an appointment on the commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war. In 1898 he was made president of the American Surgical Association; in 1899 president of the American Medical Association, and in 1900 president of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He is the editor and co-author of the "American Text-Book of Surgery," and author of "Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever;" also, with S. Weir Mitchell and George R. Morehouse, author of a noteworthy book on "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves."

GEORGE HODGES.

George Hodges, A. M., D. D., 3 Mason street, Cambridge, Mass., dean of the Episcopal Theological School, was born in Rome, N. Y., October 6, 1856. He graduated from Hamilton (N. Y.) College in the class of 1877 (A. M., 1882). He was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church in 1881 and a priest in the following year, serving during 1881-89 as assistant minister of Calvary church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; rector of same, 1889-94, and since the latter year has been dean of the Episcopal Theological School, as above stated. He has also been Lowell lecturer and college preacher at Harvard University and Dartmouth College, as well as president of the Associated Charities of Cambridge and secretary of the Christian Social Union. He is the author of "Christianity Between Sundays," "Heresy of

Cain," "In this Present World," "Beside the Cross," "Faith and Social Service," and "The Battles of Peace."

JOHN TAYLOR BURRIS.

John Taylor Burris, soldier, lawyer, legislator and judge, Olathe, Kansas, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 22, 1828, the son of John Burris, of Virginia, and Eunice (Taylor) Burris, of Pennsylvania. On both paternal and maternal sides, his grandfathers were in the service of their country; the for-



mer (Jeremiah Burris) went from Maryland as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and the latter (Edward Taylor), from New Jersey, fought under Anthony Wayne in the campaigns waged against the Indians of the Northwest territory.

During his early life our subject lived in Indiana and Kentucky, working upon a farm and attending school a few weeks during the winter of each year, until February, 1847, when at the age of eighteen he left home and went on horseback a distance of about five hundred miles to Washington county, Ia. Soon after his arrival he joined the army for

service in Mexico, being assigned to company B, Mounted Rifles (now the Third Cavalry, U. S. A.), and serving throughout the entire period of hostilities with the neighboring republic. Returning to his home in Iowa, in August, 1848, he received as bounty for his services a land warrant, and located on a quarter section of land which he improved until the spring of 1852. With the proceeds from the sale of his farm, he purchased a ferry and tavern at Fredonia, which he operated for a time previous to commencing the study of law in the office of John Bird, of Wapello, Ia. After being admitted to the bar he practiced law at Washington, Iowa, until the fall of 1858, when he removed to the then territory of Kansas.

In 1859 he was elected a delegate from Johnson county to the Constitutional convention, which met and organized at Wyandotte on the 5th day of July of that year and served in that body, which framed the present constitution of the State of Kansas. In the fall of 1860 he was elected a representative of Johnson county in the territorial legislature, which convened and organized at LeCompton, the capital of the territory, early in January, 1861, and then immediately adjourned to Lawrence. This legislature was still in session at the date of the admission of the State into the Union, January 29, 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil war, the famous James H. Lane, so identified with the border troubles of the West, was made captain of the Frontier Guard, a company temporarily organized to defend Washington. Of this force Mr. Burris was second sergeant and served as such until May 3, when the troops arrived from the North and he was honorably discharged. For several months thereafter he held the position of United States district attorney for the district of Kansas, but in August, 1861, was again mustered into the service as lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Kansas Volunteers.

This afterward became a portion of the Tenth Regiment, Kansas Infantry Volunteers, of which he retained the lieutenant colonelcy and with which he was mustered out, at Leavenworth, Kans., upon the expiration of the three years' term of service. Subsequently he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Blunt, the commander of Paola, Kans., who repelled the threatened invasion of the Confederate, General Price, in the engagements at Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Mine Creek and Newtonia, Mo.

In the latter portion of the year 1864 Colonel Burris resumed the practice of law at Olathe; was speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1866; served as county attorney of Johnson county from November, 1866, to January, 1869; judge of the newly created tenth judicial district for a few months, and in 1870 as representative from Johnson county in the State legislature.

Prior to the year 1872 Judge Burris was in politics a Republican; that year he supported Horace Greeley for President and since that time has voted and acted with the Democratic party. In 1878 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the office of county attorney of Johnson county, but in 1886 was defeated. Two years later he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1889 he was elected judge of the tenth judicial district of Kansas; in 1893 was re-elected, and again in 1897, receiving during the year last named the support of both Democrats and Populists.

WILLIAM P. P. LONGFELLOW.

William Pitt Preble Longfellow, retired architect and author, 479 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. (nephew of the poet Longfellow), was born in Portland, Me., October 25, 1836. He graduated from Harvard College in 1855 and from the Lawrence Scientific School of the university in 1859, with the de-

gree of S. B. From 1860-72 he was assistant architect of the United States Treasury Department, and was for several years in practice in Boston, but of late has given his time to writing on subjects of architectural art. He was the first editor of the *American Architect*, and editor of the "Cyclopedia of Architecture in Italy, Greece and the Levant." He is also author of "The Column and the Arch. Essays in Architectural History." He acted as a judge in the section of fine arts, World's Columbian Exposition, and was a fellow and later honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, September 20, 1861. The youngest son of the famous publisher, the late George P. Putnam, he was thoroughly educated in the public and private schools of the metropolis; was graduated from Harvard in 1883 and pursued a partial course in the Columbia Law School.

In 1884 Mr. Putnam located in Minneapolis, being admitted to the State bar during the following year. Instead of commencing practice, however, he accepted the librarianship of the Athenæum and continued thus to act for a period of five years. In 1887, chiefly through his efforts, was founded the public library into which was merged the Athenæum. Under his broad and vigorous management, the succeeding four years saw that institution develop into one of the finest libraries in the country.

In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam resigned as librarian of the Minneapolis public library, removing to Boston to establish himself in the practice of the law. Four years followed of gratifying labors in this field; but he was again deterred from continuing his legal

career by his appointment to the head of the Boston library. From 1895 to 1899 he so applied his abilities that it became firmly established in its present position as the foremost municipal institution of the kind in the United States, whether considered from selectness, breadth, or effectiveness as a general educator. In 1898 he was chosen president of the American Library Association and largely through its unanimous advocacy of his efficiency and availability he was appointed librarian of Congress on March 13, 1899.

FAYETTE CLAY EWING.

Fayette Clay Ewing, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., was born in La Fourche parish, La., May 28, 1862. Previous to receiving his medical training he was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and at the University of Mississippi, Oxford. Matriculating at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated in 1884 and during the following year located in Washington City for the practice of his profession.

After determining to make a specialty of the throat, nose and ear, Dr. Ewing took the course of the New York Polyclinic, and the Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hospital, and attended the course in diseases of the throat, nose and ear at the London Post-Graduate School in 1893. He served six months as senior clinical assistant in the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, assisting Lennox Browne and Dundas Grant. Later he was appointed to a similar position in the London Throat Hospital, as assistant to Edward Woakes and Edward Law. He was one of the delegates from the American Medical Association to the eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, 1894, and is a fellow of the British Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Association, being one of two Americans having that honor. After re-

turning to America he located in St. Louis, seeking a larger field for special work. Dr. Ewing is a liberal and valued contributor to medical literature, his monographs on his specialty (laryngology and otology) having a wide circulation.

BORDEN PARKER BOWNE.

Borden Parker Bowne, A. M., LL. D., professor of philosophy in Boston University, Boston, Mass., was born in Leonardsville, N. J., January 14, 1847. He was educated at the New York University, from which he graduated in 1871; and at the universities of Halle and Göttingen, Germany. He has been an educator most of his life and has occupied his present position since 1876. He is also the author of various works on philosophical subjects, among others "Principles of Ethics," "Philosophy of Theism," "Theory of Thought and Knowledge" and "Metaphysics."

JAMES MARK BALDWIN.

James Mark Baldwin, A. M., Ph. D., professor of psychology, Princeton University, since 1893, was born in Columbia, S. C., January 12, 1861. His father is Hon. C. H. Baldwin, formerly United States sub-treasurer. Although he has studied at Leipzig, Berlin and Tübingen, he received his collegiate education at Princeton University, graduating therefrom in 1884 and receiving the degree of A. M. in 1887 and that of Ph. D. in 1889. He commenced his professional career as an instructor in French and German, Princeton University, in 1886; was professor of philosophy in Lake Forest University, 1887-89; held the same chair at the Toronto (Canada) University, 1889-93, and since the latter year has held his present professorship at Princeton. In 1892 he served as vice-president of the

International Congress of Psychology and in 1893 was judge of award, World's Columbian Exposition. He was the honorary president of the International Congress of Criminal Anthropology, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1896, and was president of the American Psychological Association in 1897-98. In 1897 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Denmark and has a membership in the International Institute of Sociology and the American Philosophical Society. Professor Baldwin is a prolific writer on psychological topics, his volumes on "Mental Development" having been translated into French and German. He is editor in chief of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," which goes by his name, and one of the managing editors of "The Psychological Review."

DANIEL C. GILMAN.

Daniel C. Gilman, A. B., A. M., LL. D., president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., was born in Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. He was educated at Yale College, where he successively received the following degrees: A. B., 1852; A. M., 1853; LL. D., 1889. From 1856 to 1872 he served as librarian and as a professor in Yale College; was president of the University of California, 1872-75, and since the latter year has been president of Johns Hopkins University. He was a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to determine the true boundary of Venezuela.

RUFUS WHEELWRIGHT CLARK.

Rufus Wheelwright Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 29, 1844. In 1865 he graduated at Williams College, receiving therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1868 and that of D. D. in 1890.

In 1868 he also graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York, serving as rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, from 1868 to 1871. He became rector of Trinity church, Columbus, O., during the latter year, serving thus for six years. Since 1877 he has been the rector of St. Paul's, Detroit. He was a trustee of Kenyon College, Ohio, and is a member of the New England Society of Michigan, Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution, being chaplain general of the order last named.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Samuel Huntington, governor, was born in Windham, Conn., July 3, 1731. He was a member of the general assembly in 1764, and the following year was appointed king's attorney. He became a judge of the superior court in 1774 and in 1775 elected to the council. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and also of the articles of confederation. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1767-84 (president in 1779) and in 1784 was appointed chief justice. In 1786 he became governor of Connecticut, and remained in that position until his death, January 5, 1796.

AUSTIN VITRUVIUS EASTMAN.

Austin Vitruvius Eastman, attorney-at-law, Lake Charles, La., was born in Broome county, N. Y., August 27, 1839, the son of Nathaniel Webster and Mary (Stebbins) Eastman. He entered Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1860, but enlisted in May, 1861, in company H, First New York Vols., and served as first lieutenant in the Civil war, until wounded at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862. Graduating from Albany Law School in 1865, he became prominent in his profession in

Iowa and St. Paul, Minn. As attorney and general manager for several large English corporations he has borne an active and intelligent part in the development of the northwest and southwest during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Eastman is now chiefly interested in southern affairs, as manager of the North American Land and Timber company, of London, with an American office at Lake Charles, La.

THOMAS McKEAN.

Thomas McKean, governor, was born in New London, Pa., March 19, 1734. He was elected to the Delaware assembly in 1762, serving therein for eleven years. In 1765 he was a delegate to the New York Congress and in 1774-76 and from 1778-83 was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress. He was a signer of the declaration of independence and the articles of confederation. He served as a chief justice in Pennsylvania, was judge of the court of common pleas in Delaware and from 1799 to 1808 was governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1817.

CHARLES STUART SHELDON.

Charles Stuart Sheldon, A. M., M. D., Madison, Wis., was born at New York Mills, N. Y., February 14, 1842. In 1859 he graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; in 1863 from Yale College with the degree of A. B.—A. M. in 1866; in 1867 from Buffalo Medical College with his professional degree, which he also obtained from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City (medical department of Columbia University) in 1868. After graduating from Yale he passed about two years in teaching—first as principal of the first ward school, Madison,

Wis., and afterward as principal of the State Reform School at Waukesha.

Upon obtaining his medical degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he located at Winona, Minn., where he successfully practiced from 1868 to 1871; at Greenville, Mich., from 1871-84, and at Madison, Wis., from the latter date to the present time.

At various periods of his career Dr. Sheldon has held responsible positions in societies and other organizations. During 1890-99 he served as secretary of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; 1891-92, as secretary of the board of United States pension examiners, and 1887-99 as secretary of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society.

CONSTANTIN HERING.

Constantin Hering, physician, was born in Saxony, Germany, January 1, 1800. He came to the United States in 1833, and was the founder of the first homeopathic school in America, at Philadelphia. He was the author of many medical works, such as: "Rise and Progress of Homeopathy," "Condensed Materia Medica," "American Drug Provings," etc. He died in Philadelphia, July 23, 1880.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

John Randolph of Roanoke, statesman, was born in Chesterfield, Va., June 2, 1773. He was a descendant of Pocahontas. In 1799 he was elected a representative in Congress from Virginia and continued a member of that body, with the exception of two intervals of two years each, until 1823. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party, with Jefferson and Madison, but about 1806 he became estranged from Jefferson and when Madison was nominated for the Presidency, opposed

his election. In 1823 he was a member of the convention to revise the Virginia constitution and from 1825-27 was a member of the United States Senate. While a member of Congress he distinguished himself in debate; his keen retorts and reckless wit made him a conspicuous speaker. In 1830 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia. He had a quarrel with Henry Clay which resulted in a duel, when he allowed himself to be shot at and then threw away his fire. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1833.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN WILLOUGHBY.

William Franklin Willoughby, expert, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., was born in Alexandria, Va., July 20, 1867. He graduated from the Washington high school and from the Johns Hopkins University, his degree of A. B. being conferred upon him by the latter in 1888. He received his present appointment in 1890 and has represented the United States at a number of international congresses in relation to labor. He is now the American correspondent of the *Musée Social*, Paris, France, and special agent, section of social economy, American commission to the Paris exposition of 1900. He is also the author of "Workingmen's Insurance," "Child Labor" (a prize essay, American Economical Association) and various official reports and contributions to American associations and economic quarterlies.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, scientist, inventor, author, statesman and patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., January 17, 1706. He had very few educational privileges in his youth, and at the age of seventeen, with but a few shillings, went to Philadelphia to seek

his fortune. Here he soon obtained employment as a printer and in 1732 commenced the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac," which he continued until 1737. He founded the University of Pennsylvania and started the first circulating library in America. In 1741 he published the *General Magazine*; in 1744 he was elected to the provincial assembly, holding the office ten years and in 1758 concluded a treaty with the Indians at Carlisle. He became postmaster-general of America; was sent to England as an advocate and agent for the province on two occasions, remaining there eleven years. When the Revolutionary war broke out he returned to America and helped to draft the declaration of independence, of which he was one of the signers. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 and 1776 and in 1778 was appointed ambassador to France. His influence at the French court was unbounded. He was revered for his wit, his genius and his charming conversation. He became to the American cause in the old world what Washington was in the new. On his return in 1785, he was elected governor of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution and signed that instrument. His discoveries in electricity are world-renowned. He wrote and published much on a variety of themes. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1790.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

John Charles Fremont, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813. In 1838 he explored a large tract of land north of the Missouri river, and commanded the government expedition along the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, discovering Fremont's Peak in 1842. In 1843-44 he explored the valleys of the Missouri and Columbia rivers to Fort Vancouver; in 1848 he led another

expedition for the government between the Rio Grande and the Colorado rivers to California and established a new route to the Pacific coast along the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude in 1853. He took a leading part against the Mexicans in 1846 and saved California to the United States. In 1850 he was chosen senator of California and in 1856 was the unsuccessful candidate for President on the Republican ticket. In 1861 he was major-general U. S. A., commanding the department of the Mississippi. In August, 1861, he issued an order for the emancipation of slaves whose masters were in rebellion, but President Lincoln annulled it as being premature. In 1878 he was elected governor of Arizona. He is the author of "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, and to Oregon and Northern California in 1843-44," "Fremont's Explorations" and "Memoirs of My Life." He died July 13, 1890.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born in Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767. When eleven years of age he accompanied his father, John Adams, to France, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. He attended school in Paris, and in 1781, when but fourteen years old, accompanied the American ambassador, Francis Dana, to Russia, as his private secretary. He returned home in 1785, graduated from Harvard College in 1788, and then commenced the study of law. In 1794 he was appointed by Washington resident minister at the Netherlands and afterward to Portugal; but, while on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission from his father, then President, which changed him to Prussia. In 1801 he returned to America and in 1802 was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston. In 1803 he was

elected to the United States Senate, for six years, from March 4, 1804. In 1809 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia and in 1814 was placed at the head of the American commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. He was appointed minister to the court of St. James in 1815 and in 1817 was appointed secretary of state by President Monroe, and held the office eight years. February 9, 1825, he was elected President of the United States, and was inaugurated March 4th; four years later he was again a candidate for the Presidential office but was defeated by Andrew Jackson. In November, 1830, he was elected Representative in Congress, which position he held at the time of his death. Ten years of public service were thus rendered after he had passed his "three-score years and ten," and so great was his ability in debate at this extreme age, that he was called "the old man eloquent." He was the congressional advocate of anti-slavery and a bitter opponent of secret societies. His fame increased with his age and he died a trusted and revered champion of popular rights. He was seized with paralysis while occupying his seat in Congress, after which he lingered two days in partial unconsciousness. His last words were: "This is the last of earth; I am content." His death occurred February 23, 1848. He was the author of "Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory," "The Bible and Its Teachings," "Letters on Free Masonry," "Poems of Religion and Society" and "Lives of Celebrated Statesmen."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, novelist and essayist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. He was educated partly at Phillips Academy and at the age of twenty graduated at Harvard. He then studied law for a year, but this he abandoned to enter

upon the study of medicine, which course he pursued chiefly in Paris. In 1838 he became professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College and after his removal to Boston (in 1840) became professor in Harvard College—the seat of the medical department of this university being at Boston. He commenced writing verses while in college and a satirical poem entitled "Poetry," brought him his first literary reputation; and when "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in 1857, his reputation was firmly established. Among his other works of note are: "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," "The New Portfolio," "Elsie Venner," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Songs of Many Seasons," "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Pages from an Old Volume of Life" and "A Mortal Antipathy." He has also made many notable contributions to medical journals and other periodicals. In 1886 he visited England, where he was received with a great deal of attention. He died October 7, 1894.

JOHN RILEY TANNER.

John Riley Tanner, ex-governor, was born in Warwick county, Ind., April 4, 1844. When nineteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the 98th Illinois Infantry, in which he remained until June, 1865, when he was transferred to Company B, 61st Illinois Regiment, and was mustered out in November following. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Clay county; two years later was elected clerk of the circuit court, and in 1880 took his seat in the Illinois legislature as a member of the State Senate. In 1883 he was made United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, and served until December, 1884; in 1886 was elected to the responsible position of State treasurer, in which he served one term of two

years. In 1892 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, filling that office until December, 1893. In 1894 he served as chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Illinois, and was elected governor of Illinois for the term 1897 to 1901.

CHARLES DADANT.

Charles Dadant, apiarist, Hamilton, Ill., was born in Langres, France, May 25, 1817. He received a thorough education in his native country and embarked in various mercantile ventures. He became early interested, however, in bee culture and for the greater portion of his life has devoted himself to its advancement. He came to America in 1863, and settled at once at Hamilton, Ill. His specialty is the importation of improved races of bees to America and he has published several extensive works in the line of his specialty. He is an honorary member of most of the European and American bee keepers associations, and all-in-all, is considered one of the pioneer apiarists of the country.

OSCAR LAWRENCE JACKSON.

Oscar Lawrence Jackson, soldier, lawyer and Congressman, New Castle, Pa., was born in Lawrence county, Pa., September 2, 1840. He was educated in the common schools of that locality and at Darlington Academy. After leaving school he was a clerk in a country store; was employed upon a farm and taught in the common schools. For four years he served in the Union army, enlisting as captain and subsequently being promoted to be major, lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel. In the last year of the war he was in command of a regiment in Sherman's army. Colonel Jackson was admitted to the bar in 1866 and served as district attorney from 1868-71; was

county solicitor from 1874-80, having in the meantime served as a member of the State commission to codify the laws. From 1884-89 he was representative in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses and since casting his first vote has been a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born January 29, 1843, in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, where his father was interested in one of the early



iron furnaces of that section. He received his education in the common schools of his native village and at the Poland Academy, and in 1860 entered Allegheny College. He was taken sick early in the term and returned home and during that winter taught a country school. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the commencement of the Civil war and his war record is as follows: Promoted to be commissary sergeant April 15, 1862; second lieutenant, September 23, 1862; first lieutenant, February 7, 1863; captain, July 25, 1864; brevet major, for bravery in battle, March 13,

1865; acting assistant adjutant-general, first division, first army corps; mustered out of the service July 26, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, studied law with Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson of Mahoning county, and took a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and located at Canton, Stark county, where he has since made his home. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, serving a term in that capacity. From 1876, for fourteen years, he represented his district in congress. As a delegate at large to the national convention of 1884 he supported James G. Blaine for the presidency; in 1888, in the same capacity, he voted for John Sherman, and in 1892, as chairman of the convention, supported the renomination of Benjamin Harrison. As chairman of the committee on ways and means he reported the tariff law of 1890. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 and re-elected in 1893. On June 18, 1896, he was nominated for President by the Republican convention, which met at St. Louis and in November following was elected by the largest popular vote ever given a candidate for President; in 1900 he was re-elected by a still larger majority.

His administration has been one of the most brilliant the country has ever known and it has added to the glory of the nation in war and in peace and has extended the territory over the islands of the sea.

ROBERT P. M. AMES.

Robert P. M. Ames, M. D., Springfield, Mass., was born in that city, October 20, 1857. He was educated in the local and high schools of his native city and obtained his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880, serving for a year and six months as resident surgeon in the Jeffer-

son and Philadelphia County hospitals. In October of the succeeding year he was appointed surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service and resigned in December, 1889, to enter private practice.

CHARLES BEMIS BLISS.

Charles Bemis Bliss, B. A., Ph. D., Washington, D. C., was born in Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., January 23, 1868. He was educated at Yale University, where in 1890 he received the degree of B. A. and in 1898 that of Ph. D. From 1893 to 1894 he acted as assistant in the Yale psychological laboratory as well as lecturer on psychophysics. From 1894-98 he was professor of physiological and experimental psychology in the New York University.

DAVID J. HILL.

David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, was born in Plainfield, N. J., on the 10th of June, 1850. He is the son of the Rev. Daniel T. Hill, graduating from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in the year 1874. Subsequently he received the degrees of A. M. from that institution and LL. D. from Colgate University.

Mr. Hill published "The Science of Rhetoric," in 1877, followed soon afterward by "The Elements of Rhetoric," and in 1879, by biographies of Washington Irving and William Cullen Bryant. In March of the latter year he was chosen to the presidency of Bucknell University, succeeding Dr. Justin R. Loomis. He continued in this position until 1888, in the meantime publishing a treatise on "The Principles and Fallacies of Socialism" (1886), "The Elements of Psychology" (1887), and "The Social Influence of Christianity" (1888). From 1888 to 1896 he

was president of the University of Rochester (N. Y.). During this period he published his "Genetic Philosophy" (1894), "A Primer of Finance" and "International Justice" (1896). In the latter year he resigned his position to go abroad for the purpose of thoroughly studying the subject of public law. He was thus employed for three years, returning to the United States in October, 1898, to enter upon his present position in the Department of State, which he has since occupied. Mr. Hill also fills the chair of European diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at Washington, D. C.

JAMES W. BUCKLIN.

James W. Bucklin, attorney-at-law and political economist, Grand Junction, Colo., is a native of Kane county, Ill., being born on a farm in Big Rock township, on the 13th of November, 1856. He received his higher education at the Wheaton (Ill.) College and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1877. Mr. Bucklin is one of the pioneers of western Colorado, locating at Gunnison in 1880 and assisting to found the city of Grand Junction in 1881. He has since resided there as a successful lawyer and an earnest political-industrial reformer, being senior member of the well-known firm of Bucklin, Staley & Safley. At various times he has served as county and city attorney, mayor of Grand Junction (Colo.), member of the lower house of the legislature (two terms) and State Senator.

Mr. Bucklin is known as perhaps the most active organizer of the Single Tax movement in Colorado, being a member of the national committee for the State. He is also prominent in the reform looking to the municipal ownership of public utilities, and has undoubtedly accomplished as much as any one

man in building the water works of Grand Junction, which when completed will cost \$250,000 and furnish the city with pure water from the mountains. In the establishment of the Australian ballot system and the advocacy of the suffrage for women he has also been an untiring leader.

EMMETT REUBEN HICKS.

Emmett Reuben Hicks, attorney-general of the State of Wisconsin, Madison (home address: Oshkosh, Wis.), was born in Waukau, Winnebago county, that State, March 7, 1854. He received his primary education at Omro, Wis., and in the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the latter in 1876. Subsequently he taught in the Waupun (Wis.) high school for three years and pursued a course in the law department of the State University, graduating therefrom in 1880.

Since the year mentioned Mr. Hicks has been engaged in the practice of his profession, at Oshkosh. In November, 1898, he was elected by the Republican party, attorney-general of the State of Wisconsin, his term of office dating from January 1, 1899. For many years, both in Wisconsin and adjoining states, he has been prominently connected with the political campaigns of the Republican party. From 1895 to 1899 he was chairman of the county board of Winnebago county and as a campaign speaker has a broad reputation.

WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK.

William Bullock Clark, State geologist and director of the State weather service, and professor of geology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., was born in Brattleboro, Vt., December 15, 1860. He received his higher education at Amherst College, from which he received the degree of A. B.

in 1884; from the universities of Munich, Bavaria (Ph. D., 1887), Berlin and London. In the autumn of 1887 he was appointed an instructor in Johns Hopkins University; became associate in 1890, associate professor, in 1892, and professor and director of the geological laboratory in 1894. He has been director of the State weather service since 1891; geologist on the United States geological survey, since 1894, and State geologist since 1896. The last ten years of his life have been principally devoted to the study of the geology of the Atlantic coastal plain. He has contributed much to scientific journals and is a member of numerous learned societies of Europe and America.

ALEXANDER C. McCLURG.

Gen. Alexander Caldwell McClurg, bookseller and publisher, was born in Philadelphia, about 1834. He began his education in the common schools of Pittsburg, attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and commenced the study of law in the office of Walter H. Lowrie, then chief justice of Pennsylvania. Ill health and a disinclination for the profession caused him to abandon the law, and in 1859 he came to Chicago to become a junior clerk in the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co.

When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted August 15, 1862, as a private and later became captain of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. He distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville and at Louisville, both as a fighter and executive, and attracted the attention of General McCook, who offered him a staff position. In that capacity he served with distinction through the Tullahoma campaign and well into the operations round Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. When General Baird succeeded McCook, Captain McClurg's services as staff officer were sought by Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird,

and he chose the latter, because he was already an integral factor in the campaign which culminated in the victory of Lookout Mountain. His horse had been shot under him at Missionary Ridge, and he was the only Union officer who rode his horse to the mountain's crest in the famous battle above the clouds. In April, 1864, Captain McClurg became adjutant-general of the Fourteenth Army Corps under General John M. Palmer. General J. C. Davis, who succeeded Palmer, effected McClurg's promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for "especially gallant conduct in the battle of Jonesboro," and retained his services as adjutant-general of the corps. Colonel McClurg took part in the bloody pursuit of Hood, was with Sherman's army in the culminating battles of Bentonville and Averysboro, and marched in the grand review at Washington when the army of victors was marched out at the close of hostilities. The rank of colonel was quickly followed by that of brevet brigadier-general.

General McClurg returned to Chicago and resumed his place as clerk with Griggs & Co., attaining later to a small partnership. When the firm sold its publishing interests General McClurg was one of the purchasers, and soon became known as the practical man of the new concern—Jansen, McClurg & Co. This was succeeded by A. C. McClurg & Co., of which he became the head, and which he brought to prominence as the largest book-distributing house in the United States. In 1899 this establishment, with all its rare and valuable contents, was destroyed by fire. The temptation to retire to a life of ease and literary leisure was strong, but the demand in Chicago and the West that the old bookstore should be re-established on the old lines, finally induced him to join in the reorganization of the old concern as a stock company, much of the capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars being purchased by former employes. General McClurg became head of the new

company and this position he retained until his death. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 15, 1901.

THOMAS M. JETT.

Thomas M. Jett, lawyer and congressman, Hillsboro, Ill., was born on a farm in Bond county, Ill., May 1, 1862. He received his early education in the common schools in the counties of Bond and Montgomery and later spent two years at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind. He taught school for three terms and began the study of law with Judge Phillips, of Hillsboro, Ill., and in May, 1887 was admitted to the bar. In 1889 he was elected states attorney of Montgomery county, Ill., and served two terms. In 1897 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat.

CARROLL S. PAGE.

Carroll Smalley Page, merchant and ex-governor, Hyde Park, Vt., was born in Westfield, Vt., January 10, 1843. He was educated at the Lamoille county (Vt.) grammar schools, the Peoples Academy, Morrisville, Vt., and the Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park, Vt. In 1869-72 he was a member of the Vermont house of representatives; in 1874-76 a member of the State Senate; in 1884-88 inspector of finance, State of Vermont and in 1890-92 governor of Vermont. During 1872-88 he was a member of the Republican State committee and from 1884-88 served as chairman of that body. He is now vice-president of the Home Market Club of Boston. He is a merchant and dealer in green calfskin and in that line of business is probably the largest dealer in the world. He is president of the Lamoille County National bank, president of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust company, president of

the Vermont Development Association, and otherwise prominently identified with various other business enterprises.

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG.

James Stephen Hogg, lawyer and ex-governor, was born near Rusk, Texas, March 24, 1851. He was educated in the common and high schools of Rusk and commenced life as a printer. For several years he was the owner and editor of a newspaper. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1878 became county attorney for Wood county, Texas. He was elected district attorney for the seventh judicial district of Texas and served from 1880-84. In 1886 he was elected attorney-general of the State and in 1890 was elected governor. His term expired in 1895 and since that time he has devoted himself to his profession. He is a prominent political speaker and has been actively identified with the Democratic party.

AMOS MADDEN THAYER.

Amos Madden Thayer, lawyer and jurist, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 10, 1841. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1862. Three weeks after receiving his diploma he entered the army as lieutenant in the One-hundred and Twelfth Regiment New York Infantry, but was subsequently transferred to the signal corps and commissioned first lieutenant in that branch of the regular service. For gallant and meritorious services he was first brevetted captain and then major. After resigning his commission in the army, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, and began the study of law alone and in the next year was admitted to practice. In 1876 he was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit

court and re-elected in 1882. In February, 1887, he became United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, and served in that capacity until 1894.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Edwards Pierrepont, lawyer and jurist, was born in North Haven, Conn., in 1817. In 1857 he became judge of the New York Supreme Court, which position he held until 1860. During the Civil war he was a member of the commission for trial of prisoners of state and in 1869-70 served as United States attorney for the southern district of New York. In 1875 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States and in 1876 was sent to Great Britain as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. He died in New York City, March 6, 1892.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Samuel Adams, statesman, orator and governor, was born in Boston, Mass., September 27, 1722. He graduated from Harvard University in 1740, studied for the ministry, but on leaving college studied law. He next entered a counting house and soon afterward became a merchant himself, but failed. Subsequently he became a partner with his father in a brewery, but failed after the latter's death. He was one of the first who organized measures of resistance to England and drew up instructions of the town of Boston against taxation, in 1764. He was elected a representative in 1765 and served as clerk in that body for ten years. In 1772 he organized the committee of correspondence which was adopted by Massachusetts and followed by all the provinces, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; he was one of those

who matured the plan of the Continental Congress and was delegate from Massachusetts from 1774-82. He was a member of the first congress, and took an active part in framing the State constitution, and was for many years president of the Senate. He was lieutenant governor from 1789-94 and governor from 1794-97. He was one of the three leaders who were to be exempt from the pardon offered in 1775, and as a statesman and orator he fills a large place in the history of the American revolution. He died in 1803, at Boston, Mass.

HENRY H. MARKHAM.

Henry Harrison Markham, lawyer, mining operator and ex-governor, Pasadena, Cal., was born in Wilmington, N. Y., November 16, 1840. He was educated at public and private schools and Wheeler's Academy of Vermont. He worked on the farm until 1861, when he removed to Wisconsin and entered the army from that State. He was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea and was severely wounded at the battle of Whippy Swamp, February 3, 1865. He studied law, practiced in Milwaukee until 1878 and then removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he engaged in gold and silver mining. He was elected a representative in Congress in 1885 and from 1890-95 served as governor of California.

CHRISTOPHER G. TIEDEMAN.

Christopher Gustavus Tiedeman, legal author, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1857. He graduated at the College of Charleston in 1876 and is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, class of 1879. For ten years he was professor of law in the University of Missouri, and for six years held the same chair in the New York University.

He is the author of: "The Law of Real Property," "Limitations of Police Power," "Unwritten Constitution of the United States," "Sales of Personal Property," "Commercial Paper," "Municipal Corporations," "Selected Cases on Real Property," "Bills and Notes," etc.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Robert Morris, patriot and United States Senator, was born in England, January 20, 1734. He was a member of the Congress of 1776 and during the Revolutionary war rendered important services to his adopted country. In 1780 and 1781 he sent supplies to the army, and in the latter year issued his own notes for \$1,400,000 to aid in furnishing supplies for the soldiers. He was a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution, and was one of the signers of that instrument. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1789-95 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1806.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, author, was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Mass. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and a great friend and classmate of the poet Longfellow. His early attempts at literature were disappointing and after struggling for a long time for recognition, he obtained a position in the custom house in Boston, where he remained from 1838 to 1841. Later he was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem and from 1853-57 was consul at Liverpool. His first book was "Fanshawe," which he published at his own expense in 1826. Afterward he published "Twice-Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse." "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of Seven Gables" were his

masterpieces and were published respectively in 1850 and 1851. Among his other works are: "Grandfather's Chair," "Liberty Tree," "A Wonder Book," "The Snow Image, and Other Twice-Told Tales," "The Blithedale Romance," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," "The Dolliver Romance," "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," etc. He died in Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His father cleared a small farm in what was then a wilderness, and, dying soon after the birth of his illustrious son, left his family in great poverty. Brought up amidst stern surroundings, his education was neglected; but in his eighteenth year he was seized with a desire for knowledge, and with this object in view, during one or two winters attended a school at some distance from his home, paying his way by working afternoons and holidays at such employment as he could procure. After mastering the elementary branches he taught a district school, meanwhile preparing himself for college. In 1854 he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom two years later with great credit. He then became a professor in Hiram College, Ohio, of which institution he became president in 1857. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. On the outbreak of the Civil war, he offered his services to his country, and was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and, subsequently, as colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers. On January 10, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and afterward to that of major-general. While in the field he was elected to Congress, and resigning his commission in

the army, took his seat in Congress in December, 1863. He was re-elected eight times in succession and so acceptably had he served his constituents during his long period of office as representative that he was elected United States Senator January 14, 1880. On the 8th of June, of the same year he was nominated for the presidency. He was elected in the following November and inaugurated March 4, 1881; four months later he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau in a railroad depot in Washington. He died from the effects of the wound, September 19, 1881.

HORACE MANN.

Horace Mann, State Senator, Congressman and college president, was born in Franklin, Mass., August 4, 1796. He served as a member of the Massachusetts legislature and in 1834 was elected to the State Senate. From 1848-53 he was a member of Congress. He was prominently identified with the educational interests of his State and was foremost in founding the Massachusetts board of education, of which body he served as president. He later became president of Antioch College and the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. He is the author of "Letters on Education," "Thoughts for a Young Man," "An Educational Tour," "Lectures on Intemperance," etc. He died in Yellow Springs, Ohio, August 2, 1859.

JAMES S. ROLLINS.

James Sidney Rollins, lawyer and statesman, was born at Richmond, Ky., April 19, 1812. He spent three years in Washington College, Pennsylvania and then was matriculated at the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1830. In that year he went to Missouri and

located in Boone county. He read law with Hon. Abiel Leonard, afterward a judge of the supreme court of Missouri, and finished his legal studies at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., graduating therefrom in 1834. He commenced practice at Columbia and in 1836 became one of the editors of the *Columbia Patriot*, a Whig newspaper. In 1838 he was elected to the State legislature and re-elected in 1840. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; in 1854 he was again elected to the State legislature. In 1860 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1862; was again sent to the State legislature in 1866; in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson, a director of the Union Pacific railroad; in 1868 was again sent to the State Senate. He died November 9, 1888, near Columbia, Mo.

THOMAS ELMER WILL.

Thomas Elmer Will, A. B., A. M., secretary College of Social Science, Manhattan, Kans., was born in Stone's Prairie, Adams county, Ill., November 11, 1861. Since 1880 he has been engaged in educational work, either as teacher or student, graduating from the Illinois State Normal University in 1885. In 1888-89 he pursued a partial course in the University of Michigan and graduated from Harvard University, in 1890. On graduating he was appointed Henry Lee fellow in Political Economy at Harvard and, as such, continued his studies another year, receiving, in 1891, the degree of A. M. His pedagogical career embraces, with rural and grade work, the following: principal of Golconda (Ill.) public schools, 1886; Edwards grammar school, Springfield, Ill., 1886-88, and professor of history and political science, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1891-93. From 1893 to 1894 he was secretary of the Union for Practical Progress, Boston, Mass.;

professor of economic science, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1894-97; president of the State Agricultural College and member of the State board of education, 1897-99. In the latter year he was appointed to his present position. He has written largely for the *Arena*, the *Industrialist* (the organ of the Kansas State Agricultural College) and for other publications.

ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY.

Alexander Monroe Dockery, physician, banker and ex-congressman, Gallatin, Mo., was born in Daviess county, Mo., February 11, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and Macon Academy, Missouri, and in 1865 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College with the degree of M. D. The following year he attended lectures at Bellevue College, New York, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced medicine at Chillicothe, Mo., from 1866-74; in the latter year he removed to Gallatin, Mo., and assisted in organizing the Farmers' Exchange bank, of which organization he was cashier until 1885. In that year he was elected to Congress and served as a member of that body, by subsequent re-elections, until 1899.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Josephus Daniels, editor of the *News and Observer*, Raleigh, N. C., was born in Washington, that State, May 18, 1862. He graduated from the Wilson Collegiate Institute and entered the newspaper field as editor of the *Wilson (N. C.) Advance*. He located in Raleigh, N. C., in 1885. For eight years he served as State printer for North Carolina and is now the member of the Democratic National Executive committee from his State. He has also served as chief clerk of the De-

partment of the Interior, Washington, D. C. (1893-95), and since 1894 has been editor of the *News and Observer*. He has long been a leader in the business development of Raleigh and is vice-president of its chamber of commerce.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

 Charles William Darling, soldier, historian and archaeologist, Utica, N. Y., was born in New Haven, Conn., October 11, 1830; educated by private tutors and in New York



University. He was a clerk and merchant in New York City for several years, during which time he became interested in military matters and served for six years on the staffs of the two New York State war governors, E. D. Morgan and R. E. Fenton. He was made a full brigadier-general during the second term of Governor Fenton. In the War of the Rebellion he served as aid de camp, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Major-General B. F. Butler, who was in command of the Army of the James. General Darling is now corresponding secretary of the

Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, N. Y., and honorary secretary, at Utica, of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

HERBERT ALONZO HOWE.

Herbert Alonzo Howe, A. M., Sc. D., professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Denver and director of the Chamberlin Observatory, Denver, Colo., was born at Brockport, N. Y., November 22, 1858. In 1875 he graduated from the (old) University of Chicago and subsequently pursued post-graduate work in the Cincinnati Observatory, which is a part of the University of Cincinnati. From the latter he received his degree of A. M. and served for some time as assistant astronomer therein. In 1880 he was appointed to his present professorship at the University of Denver. He is the author of "A Study of the Sky (a Chautauqua text book)" and "Elements of Descriptive Astronomy." He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and of the Astronomische Gesellschaft.

WILLIAM FREAR.

William Frear, A. B., Ph. D., professor of agricultural chemistry Pennsylvania State College, vice-director and chemist of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and chemist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, was born in Reading, Pa., March 24, 1860. He received his education at Bucknell University, from which, in 1881, he received the degree of A. B.; at the Harvard University, where he was a special student, in 1882-83, and at Wesleyan University, Illinois, where he completed a graduate course in 1883 with the degree of Ph. D. His first position after leaving school was that of assistant in the natural sciences at Buck-

nell University. In 1883 he was appointed assistant chemist of the United States department of agriculture; in 1885 professor of agricultural chemistry, Pennsylvania State College; in 1887 vice-director and chemist of the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station; in 1888 chemist of the State board of agriculture, and in 1895 chemist of the department of agriculture. From 1892-94 he was editor and publisher of the scientific journal *Agricultural Science*. He has also served on the committee on organization of the American Chemical Society and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States (ex-president); the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations (vice-president); Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science (secretary); executive committee of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress (chairman), and of the A. O. A. C. committee on food standards. From 1895-99 he was a lecturer on the Pennsylvania system of farmers institutes and has for many years been a constant contributor to scientific periodicals and government reports.

JAMES COE CULBERTSON.

James Coe Culbertson, M. D., 317 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 19, 1840. He received an academic education in Monroe, Ohio, and at Jefferson College in Washington county, Pa., the Ohio Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating from the last named in 1865. He had, however, served in the Union army first as private in company D, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; then as hospital steward, U. S. A., and as assistant surgeon, One-hundred and thirty-seventh

Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Since the war and graduation from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. Since 1893 he has been professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is also widely known as a medical writer, having been editor of the Cincinnati *Lancet-Clinic* since 1873. He was also for more than two years editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He has also done considerable writing outside of professional subjects, his work entitled "The Story of Luke, the Beloved Physician," having had a wide circulation.

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.

Augustus O. Bourn, manufacturer and ex-governor, Bristol, R. I., was born in Providence, that State, October 1, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of that State and at Brown University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1855 with the degree of A. M. His father, George O. Bourn, had established a manufactory of rubber boots and shoes, and the son commenced his business career in this line. From 1876-83 and from 1886-88 he was a member of the State Senate, serving during these periods as chairman of the finance committee and member of the judiciary committee. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1883-85 and in 1889 received the presidential appointment of consul general to Rome, Italy, serving in this capacity for four years. Governor Bourn is author of the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island allowing foreign born citizens to vote on the same conditions as the native born. He introduced the amendment and was chairman of the joint special committee of the legislature to which it was originally referred. He was for many years connected with the State

militia, beginning as a private and holding every rank until his appointment as lieutenant-colonel of the battalion of State cavalry.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

B. Gratz Brown, lawyer, journalist and United States Senator, was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826. When twenty-three years old he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and entered upon the practice of law. In 1852 he was elected to the Missouri legislature, serving in that body until 1858. In 1854 he was made editor of the Missouri Democrat, and became conspicuous as an able and polished writer; he was strongly opposed to slavery and his articles against slavery were cogent and effective. When the war broke out he volunteered and raised a regiment for the three months' service which assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, and which he commanded during his term of service. After his term of service expired he served with General Curtis. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing in 1863, after a bitter contest in the Missouri legislature; at the expiration of his term he declined a re-election and returned to private life. In 1872 he was nominated for vice-president with Horace Greeley. He died December 13, 1885.

FREDERIC ALMY.

Frederic Almy, lawyer and reformer, No. 165 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y., is a native of New Bedford, Mass., and was born November 28, 1858. He is a gentleman of thorough legal training and broad culture, being a graduate of the literary course of Harvard University and from its law school. In 1880 he obtained the degree of A. B. and in 1883 that of A. M.

Mr. Almy located at Buffalo in 1884 and during the following year was admitted to the bar. For ten years he was a practicing attorney, but since coming to this city has been engaged in charitable and reformatory work and, within the past few years, the latter has virtually absorbed all his time and abilities. Since 1886 he has been secretary of the Buffalo Civil Service Association; since 1893 he has been manager of the Buffalo Fresh Air Mission and Fresh Air Mission Hospital and since 1894 secretary of the Charity Organization Society. He is also a manager of the New York State Female Reformatory at Albion and trustee of the George Junior Republic.

With his charitable and reformatory labors Mr. Almy has found time and opportunity to indulge in literary work. He is a joint author in preparing the librettos of two comic operas and also of "The Niagara Book," besides being a contributor to the press and magazines on the topics of which he has a special knowledge.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father was John Scott Harrison, a farmer; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was governor, general and President; and his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Until about fourteen years of age, Benjamin received his education mainly at home. He then entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, where he studied for two years, and then matriculated at Miami University, graduating therefrom in 1852. He began the study of law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he

left his law practice and the office of reporter of the State Supreme Court of Indiana, to which he had been elected, and enlisted in the service of his country, in which he remained until the close of hostilities. He raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel by Governor Morton; later he was brevetted brigadier-general for ability, energy and gallantry. He was a member of the Mississippi River commission 1879-81 and in 1881 was elected to the United States Senate, where he displayed considerable ability as a statesman. He was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party in 1888 and was elected, serving until 1893. In 1892 he was renominated for President but was defeated by Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term, Mr. Harrison returned to the practice of law at Indianapolis. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and served several times as a member of the general assembly. He was appointed chief counsel for Venezuela in the arbitration of its boundary dispute with Great Britain in 1898-99. He died in 1901.

WALTER CLARK.

Walter Clark, A. M., LL. D., Justice of the State Supreme Court, Raleigh, N. C., was born in Halifax county, that State, August 19, 1846; graduated from the University of North Carolina in June, 1864, that institution subsequently conferring upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel, promoted July 3, 1864 (having previously served in the army, 1861-63), being the youngest officer of that rank on either side. In 1867 he graduated from the Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C., and was admitted to practice in 1868. From 1885-89 he was judge of the superior court of North Carolina and in the latter year was elected

justice of the State Supreme Court. He was re-elected in 1894, being nominated by all three political parties, the only instance in the history of that State. His present term will expire January 1, 1903. Judge Clark is the translator of "Constant's Napoleon" and author of "Clark's Code" and other legal works, as well as a contributor to several leading magazines.

BOYD VINCENT.

Boyd Vincent, P. E., Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, Cincinnati, was born at Erie, Pa., May 18, 1845. Is a graduate of Yale College, class of '67, and received his theological training at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. Was ordained to the ministry, June, 1871, and was appointed assistant at St. Paul's church, Erie, where he served from 1871 to 1872; was rector of the Cross and Crown church, same city, 1872-74, and of Calvary church, Pittsburgh, 1874-89. It was during the latter year that he was consecrated to his present position.

BERNHARD EDWARD FERNOW.

Bernhard Edward Fernow, LL. D., director and dean of the faculty of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Inowracław, Province of Posen, Prussia, January 7, 1851. He received his earlier education at the gymnasium of Bromberg and afterward studied forestry, at Münden, and law, at Königsberg. He subsequently became a member of the Prussian State Forestry Department. In the Franco-Prussian war he served as a volunteer and lieutenant of reserves in the German army. In 1876 he came to the United States and at first was employed in various capacities as a metal-

lurgist, etc. From 1886-98 he was chief of the division of forestry, United States department of agriculture. Since he became a resident of this country he has been closely identified with the American Forestry Association, of which he has been secretary and first vice-president. He is also counsel for the American Timber Investment company and is a member of many scientific societies. His degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1898.

JAMES READ CHADWICK.

James Read Chadwick, M. D., 270 Clarendon street, Boston, Mass., was born in that city, November 2, 1844. He was graduated from the medical college of Harvard College in 1871, and commenced two years later to practice his profession in Boston. In 1876 he, with others, founded the American Gynecological Society and acted as its secretary from that year until 1883, serving as its president in 1896. Since 1875 he has been the librarian of the Boston Medical Library; was president of the Harvard Medical Association from 1890-93; has been president of the Massachusetts Cremation Society since 1893, and is the vice-president of the Harvard Graduates Magazine Association.

PRESLEY MARION RIXEY.

Presley Marion Rixey, M. D., United States navy, was born in Culpeper, Va., July 14, 1852. In 1873 he was graduated from the University of Virginia and was commissioned an assistant surgeon, January 28, 1874; became passed assistant surgeon in 1877 and surgeon in 1888. Dr. Rixey was assigned to the receiving ship "Sabine" in 1874; transferred to the European station, aboard the "Congress" in 1875-76; hospital at Phila-

delphia, 1876-77; Norfolk (Va.) navy yard, 1877-79; special service with the "Tallapoosa," 1879-82; special duty at Washington, D. C., 1882-84; "Lancaster," European and South Atlantic stations, 1884-87; special duty Washington, D. C., 1887-93; "Dolphin," special service, 1893-96; special duty, Washington, D. C., 1896 to date. Dr. Rixey received the decoration of the Order of Naval Merit from Alfonso XIII, of Spain, for services rendered the officers and crew of the caravel "Santa Maria," on the occurrence of an explosion on that vessel in the harbor of New York in 1893.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DALLINGER.

Frederick William Dallinger, attorney-at-law, 28 State street, Boston, Mass., a prominent figure in local and State reform movements, was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 2, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; at the Cambridge Latin School (graduate of 1889) and at Harvard University (A. B. 1893; A. M. 1894; LL. B. 1897), and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1897. For a number of years past he has taken an active part in Republican politics and reformatory movements affecting city, county and State. In 1892-93 he was secretary of the Cambridge Republican City committee; secretary of the Cambridge Young Mens Republican Club, 1892-94, and president in 1894-97. At the present time he is president of the Cambridge Republican City committee. From 1894-95 he served as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was a member of the State Senate in 1896-97-98-99. He has been honored with the chairmanship of joint committees on metropolitan affairs, counties and constitutional amendments, and has been prominently identified with reforms in county administration in Massachusetts and with the

establishment and carrying through of the Metropolitan water, sewerage, park and rapid transit systems. He has also acquired quite a standing as a writer on political and economic subjects, being the author of "Nominations for Elective Offices in the United States."

MILWARD ADAMS.

Milward Adams, manager of the Auditorium Theater, Auditorium hotel, Chicago, was born in Lexington, Ky., February 6, 1857. He passed his earlier years in Lebanon, Ohio, and Danville, Ind., and from the ages of twelve to fifteen was a clerk in Chicago. In his sixteenth year he became manager of Central Music Hall for George B. Carpenter, and in 1881 assumed the sole management of its affairs. He continued in this position until the completion of the Auditorium building in 1887, when he accepted the management of the great theater with which he has since been identified. Mr. Adams is one of the best known theatrical managers of the West and there is scarcely a local musical event of note within the past fifteen years with which his name is not prominently associated.

HORATIO WILLIS DRESSER.

Horatio Willis Dresser, author and magazine writer, 19 Blagden street, Boston, Mass., was born in Yarmouth, Me., January 15, 1866. He removed to the West at an early date and was educated during his younger years at Denver, Colo., and Oakland, Cal. In California he was also employed for a number of years as a telegraph operator. Subsequently he returned to the East and secured employment in Boston as a stenographer, reporter and proof-reader. He then

continued his education, pursuing various courses in Harvard University during 1891-93 and 1895-96. During the succeeding two years he was editor and publisher of the Journal of Practical Metaphysics and associate editor of the Arena. He is the author of "The Power of Silence," "The Perfect Whole," "In Search of A Soul," "Voices of Hope," "Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing," "Voices of Freedom" and "The Heart of It."

JOHN FLETCHER SPENCE.

John Fletcher Spence, chancellor of the American Temperance University, Harriman, Tenn., was born in Greenfield, Ohio, February 3, 1828. In 1854 he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of A. M. and for some time was engaged in pastoral work in the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the last three years of the Civil war he served as chaplain of the Forty-eighth Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was president of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Female College from 1865 to 1868 and during the succeeding eighteen years, chancellor of the Grant University, Tennessee. In 1893 he founded the American Temperance University, a non-sectional, non-partisan and co-educational institution, of which he has since been the head.

GEORGE CHAPMAN CALDWELL.

George Chapman Caldwell, professor of chemistry and head of the department of chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Framingham, Mass., August 14, 1854. He received his primary education at sundry public schools in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; in the Lawrence Scientific School, at Harvard College (B. S. in 1855);

at Gottingen University (Ph. D. in 1857) and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1858, after leaving the latter, he became assistant in chemistry in Columbia College, N. Y., and from 1859 to 1862 served as professor of chemistry, physics and botany, Antioch College, Ohio. During the balance of the war period he was a hospital visitor of the sanitary commission, at Washington, and from 1865 to 1867 professor of chemistry at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. Since 1868 he has occupied his present position.

AGRIPPA NELSON BELL.

Agrippa Nelson Bell, A. M., M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., founder and editor of "The Sanitarian" and one of the leading authorities



in the country on all questions of public hygiene, was born in Northampton county, Va., on the 3rd of August, 1820. He was first educated in the common schools of Virginia and at the Newtown (Conn.) Academy. During the second year of his academic course he commenced the study of medicine and at the age of twenty removed to Boston to continue it at the Tremont

Street Medical School, in which, at the time, Oliver Wendell Holmes was a professor. Subsequently he attended lectures at the medical department of Harvard University, but finally graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1842, obtaining from that institution his degree of M. D.: A. M. (Hon.) Trinity, 1859.

Soon after graduation he commenced practice near his former home at Franktown, Va., continuing thus for two years. He then went to Philadelphia for examination for the naval service. This he passed, but practiced his profession at Waterbury, Conn., until March, 1847, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon. Dr. Bell was assigned to the gulf squadron, served on board several vessels in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, and was for a time in charge of the yellow fever hospital at Salmadina Island. In August, 1847, he arrived at Pensacola, a victim of the fever himself. Upon his recovery he returned to Vera Cruz and in May, 1848, while on blockade duty off Tuxpan river, he narrowly escaped drowning. It was during this period of his service as a surgeon in the Mexican war that he made the discovery of the efficacy of steam as a disinfectant in cases of yellow fever; also that although the disease is not personally contagious, it is eminently infectious.

In September, 1849, Dr. Bell was assigned to coast survey duty in New York harbor, and during the ensuing four years was in the West Indies, on the coast of Central America and on the west coast of Africa. Subsequently he was in charge of the receiving ship, at the Brooklyn navy yard. In May, 1855, he was promoted to be passed assistant surgeon, but resigned from the service in October of that year.

Dr. Bell now settled in Brooklyn and devoted himself assiduously to private practice, and in 1856 took a most prominent part in the suppression of the yellow fever

epidemic at Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. He was a prime mover in organizing a local hospital for poor patients and in bettering the condition of the quarantine regulations of the port of New York. It was principally at his suggestion that the new quarantine buildings were located on the west bank of the lower bay.

Dr. Bell was a member of the third and fourth national quarantine and sanitary conventions, New York and Boston, respectively, 1859-60; during the first year of the Civil war he had charge of the floating yellow-fever hospital, New York; was the author of the New York quarantine law in 1863; in 1870-73 was supervising commissioner of quarantine, in charge of the buildings constructing in the lower bay; in 1879, under the recently organized National Board of Health, was appointed inspector of quarantines, and was perhaps the most powerful agency in suppressing the terrible epidemic of yellow fever which raged at New Orleans and Memphis the previous year, and prevailed in the fall of that year; in 1887 eradicated the cholera on Hoffman Island, which had broken out among the immigrants. For the past forty-four years Dr. Bell has been a voluminous, forcible and practical writer on all questions relating to sanitation, his contributions being welcomed by scientific and medical magazines and such periodicals as Harper's and the North American Review. He has contributed numerous papers to the proceedings of such bodies as the New York State Medical Society, the State Board of Charities, the International Medical Congress, Pan-American Congress, American Climatological Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association; is also the author of prize essays and several volumes dealing with the topics of which he is an acknowledged master. Dr. Bell is a member of all the leading medical societies,

local, state and national, and is still editor of "The Sanitarian," the standard magazine of public health which he founded in 1873.

WINSLOW ALLEN NOWELL.

Winslow Allen Nowell, real estate and fire insurance agent, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 31, 1840. There he received his preliminary education, the balance of his training being obtained since in the practical and continuous school of life. From 1856 to 1863 he had a business experience in New York and later established himself in Milwaukee as a dry goods merchant, and subsequently in the manufacture of paper.

Always of an active temperament, intellectual as well as physical, Mr. Nowell has taken a leading part in the public affairs of city and State, especially since the early 70's. He served as alderman in 1872; commissioner of public works, 1873-76; postmaster, 1889-94 (under the Harrison administration) and chief clerk of the lower house of the State legislature in 1895, 1897 and 1899. For years he has been active in the field of municipal reform, and in 1895, almost unaided, secured the enactment of the law regulating the civil service of Wisconsin cities and removing it entirely from political control.

From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Nowell was secretary of the Republican State committee and is the present secretary for Wisconsin of the National Monetary commission.

JAMES DACE PLUNKET.

James Dace Plunket, M. D., Nashville, Tenn., was born at Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, August 20, 1839. He received his early education in the public

and private schools of Nashville and the Crocker select male school, twelve miles from that city; in March, 1863, he graduated from the medical department University of Pennsylvania, and in May of that year commenced practice in a Confederate hospital at Knoxville, Tenn. To the close of the war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, being in charge of various hospitals up to the evacuation of Cassville, Ga., after which he was ordered to the field upon his own application. From 1865-75 he was treasurer of the Tennessee State Medical Society and its permanent secretary from 1865 to 1881.

In 1879 and 1893 he was president of the sanitary council of the Mississippi Valley and is a member of the National Conference of State Boards of Health. He has been president of the State board of health of Tennessee since its organization in 1877. In 1870 he was elected alderman from ward three, Nashville, and was afterward made president of the city council. In 1879 the difficult, and at that time untried, experiment in America of quarantining a great inland city of sixty or more thousand inhabitants with practically no precedents as a guide, was assigned him. As a consequence he succeeded in confining the epidemic of yellow-fever within the corporate limits of Memphis during that memorable epidemic. He was also placed at the head of the defences of Tennessee in recent yellow-fever epidemics at Jacksonville, Fla., Decatur, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga. Many of his medical papers have been published in the medical secular press of Tennessee and the southwest, and the reports of the State board of health.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER ALTSEHLER.

Joseph Alexander Altsheler, journalist and author, 320 Manhattan avenue, New York City, was born at Three Springs, Hart

county, Ky., April 29, 1862; was educated in the common schools of his native county, at Liberty College (Glasgow, Ky.) and Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn). He at once commenced work as a journalist on the Louisville Courier Journal and later was employed on the New York World. He is the author of a number of American historical novels, among them being "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Soldier of Manhattan," "A Herald of the West" and "The Last Rebel."

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE.

Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., acting assistant surgeon United States army, Surgeon General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C., in charge of the Army Nurse Corps (and by virtue of her position the only army officer of her sex in the country), was born in that city in the year 1864. She was educated in its private schools and pursued special courses at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, and the University of Geneva, Switzerland. At that time she spent three years in Europe, and in 1892 graduated, as an M. D., from Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In the same year she pursued a post-graduate course in gynecology at Johns Hopkins Hospital and afterward practiced in Washington.

Dr. McGee was director of the "Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps," which selected the army nurses, from April to August, 1898, and was appointed to her present position on the 29th of that month. She has appointed about two thousand women as army nurses, and has organized a permanent corps of trained women nurses in the United States army. She is a fellow and ex-secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a leader in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was formerly

surgeon general, librarian general and vice-president general. She is a student of history, genealogy and sociology, being high authority on the communistic societies of the United States. She was married in 1888 to Mr. W. J. McGee.

FREDERICK GILLETT BYLES.

Frederick Gillett Byles, M. D., Fredonia, Pa., is a native of that city, where he was born on the 18th of June, 1853. He was educated at the Lafayette College where he received the degree of A. M., and at the Jefferson Medical College, where he obtained the degree of M. D., in 1882. He at once entered into practice at Fredonia, Pa. Since that time he has been actively interested in many public affairs outside of his profession. For six years he was president of the local school board and for nine years president of the board of trustees of Fredonia Institute. He is also a leading member of the County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLE.

Stanford Emerson Chaille, M. D., dean of medical department Tulane University, New Orleans, La., was born in Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1830. Up to the age of fourteen he was instructed by private tutors, afterward pursuing a course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He also enjoyed a regular collegiate course at Harvard (1847-51, having been graduated A. B. and A. M.), and in 1853 graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana. He was at once appointed resident physician of the United States Marine Hospital, at New Orleans, which position he held about one year. In 1861-63 Dr. Chaille was superintendent and

medical inspector of the Confederate army of Tennessee and during the last two years of the war was superintendent in charge of Confederate hospitals. He has served on the faculty of his alma mater as demonstrator of anatomy, professor of obstetrics and professor of physiology, hygiene and pathological anatomy, now occupying the last named chair, and has also been a member of both the National and the State boards of health, as well as president of the Havana yellow fever commission of the former body.

HENRY GABRIELS.

Henry Gabriels, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was born at Wannegem-Lede, Belgium, October 6, 1838, and received his education in his native land, at the College of Andenarde, Seminary of Ghent and University of Louvain. After graduating from the last named institution he taught theology and church history at the Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He thus continued until 1871, when he was chosen president of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., serving in that capacity until 1892. In the year last named, May 5th, he was ordained to his present position by Archbishop Corrigan. He has always taken a deep interest in all educational matters and during the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, was a member of the New York State committee on educational exhibits.

CHARLES PHILIP DORR.

Charles Philip Dorr, attorney-at-law and congressman, Addison, W. Va., was born in Monroe county, Ohio, August 12, 1852. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and after admission to the bar, in 1874, began practice in West Virginia, where

he has since resided. He served in the house of delegates of West Virginia in 1884 and 1888 and was sergeant-at-arms for the session of 1887. Mr. Dorr was elected to the fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, his opponent being ex-governor E. W. Wilson.

ALBERT LEE YOCOM.

Albert Lee Yocom, M. D., Ph. D., Chariton, Ia., was born in Waynesville, Ill., July 8, 1855. He pursued his literary studies at the Illinois University and in 1886 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia.; also from the Chicago Polyclinic in 1893 and the Chicago Clinical School in 1899. Dr. Yocom has served as county physician and secretary of the board of United States pension examiners; also as a member of the Chariton board of public schools. He is medical examiner of the Mutual Life Insurance company, New York Life, Aetna, Home, the Northwestern (of Milwaukee), the Equitable (of Iowa), the Nederland and the Michigan Mutual. He is also a member of the Marion County and Des Moines Valley Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

RICHARD THEODORE ELY.

Richard Theodore Ely, LL. D., professor of political economy and director of the school of economics, political science and history, University of Wisconsin, Madison, was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 13, 1854. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and at Fredonia, in the same county, fitting himself for college at the Normal school of the latter place. He took his freshman year at Dartmouth College and then went to Columbia University, from

which institution he was graduated in 1876. Having continued his studies abroad, in 1879 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Heidelberg, Germany; had charge of the work in economics in the Johns Hopkins University from 1881-92 and in the fall of the latter year assumed the chair which he now occupies at the University of Wisconsin.

As Dr. Ely had already secured national fame as a writer on social and economic science, his acceptance of this position was looked upon as a marked event in the world of letters and the result has justified this view of the case. He was one of the founders of the American Economic Association, in 1885, being its secretary from that year until 1892. In the latter year he received the degree of LL. D. from Hobart College. His principal publications are as follows: "French and German Socialism in Modern Times," "Past and Present of Political Economy," "Taxation in American States and Cities," "Introduction to Political Economy" (the three last named having been translated into Japanese and the last into Dutch), "Labor Movement in America," "Social Aspects of Christianity," "Problems of To-day," "Outlines of Economics" (college edition, also printed in raised letters for the blind), "Socialism and Social Reform" and "The Social Law of Service."

JAMES FARQUHAR HIBBERD.

James Farquhar Hibberd, M. D., Richmond, Ind., was born at Newmarket, Md., November 4, 1816. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, at the Hallowell Classical School, Alexandria, Va., at the medical department of Yale College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he graduated in 1849. Before receiving his higher education he engaged in agricultural pursuits and

worked in a woolen factory. His life has been rather a varied one. He served as a member of the Ohio legislature in 1845, 1846 and 1847; in 1863 was a volunteer army surgeon and in 1875 was honored with the mayoralty of Richmond, Ind. Dr. Hibberd has also held many positions of importance in medical organizations and in 1861 was professor of physiology and pathology in the Medical College of Ohio.

WILLIAM HENRY CRAWSHAW.

William Henry Crawshaw, professor of English literature and dean of the college faculty, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., was born at Newburgh, N. Y., November 6, 1861. In 1887 he graduated from the Colgate University and two years later received his degree of A. M. He was first employed as an instructor in Colgate University, having occupied his present position since 1887. He is the author of "The Interpretation of Literature" and of an annotated edition of Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite."

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

William Alden Smith, lawyer and congressman, Grand Rapids, Mich., was born at Dowagiac, Cass county, Mich., May 12, 1859. Was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Grand Rapids, Mich. In his early years his schooling was irregular and he entered active life as a news-boy and a messenger of the Michigan legislature. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in 1883; has acted as general counsel for the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad companies; is prominently identified with journalism as president of the Grand Rapids Daily Herald and has three times been elected to represent the fifth con-

gressional district of Michigan. He was honored by Speaker Thomas B. Reed with a prominent position upon the committee on foreign affairs, where he has served with distinction and taken an active part in the settlement of questions coming before the committee during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

(FRED) HAYDEN CARRUTH.

(Fred) Hayden Carruth, writer, Woody Crest, Highbridge, New York City, was born near Lake City, Minn., October 31, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Minnesota. He commenced newspaper work at Minneapolis and later came into considerable notice as editor of the *Estelline Bell*, Dakota. Later he removed to New York, where he was employed for four years as an editorial writer on the *New York Tribune*, and has since become a contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, *Century Magazine*, *Youth's Companion*, *Saturday Evening Post* and other literary and general publications. He is the author of the following books: "The Adventures of Jones," "The Voyage of the Rattletrap," "Mr. Milo Bush and Other Worthies," "Track's End" and "Frontenac Cave."

ROBERT JACKSON GAMBLE.

Robert Jackson Gamble, attorney-at-law and congressman, Yankton, S. D., was born near Akron, N. Y., February 7, 1851. When a boy he removed to Fox Lake, Wis., and in 1874 graduated from the Lawrence University, at Appleton. Was admitted to practice during that year and located at Yankton in November, 1875. Here he has since been engaged in successful practice; was district attorney in 1880, city attorney for Yankton two terms, State Senator in 1885 and a mem-

ber (Republican) of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Congresses.

GEORGE E. FOSBERG.

George E. Fosberg, A. B., A. M., M. D., Cedar Rapids, Ia., is a native of Afton, Washington county, Minn., and was born July 20, 1866. He was educated at the St. Croix Valley Academy; in the public and high schools of St. Paul and at the University of Minnesota, obtaining from the last named



the degree of A. B.; in 1890 graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the degree of M. D. The University of Berlin has also honored him with the degree of A. M. and he has taken a post-graduate course in medicine at the New York Polyclinic.

After leaving the University of Minnesota and previous to his matriculation at Rush Medical College, he was a solicitor with R. L. Polk & Co.; being also associated with A. C. McClurg & Co., and with the Pullman Palace Car company of Chicago. He commenced the practice of his profession at St. Paul in 1893, and practiced one year at Chicago; later located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Here he has established a large general practice and is medical examiner for numerous old-line insurance companies and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Iowa State and the Illinois State Medical Societies, and is a recent contributor to several medical works and an aggressive scholar of medicine.

MARSHAL HUNTINGTON BRIGHT.

Marshal Huntington Bright, journalist and author, Tarrytown, N. Y., was born in Hudson, that State, August 18, 1834. He was educated in Williamstown, Mass., and at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University (1852-53). After leaving the university he entered journalism as editor of the Glen Cove Sentinel, Long Island, and later as associate editor of the Albany Argus. In the Civil war he served on the staffs of Major Generals D. C. Buell and George H. Thomas. He was the first president of the noted Quill Club of New York City, with which he is still connected, also holding a membership in the Authors and Transportation clubs and the Torrey Botanical Society. For many years he has been a lecturer on various topics, and with Hamilton W. Mabie, is the author of "The Story of America." He is now editor of The Christian Work, New York City, a position which he has held since 1873.

JAMES B. CRANFILL.

James B. Cranfill, editor of The Baptist Standard, Waco, Texas, was born in Parker county, that State, September 12, 1858. His education was chiefly obtained in the common schools, and his varied record includes experience as a cow-boy, a teacher and physician. He has never held political office, although he is a member of the Prohibition

National committee and in 1892 was a candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket. In 1892 he became connected with *The Baptist Standard* and since then has been its editor and president and general manager of the publishing company.

ROWLAND B. MAHANY.

Rowland Blennerhassett Mahany, journalist, diplomat and ex-congressman, Buffalo, N. Y., was born in that city on the 28th of September, 1864. There he attended the public and the high schools. In the summer following his graduation from the Buffalo high school (1881) he worked upon a farm in Chautauqua county, N. Y., that being the only employment he could at that time secure. For a year following he was instructor in Latin and Greek at the Buffalo Classical school, after which he entered Hobart College. During his attendance of two years at that institution he carried off the honors of his class. Entering Harvard College in the fall of 1884, he was graduated therefrom, four years later, with the *summa cum laude* degree.

During his first year at Harvard Mr. Mahany entered so zealously into the national campaign as an advocate of James G. Blaine for the Presidency that he attracted the favorable notice of that statesman, who, in 1890, as Secretary of State, offered him the position of secretary to the Chilean legation. This, however, he declined.

At his graduation from Harvard College, in 1888, Mr. Mahany became an editorial writer on the *Buffalo Express* and subsequently instructor in history and literature at the Buffalo High School. In 1892, at the suggestion of Secretary Blaine, he accepted the post of United States minister to Ecuador and he is said to have been the youngest diplomat of his rank in the world. In the fall

of that year he was obliged, on account of illness, to return to Buffalo and was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress. In the spring of 1893 he resumed his duties in Ecuador, as minister plenipotentiary, and succeeded in negotiating the Santos treaty, which had been pending for about a decade. He was recalled by the Cleveland administration in the summer of that year.

As a Republican Mr. Mahany was elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, although representing the thirty-second district, a Democratic stronghold. His congressional record was one of faithful service in behalf of local interests, his work for the Buffalo harbor and the Buffalo post office building being especially to his credit. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about the resumption of work upon that structure and when its corner stone was laid was invited by the municipal authorities to deliver the oration. He ably served as a member of such committees as those on military affairs, immigration and post offices and post roads. Although still comparatively young, he is adjudged one of the most prominent Republican leaders of western New York.

GEORGE A. DORSEY.

George A. Dorsey, Ph. D., curator of anthropology, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill., was born in Hebron, Ohio, February 6, 1868; educated at Granville Academy, Denison University, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of A. B., and at Harvard University, from which he received the degrees of A. B., in 1890, and Ph. D., in 1894. He began his educational career as professor of history at Baird College, Clinton, Mo., serving thus from 1888-89. He became widely known because of his labors in connection with the anthropological department of the World's Columbian Expo-

sition, making valuable investigations in South America and afterward serving as assistant while the exposition was in progress. In 1895-96 he was instructor in anthropology at Harvard University; became assistant curator of anthropology in the Field Columbian Museum during the latter year and curator in 1898. Professor Dorsey is the author of more than thirty papers on anthropological subjects; is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, American Folk-Lore Society, American Society of Naturalists, Anatomical Society of America and the American Geographical Society.

STEPHEN SOLON HERRICK.

Stephen Solon Herrick, M. D., medical examiner for life insurance, 322 Haight street, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Randolph, Vt., December 11, 1833. He received a common school and academic education at home; graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B. in 1854, and was matriculated as a student in medicine at the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, obtaining his professional degree therefrom in 1861. The period from his graduation from Dartmouth to the commencement of his medical course was spent in teaching in Kentucky and Mississippi; and, soon after becoming an M. D., he entered the service of the army and navy of the Confederacy as an assistant surgeon, continuing thus from 1862 to 1865.

At the conclusion of the Civil war, he returned to New Orleans to enter private practice, serving in 1865-67 as visiting physician to the Charity Hospital; 1869-70, member of the board of health; 1871-86, sanitary inspector and secretary to that body; 1869-70, professor of chemistry, New Orleans School of Medicine; 1876-77, professor physics and

chemistry, Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College; president New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association and of Orleans Parish Medical Society and corresponding secretary Louisiana State Medical Society (1878-87). In 1887 Dr. Herrick removed to San Francisco and has served as assistant secretary of the city board of health and special sanitary inspector to the California State board of health. He is a well known writer for the medical press, having been an editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal and the Pacific Medical Journal and a contributor to others. He is the author of articles on "Railway Medical Service" in the American Railroad Journal; on "Inland Quarantine," in Buck's Public Health and Hygiene; "Fevers," in American Supplement to Encyclopedia Britannica, and various papers in the "Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences."

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, Washington, D. C., was born at Gilmore, Wolf county, Ky., July 22, 1861. Received his higher education at Baker University, Baldwin, Kans., and afterward served as clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas. Has also acted as private secretary to Governor E. N. Morrill, of that State, and was for years engaged in editing the following publications: Salina (Kans.) Daily Republican; Daily Herald, Ottawa, Kans., and the Irrigation Farmer, Salina, Kans. Was appointed to his present position in 1897.

THOMAS FRANK GAILOR.

Thomas Frank Gailor, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Tennessee, was born at Jackson, Miss., September 17,

1856. Obtained his higher education at the Racine (Wis.) College and the General Theological Seminary, New York City, graduating from the latter in 1879. He was ordained a deacon in May, 1879, and a priest on September 17, 1880, being rector of a church at Pulaski, Tenn., for a number of years. In 1882 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; was chaplain, in 1883-90, and vice-chancellor of the same institution in 1890-93. On July 25, 1893, he was elected and consecrated to his present position. He has received degrees from the following: Columbia College, N. Y., (D. D.) 1890; Trinity College, Hartford, 1892; General Theological Seminary, New York City, 1893; University of the South, 1894.

THOMAS CHILES CRENSHAW, JR.

Thomas Chiles Crenshaw, Jr., railroad commissioner, Atlanta, Ga., was born at Manningham, Butler county, Ala., March 10, 1849. After receiving a preparatory course at the Good Hope Academy, that county, he entered the University of Virginia, where he completed his education. Thereupon he settled on a farm, where he remained until March, 1870, when he was appointed register in chancery for the fifth district, southern chancery division of Alabama. After holding that position for a year he resigned and moved to La Grange, Ga., to engage in merchandising. He was elected alderman of the city for two terms and subsequently mayor (1876); to the general assembly in 1882 and 1884, and appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia, in March, 1885. This position he held until September, 1889, when he was removed by President Harrison because of political reasons. Immediately thereafter he was appointed claim adjuster for the Central

of Georgia Railroad and Banking company, holding that position until November, 1895, when he was appointed to his present post, by Governor Atkinson, for the full term of six years.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson, soldier, was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., January 21, 1824. He was one of the ablest generals of the Confederate army during the Civil war. He graduated from West Point in 1846 and served in the Mexican war as lieutenant. From 1852 until the outbreak of the Civil war, he was professor at the Virginia Military Institute, occupying the chair of physics and military tactics. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 and participated in the battle of Bull Run; it was during this engagement that he earned the title of "Stonewall Jackson." He held his position at great odds—the Confederate forces being broken—until they could rally. General Bee, seeing his bravery, exclaimed, "See! there is Jackson standing like a stone wall!" He was promoted to major-general a few months later. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Cross Keys, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Harpers' Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1862 he was promoted lieutenant-general for his bravery. He was supposed to have been mortally wounded by his own men at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and died in less than ten days after the casualty.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

George Mortimer Pullman, founder of the Pullman Palace Car company, was born in Brockton, N. Y., March 3, 1831. He received a careful home training and also attended the common schools. His first em-

ployment was as clerk in a store near his home; subsequently he entered the small cabinet establishment which his brother was conducting at Albany, N. Y., in order to learn the cabinet-making trade, and while yet in his teens became a partner in the business. With his other acquirements he had gained considerable knowledge of mechanics and engineering, and when the State of New York advertised for bids to widen the Erie canal and raise the buildings along its line, he secured a contract. So successfully did he accomplish the work that he was soon ranked among the leading contractors in that particular line of business. In 1859 he came to Chicago, during the period when the whole city was being lifted bodily to a higher level and secured some of the largest contracts for raising the buildings in the wholesale district. Upon the completion of this work he removed to Colorado and spent three years among the mines and made considerable money. Up to 1850 the introduction of sleeping coaches had met with very little encouragement, owing to the ill-suited contrivances that had been used. Believing that the more luxuries afforded the greater would be the demand for such accommodations, Mr. Pullman fitted up two old passenger cars belonging to the Chicago & Alton Railroad company to be used as "sleepers." This was in the spring of 1850, previous to his removal to Colorado. In 1863 he returned to Chicago from Colorado, determined to perfect the work thus begun, and after many months of labor produced his first car for service. The demand for these cars led to the organization, in 1867, of the Pullman Palace Car company, which to-day is the largest railroad manufacturing interest in the world, employing a capital of forty million dollars. Of this gigantic enterprise Mr. Pullman was the controlling spirit. He was also largely interested in several other important enterprises, such as the Eagleton Iron Works of New York

and the New York Loan & Improvement company (of which he was president). He died in 1897.

LEWIS WILLIAM BURTON.

Lewis William Burton, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Lexington (comprising one-half of the State of Kentucky), was born at Cleveland, Ohio, November 9, 1852. Was educated at Kenyon (O.) College and the Philadelphia Divinity School, receiving the degree of D. D. from the former and from the University of the South. He has been rector successively of All Saints' and St. Mark's churches, Cleveland, Ohio; St. John's, Richmond, Va., and St. Andrew's, Louisville, Ky., after which (January 30, 1896) he was consecrated to his present position. Bishop Burton is the son of the late Rev. Lewis Burton, D. D., who for a period of forty-seven years was an Episcopal clergyman in Cleveland.

HENRY COLVIN BREWSTER.

Henry Colvin Brewster, president of the Traders National bank, Rochester, N. Y., was born in that city September 7, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of that city, but early entered business as a clerk in the bank which he has since developed into a great financial institution. During this time the bank's business has increased twenty-fold. He entered the bank in 1863; since 1868 he has been an official and has occupied every position of trust on its business staff. During his long residence in Rochester he has served as president of the New York State Bankers Association; vice-president and director of the Alliance bank, Rochester, N. Y.; director of the Eastman Kodak company; president of the chamber of commerce

and president of the Clearing House Association. Mr. Brewster was elected a member of the National House of Representatives for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses (1895-99), holding among other responsible positions that of chairman of the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic. In 1897 he was vice-president of the National League of Republican Clubs and has long been a leader in the councils of that party.

FREDERIC HALL.

Frederic Hall (deceased), lawyer and author, San Francisco, Cal., was born October 16, 1825, in Rutland, Vt. He attended the



private schools of Rev. Dr. Hicks, at Rutland; also the high school at Lanesborough, Mass., and the Seminary at Manchester, Vt. He was not a college graduate, but throughout life was a student of languages, being a Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German and Italian scholar.

Our subject was the son of Judge William and Luna (Fuller) Hall, the family being Scotch-Irish on the father's side and English on the mother's side. For twenty-five years

his father was judge of the probate court of Rutland, Vt. His early manhood was spent in various mercantile pursuits in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Orleans, La. From the last named point he organized a small party of gold seekers and was among the pioneers who took the arduous trip overland to California, arriving at Monterey in December, 1849. Thence he removed to San Jose, Cal., and there studied law, being admitted to the bar of the California Supreme Court in 1852 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1859.

In 1858, having accumulated a fortune by his professional labors, Mr. Hall made an extended tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Lands, being absent a year and a half. In 1867 he visited Mexico and was employed as one of the counsel to defend the Emperor Maximilian. He afterward wrote the life of the unfortunate Emperor, which was published in New York, in 1868, the year after his execution. The work was most favorably mentioned by the various papers of the country. He wrote also the history of San Jose, Cal., the place where he resided from 1849 until 1872. In the latter year he removed to San Francisco, where he continued to practice his profession. In 1875 he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the probate court of San Francisco, and was defeated by the judge then in office. In 1877, at the age of fifty, he was married. In 1882 Mr. Hall again went to the city of Mexico and remained there some time as one of the legal advisers of the Mexican Central railroad. While there he wrote the work known as "Hall's Mexican Law," a work often cited as authority by the Supreme Court of California and the Supreme Court of the United States, the latter judiciary mentioning it as "a valuable and exhaustive work." From 1886 to 1898 he resided in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Hall died of heart disease in San Francisco, December 26, 1898. He left to mourn

his death a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

DAVID MORRISON CURRIER.

David Morrison Currier, M. D., Newport, N. H., was born at Crafton, in that State, on September 15, 1840; educated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and the Dartmouth Medical College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1867. After graduation he was an attendant in the McLean Insane Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., and commenced the private practice of his profession in 1864. Since becoming a resident of Newport, in 1871, Dr. Currier has been one of its leading men of affairs. He has served upon the school board and the board of health, and from 1875-97 held the position of United States examining surgeon. He took an active part in the establishment of the Newport water works, serving as a commissioner during their construction. He is past high priest in the Masonic fraternity and past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, as well as the surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Second Regiment, Uniform rank of the latter order.

CHARLES JACKSON RYDER.

Charles Jackson Ryder, corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association, editor of the *American Missionary Magazine* and a co-editor of *Congregational Work*, Fourth avenue and 22nd street, New York City, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, December 25, 1848. He received his higher education at Oberlin College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1875. He then spent two years abroad in travel and study, graduating in 1880 from Oberlin Theological Seminary. After his graduation he was called

to the pastorate at Medina, Ohio, where he remained for five years, resigning to accept a position in the field of the American Missionary Association. Since that time he has served as field superintendent, district secretary and in his present position. He has also written much for magazines, especially on sociology and education. He has received the title of A. M. from Oberlin College because of his literary work, having also been honored with the degree of D. D.

CHARLES HENRY HITCHCOCK.

Charles Henry Hitchcock, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., professor of geology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., was born in Amherst, Mass., August 23, 1836. He is a graduate of Amherst College (class of 1856), and from this institution he received his degrees of A. M. and LL. D., Lafayette College conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D. In 1857 he became assistant State geologist of Vermont, serving thus for four years, and subsequently was State geologist of Maine (1861-62) and of New Hampshire (1868-78). He has done considerable professional work in the mountains of New Hampshire and has compiled several geological maps of the United States. He was appointed to his present professorship at Dartmouth College in 1869 and is the author of about two hundred scientific pamphlets, books, maps, etc.

HENRY ALGERNON DU PONT.

Henry Algernon Du Pont, president of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad company, was born at Eleutheran Mills, Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 30, 1838. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania and at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in which he

pursued a five years' course, 1856-61. Promoted at once to be second lieutenant of engineers, he was appointed first lieutenant of the fifth artillery May 14, 1861, and became regimental adjutant in July of that year; acting assistant adjutant general of troops, in New York Harbor, 1862-63, and captain of the fifth artillery March 24, 1864. He commanded a battery at the battle of New Market, W. Va., and as chief of artillery, department of West Virginia, participated in the battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg. Later, as commander of artillery in the corps of General Crook, he took part in the battles of Winchester, Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek. He was brevetted major for his conduct in the first two engagements and as lieutenant colonel for distinguished services at Cedar Creek, receiving a congressional medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action." In March, 1875, he resigned from the army, and in May, 1879, was chosen to his present position as head of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad company. In 1892 Colonel Du Pont was a candidate for presidential elector on the Republican ticket and in 1895 he received fifteen votes for United States Senator in the Delaware legislature. The speaker of the Senate, who had succeeded to the office of governor on the death of the incumbent, returned to the legislature and cast a ballot, bringing the total number up to thirty and making the vote a tie. The election was contested. The Senate committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of Colonel Du Pont but the Senate, by one majority on a strict party vote, declined to seat him.

BEVERLY THOMAS GALLOWAY.

Beverly Thomas Galloway, chief of the division of vegetable physiology and pathology, United States Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., was born October 16, 1863, at Millersburg, Mo. After graduating from the Missouri State University, he served as assistant in the horticultural department of that institution, from 1884-86. During the latter year he was appointed assistant chief in the government department of which he is now the head, and in 1887 was advanced to his present position.

FRANK FREDERICK BRIGHTLY.

Frank Frederick Brightly, lawyer, 134 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, February 26, 1845, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 with the degree of LL. B. He had been admitted to the bar in the previous year, but is perhaps more widely known as an author on legal topics than as a practitioner. His works include "Brightly's Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Philadelphia," "Brightly's Purdon's Digest of Pennsylvania Statutes," "Brightly's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions" and "Brightly's New York Digest of Decisions." He is also editor of Binn's Justice and Brightly's Quarterly Digest.

JOHN EDWIN BRADLEY.

John Edwin Bradley, Ph. D., LL. D., president and professor of mental and moral science, Illinois College, Jacksonville, was born in Lee, Mass. He graduated from Williams College (class of '65), with the degree of A. B.; received that of A. M. from the same institution in 1868; Ph. D. from the University of New York in 1879 and LL. D. from Williams College in 1893. From 1865-68 he was principal of the Pittsfield (Mass.) high school and from 1868-86 filled the same position at the Albany (N. Y.) high school. In

1878 he served as commissioner for the State of New York to the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was superintendent of the Minneapolis city schools from 1886 to 1892 and has been a member of the National Council of Education since 1889. He was chosen to his present position in 1892.

FRANK ADGATE QUAIL.

Frank Adgate Quail, attorney at law, Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., on June 18, 1865. He was educated at the public schools of Canonsburg; at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., from which he received the degree of A. B., and at the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1889. In October, 1889, he was admitted to the practice of his profession in Ohio and has practiced at Cleveland up to the present time, being a member of the well known firm of Henderson & Quail.

WILSON MILES DAY.

Wilson Miles Day, president and treasurer Cleveland Printing and Publishing company, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Clarion, Pa., November 5, 1850, the son of William Farnham Day, D. D., a widely known Methodist clergyman. He prepared for the higher courses at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and at the Jamestown (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute, graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871. Mr. Day then entered journalism as city editor of the Akron (O.) Daily Beacon. In this capacity he remained until 1872; was associate editor of the same publication for one year; acted as night editor of the Cleveland Leader, in 1873-74; returned to his former position with the Beacon, which he retained from 1874-82, and for the suc-

ceeding ten years was editor of the Iron Trade Review, Cleveland. He retired from editorial work in 1892 on account of his growing business interests.

Since 1888 Mr. Day has been a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University; is vice-president and chairman of the executive board of Chautauqua Assembly, vice-president of the National board of trade, secretary and treasurer of the Caxton Building company and first vice-president of the Union Building and Loan company; was president of the Cleveland chamber of commerce, in 1895-96, and director-general of the General Cleveland Centennial in the latter year; and is president of the board of trustees of the Epworth Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and trustee of the Cleveland General Hospital. He is a companion of the Society of American Wars and in 1888 served as national president of the Delta Tau Delta (college) fraternity.

FRED. W. VAUGHAN.

Fred. W. Vaughan, attorney-at-law, referee in bankruptcy and mayor of Fremont, Neb., was born in Wyalusing, Pa., December 9, 1858. He received his education at the public school and Collegiate Institute of Towanda, Pa., and the Wyoming Commercial College, the last named located at Kingston, Pa. Mayor Vaughan was admitted to the bar in 1881 and removed to Fremont in 1882. In 1894-96 he was a member of the State Central committee of the Gold Democratic party of Nebraska, being also secretary of the Sound Money Democratic League of Nebraska. He was a member of the Democratic Sound Money conference held at the Auditorium, Chicago, July 23, 1896, to protest against the "16 to 1" platform, and which resulted in the Indianapolis Democratic convention, to which he was a delegate. In April,

1899, he was elected mayor of Fremont upon the Republican ticket. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity; is grand senior warden of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Nebraska and ex-president of the Nebraska Society Sons of the American Revolution.

EUGENE J. HAINER.

Eugene J. Hainer, lawyer, Aurora, Neb., was born in Fünfkirchen, Hungary, August 16, 1851. In early life his parents removed to Iowa and he attended the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, in 1873-75. Commenced the practice of his profession at Aurora, Nebraska, in 1877, and for many years has been a prominent Republican leader. In 1895 he served as chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Nebraska, and represented the fourth district in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses of the United States. In this capacity he was a member of the committee on appropriations and chairman of the committee on fortifications, which made the only considerable provisions for the sea coast defenses of the United States since the Civil war. He was also acknowledged leader in the fight against sectional appropriations in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

PAUL CARUS.

Paul Carus, Ph. D., editor of *The Open Court* and *The Monist*, Chicago, was born in Ilsenburg, Germany, July 18, 1852, his father being superintendent general of the State church of eastern and western Prussia. Having received a careful education at Stettin, Pomerania, he attended the universities of Tübingen, Greifswald and Strassburg, where he studied classical philology and theology, yet at the same time devoted himself to the natural sciences, psychology and philosophy.

He took his degree at Tübingen and passed his examination at Halle. After having complied with his military duties, he was appointed lieutenant of the Reserves in a Saxon artillery regiment. He made his home in Dresden, where he was engaged as a teacher of the classical languages, history, literature and religion, until he accepted a call in the same capacity to the Royal Corps of Cadets. He might have remained for a lifetime in this position had he not, by one of his philosophical publications, which was too liberal for the Saxon Minister of War, given offence to the German authorities. According to the German civil service law, he could not be removed from his place, but preferring under those circumstances absolute independence, he resigned his position, and decided to seek a new home in the United States of North America. After a sojourn in the east, first in New York, then in Boston, then again in New York, he was called west by E. C. Hager, the founder and proprietor of *The Open Court*, to assist him in presenting to the people the philosophy, psychology, ethics and immortality conception of Monism. In December, 1887, he took charge of *The Open Court*, the work of which, since October, 1890, has been extended by the publication of *The Monist*. Dr. Carus is also author of several works on ethical, philosophical and religious topics, such as "The Ethical Problem," "The Soul of Man," "The Religion of Science," "Monism and Meliorism," "Our Need of Philosophy," "The Idea of God," "The Gospel of Buddha," "Karma" and its companion story "Nirvana."

ROBERT GRANT.

Robert Grant, Ph. D., author and jurist, 205 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., was born in that city January 24, 1852. He graduated from Harvard University in 1873 (Ph. D.,

1876), and from the Harvard Law School in 1879. Since 1893 he has held the position of judge of the probate court and court of insolvency for Suffolk county (Boston). Although he has held the position of commissioner on the board of water works, 1888-93, he has devoted his time mainly to authorship. Among his best known works are "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," "The Little Tin God on Wheels" (verse), "The Lambs" (verse), "The Knave of Hearts," "The Carletons," "Face to Face," "The Reflections of a Married Man," "The Opinions of a Philosopher," "The Art of Living" and "Search-Light Letters."

WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN.

William Martin Aiken, architect, St. James Building, New York City, was born in Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1855. He was educated in the private schools of his native city and at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. For the succeeding two years he taught in the Charleston high school and in 1877-79 pursued a special architectural course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the six years following he was employed in the offices of such well known architects as H. H. Richardson and W. R. Emerson, of Boston, and James W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati. In 1886 he established himself as an independent architect in the latter city, and continued thus until he was appointed supervising architect of the treasury in 1895. During his incumbency of this position (1895-97) he supervised the design and erection of more than fifty government buildings, among which were the three exposition buildings at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha; the mint buildings at Philadelphia and Denver and postoffices and custom-houses in many sections of the country. Mr. Aiken has been quite an extensive traveler,

having visited most sections of the United States, especially in 1876 and 1895, and of Europe, 1888 and 1897. He has also taught architecture and decorative design at the Cincinnati School of Arts, and architecture at the Summer School of Columbia College, New York. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and has written much and well for professional journals.

HENRY DeLAMAR CLAYTON.

Henry DeLamar Clayton, attorney-at-law and member of Congress, Eufaula, Ala., was born in Barbour county, that State, February 10, 1857. He received his higher education at the University of Alabama, graduating from its legal department in 1878. For many years he has been a leader in Democratic politics, having been since 1888 a member of the Democratic national committee from the State of Alabama. In 1890-91 he was a member of the legislature from Barbour county, chairman of the judiciary committee; 1893-96, United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama; 1896 to the present time, member of Congress from the third district.

ALBERT EUGENE STERNE.

Albert Eugene Sterne, A. M., M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., in professional terms known as a neurologist and alienist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 28, 1866. Was educated in various private schools until he entered Harvard University in 1883, graduating therefrom in 1887. For six years he attended the universities and hospitals of Europe, taking his medical degree in the Berlin University in 1891. He is a member of the County, State, Mitchell District and Mississippi Valley Medical Societies, as well as the Medico-Legal Society of New York and the

American Medical Association; is professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, and consulting neurologist and alienist to several hospitals, city, State and private. He has always been a Republican.

RICHARD WELLING BURT.

Richard Welling Burt, surveyor of customs, port of Peoria, Ill., is a native of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., and was born April 23, 1823. There he lived and was educated until 1834, when he removed to Co-



shocton, Ohio, where he continued his schooling. In youth and early manhood he was a farmer and teacher. As a private he served for one year in the Mexican war, and entered the ranks at the commencement of the Civil war as a private of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When his company was organized he was elected second lieutenant and in 1863 was promoted to the next grade. In 1864 he became captain, after his regiment had veteranized, and after the close of the war he was brevetted major. He was wounded in the face in the battle of Resaca, losing nearly all his teeth. He participated in

about twenty-five battles and sieges, beginning with Fort Donelson and ending with Bentonville, and including Sherman's famous "March to the Sea."

Since its organization Captain Burt has been a member of the Republican party. For three years he was editor and publisher of the *Progressive Age*, the first Republican newspaper of Coshocton, Ohio. He has long been an active member of the G. A. R., being past commander of Bryner Post, No. 67, Peoria. During the Civil war he wrote numerous patriotic songs, some of which had a wide circulation in the army. Perhaps the most popular were "General Sherman and the Boys in Blue" and "General Logan and the Fifteenth Army Corps."

Captain Burt was a revenue storekeeper for ten years before assuming his present position in November, 1898.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

George Haven Putnam, publisher, 27 West 23rd street, New York City, and London, England, was born in the latter city, of American parents, April 2, 1844. He came to this country when a youth, however, and received his early education at the Columbia grammar school, New York City, afterward going abroad to complete his education at the College of the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Göttingen, Germany. He did not graduate from the last named, however, but returned to this country to enter the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers as a private. Thus he served from August, 1862, until June, 1865, with the successive ranks of lieutenant, adjutant, captain and major. The winter of 1864-65 he passed as a prisoner at Libby and Danville, Va. After the war, he located in New York City and in 1866 commenced his long and honorable career as a publisher. He is now

recognized as among the most prominent figures in that field of industry and intellectual endeavor. In 1887 he was one of the prime movers in the reorganization of the American Copyright League; during the long contest for an international copyright was the secretary of that organization and it was largely through his ability and faithful labor that the copyright bill of March, 1891, became a law. In 1891 Mr. Putnam became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France. He is president of the Good Government Club of his district and has been identified with free trade and honest money movements for the past quarter of a century. Mr. Putnam was one of the founders of the Reform Club and City Club of New York. He is also a member of the Century Club and Authors' Club of New York and of the South Side Club of London. He holds the degree of M. A. from Bowdoin College, and that of Litt. D. from the University of Western Pennsylvania. Among his works as an author may be mentioned "Question of Copyright," "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages." At the present time he is head of the great publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York and London.

CHARLES BEATTY HUNT.

Charles Beatty Hunt, probate judge of Coshocton county, Ohio, was born at Coshocton November 21, 1859; was educated in the public schools of his native town and under the careful tutelage of his father, who is a college graduate. For a few years after leaving school he was engaged as a clerk in a grocery store and a dry-goods store. In 1882, was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Ohio and continued in the practice until elected probate judge. For two years he served as clerk of the county board of elec-

tions and was first elected judge of the probate court of Coshocton county in 1893, serving for two terms. He has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, having served for several terms as chairman and secretary of the county committee and in 1892 was chosen as Democratic candidate for presidential elector for his district. He has also been identified with such public enterprises as the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of which he has been secretary for seven years, and the Commercial Banking Company, of which he is now a director.

JAMES TERRY GARDINER.

James Terry Gardiner, civil and consulting engineer, and identified with extensive coal interests, No. 21 Cortland street, New York City, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 6, 1842, and obtained his professional education in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Sheffield Scientific School (Yale). Soon after leaving the latter institution, and in the first year of the Civil war, he became an assistant in the United States ordnance corps and during 1861-62 served as an engineer both in the military and civil corps of the government. Subsequently he removed to California and, in his professional capacity, was employed on the harbor earth works erected during the latter years of the war. From 1864-67 he was engaged as an assistant on the State geological survey of California, and, during the succeeding eight years was geographer of the United States geological exploration of the fortieth parallel and geographer of the United States geological and geographical survey of the territories. These expeditions were under the general superintendence of Clarence King and Fred V. Hayden.

From 1876 to 1885 Mr. Gardiner was director of the State survey of New York; was

a member of the State board of health for six years and since 1886 has been identified, as consulting engineer and official, with various street railway and coal companies in New York and the Southwest. In 1892-95 he served as president of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Railway and Lighting company and since the latter year has been vice-president of the coal companies of the Erie Railway company, president of the Mexican Coal and Coke company and consulting engineer of the Pleasant Valley Coal company, of the Rio Grande & Western railroad.

WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN.

William Fremont Blackman, professor of Christian ethics, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., was born in North Pitcher, N. Y., September 26, 1855. He was educated at Oberlin College (degree A. B., 1877); Yale University (B. D., 1880); Cornell University (Ph. D., 1894), and Berlin University (1895). His first pastorate after graduating from the Yale Divinity School was at Steubenville, Ohio, continuing in that charge from 1880 to 1884; at Naugatuck, Conn., 1885-91 and at Ithaca, N. Y., 1892-94. He then became professor of Christian ethics and sociology at Yale University. Professor Blackman is the author of "The Making of Hawaii: a Study in Social Evolution," published by the Macmillan company, New York, in 1899.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, attorney-at-law, Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in the city of Brotherly Love, December 17, 1868. He graduated from the Central high school of his native city in 1886; from the University of Pennsylvania College in 1889, and from the law school in 1892. After his

graduation he at once took an active part in improvements looking toward municipal and ballot reforms, in 1894 being appointed secretary of the Philadelphia conference for good city government. In 1897 he was elected to the State legislature, serving two terms. He has also been secretary of the National Municipal League, of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association and the Public Education Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Woodruff has been attorney for the Municipal League of Philadelphia and in this capacity has done much effective and practical work. He is the author of numerous magazine articles on reform topics and is a strong and trenchant writer.

JOSEPH SIMON.

Joseph Simon, United States Senator from Oregon, Portland, has resided at Portland, Ore., since 1857, being brought to that city by his parents when but six years of age. He obtained his primary education in the public schools of that city, studied law and in 1872 was admitted to the practice of his profession. For many years he has been a member of the firm of Dolph, Mallory & Simon.

Mr. Simon's political career commenced as early as 1877, when he was elected a member of the city council of Portland, and served three years in that capacity. In 1878 he was elected secretary of the Republican State Central committee and managed the campaign so successfully that in 1880 he was chosen chairman of the organization, and in this capacity he served six years. He was elected to the State Senate from Multnomah county in 1880, 1884, 1888, 1894 and 1898, and was chosen president of that body at the sessions of 1889, 1891, 1895, 1897, and the special session of 1898. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1892, and

was there selected as the member of the National committee for Oregon. He was also elected a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1900. At the special session of the legislature of 1898 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, on October 6, 1898, to fill a vacancy that had existed since March 4, 1897. His term of service will expire March 3, 1903.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN CLARKE.

Samuel Fessenden Clarke, A. M., Ph. B., Ph. D., professor of natural history, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was born in Geneva, Ill., June 4, 1851. In 1878 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, receiving the degree of Ph. B. In the following year Johns Hopkins University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. and Williams College that of A. M. In 1874-75 he served as assistant to the United States Fish commission. He was an assistant in the biological laboratory of Johns Hopkins University in 1879-81 and in 1882 became lecturer at Smith College. Since 1881 he has occupied the chair of natural sciences at Williams College. Among other works by which he has become well known as an author may be mentioned: "The Development of a Double Headed Vertebrate," "Descriptions of Certain Hydroids from the Pacific Coast," "The Habits and Embryology of the American Alligator," etc. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Morphological Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

WILLIAM PAUL GERHARD.

William Paul Gerhard, sanitary engineer, 36 Union Square, New York City, was born in Hamburg, Germany, July 30, 1854. He

was educated in the College school of Alexandria, Egypt, the German gymnasium of Kiel, and the Polytechnic school, Karlsruhe, Germany. Mr. Gerhard came to the United States in 1877 and located in St. Louis, being assistant engineer of the department of public works. At first he served under Col. Henry Flad and in 1880 was assistant to the famous Capt. James B. Eads. From 1881 to 1883 he was with Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I., and since the latter year has been located in New York City engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly as a sanitary engineer. Since 1892 he has been officially attached to the State architect's office in this capacity. His writings, which are of great practical value, include such works as "Sanitary Engineering," "House Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing," "Guide to Sanitary House Inspection" and "Domestic Sanitary Appliances."

PURNELL F. HARRINGTON.

Purnell Frederick Harrington, captain U. S. N., Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Dover, Del., June 6, 1844, and is the second son of the late Samuel M. Harrington, chancellor of Delaware. He received his education in his native city and as a cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. In September, 1861, he was appointed a midshipman in the navy, and in October, 1863, promoted to be ensign. In 1864 he was attached to the steam sloop "Monongahela," of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and was present at the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5 of that year, the operations against the defences at its entrance and the blockade of Galveston and the coast of Texas. From 1865-68 his ship was attached to the North Atlantic squadron and he followed its fortunes, including several epidemics of yellow fever aboard and the tidal wave of November,

1867, at Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies. During this period his promotions were: master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, February 21, 1867, and lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868.

Lieutenant Harrington held an official position at the Naval Academy from 1868-70; served on the steam frigate "California," Pacific fleet, 1870-71; was executive officer of the flagship "Pensacola," South Pacific squadron, in 1872-73; attached again to the Naval Academy, 1874-76; executive officer of the flagship "Hartford," South Atlantic Station, 1877-80, and in command of that vessel for a period of fourteen months. On the 28th of May, 1881, he was promoted to be commander and attached, a third time, to the Naval Academy, commanding the practice ship "Dale" during the cruises of 1881 and 1882. From 1883 to 1886 he was the superior officer of the steam sloop "Juniata," Asiatic Station, and in 1888 and 1889 commanded the cadets at the Naval Academy, with their practice ship, the "Constellation." He was lighthouse inspector of the fourth district, in 1890-93; commandant of the gunboat "Yorktown," 1893-94; president of the board of steel inspection, 1894-95, and commanded the monitor "Terror" in 1896-97. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was in command of the monitor "Puritan," and, in that capacity, was in blockade duty off Matanzas, Cuba, from April to June, 1898, participating in the action at Matanzas forts (April 17, 1898) in company with the "New York" and "Cincinnati." At the conclusion of peace, in the fall of the year, he was assigned to his present position as captain of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

During twelve years of his service, therefore, Captain Harrington was an officer of the Naval Academy and a member of the academic board. While head of the department of navigation, astronomy and nautical surveying, he published a text book on Naviga-

tion which was long used at the Naval Academy.

GASTON A. ROBBINS.

Gaston A. Robbins, attorney-at-law and congressman, Selma, Ala., was born in that city September 26, 1859. When only twenty years of age he graduated from the University of North Carolina, and in 1880 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. He at once returned to Selma, where he has since resided and made a reputation both as a lawyer and a staunch Democrat. Since he served as presidential elector in 1884, Mr. Robbins has been prominent in national politics, having been honored with a seat in Congress since 1893.

ELLEN DOUGLAS DELAND.

Ellen Douglas Deland, writer of fiction, 1323 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., is a member of an old family of the Quaker City, and was born in Lake Mahopac, N. Y., on the 3rd of September, 1860. She was educated in various private schools of New York City; is now quite a constant contributor to Harper's and other standard magazines and the author of the following books: "Oakleigh," "Malvern," "In the Old Herrick House," "A Successful Venture," "Alin Ransford" and "Katrina."

CHARLES HENRY SIMONTON.

Charles Henry Simonton, United States circuit judge fourth circuit, Charleston, S. C., was born in that city July 11, 1829. He was educated in the high school of his native city and in the South Carolina College, subsequently receiving the degrees of LL. D. and D. C. L. from the University of the South. Judge Simonton studied law, was ad-

mitted to the bar, commenced practice in Charleston and has been thus engaged ever since. From 1858 to 1886, with the exception of the war period, he served in the State legislature, being speaker of the lower house and chairman of the judiciary committee. During the rebellion he was captain of the Washington Light Infantry and colonel of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina regiment, in the Confederate army. He served as United States district judge from 1886-93, his elevation to the bench of the United States circuit court dating from the latter year. Judge Simonton has also taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, aside from the able performance of his judicial duties. He has served as president of the College of Charleston and of the Medical College of South Carolina, as well as chairman of the city board of school commissioners.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD.

William Dempster Hoard, journalist, dairyman and ex-governor, Fort Atkinson, Wis., was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., October 10, 1836. He is essentially a self-made man, having a common school education and a wide experience of men and books. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin and was first employed as a farmhand. He served during the war as a private in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry and in the First New York Light Artillery, his term extending from May, 1861, to July 4, 1865. On returning to Wisconsin he engaged in the nursery business, continuing in that line until 1870, when he became the publisher of the Jefferson County Union, Lake Mills, Wis. After three years thus engaged he removed to Fort Atkinson, taking with him his paper. Since 1873 he has been a resident of that city, engaged in the publishing business, dairying and various agricultural pursuits. For a number of years

he has also issued his publication known as Hoard's Dairyman. His political career commenced in 1870 and during the succeeding two years he served as deputy United States marshal and sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate. In 1872 he organized the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, of which he was secretary for three years; is now president of the National Dairy Union and president of the Farmers' National Congress, and has been president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association. His term of service as governor extended from January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1891.

WILLIAM JESSUP CHANDLER.

William Jessup Chandler, M. D., South Orange, N. J., was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., July 11, 1842. He graduated from Yale University in 1864 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1868. Afterward he saw service as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He was one of the organizers of the Orange Memorial Hospital and served therein and at St. Barnabas' Hospital, N. J., as attending surgeon. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and identified with other leading societies. He is also a prominent member of the Trinity Presbyterian church of South Orange, and was for twenty years a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of the same place.

CHARLES C. CREEGAN.

Charles C. Creegan, D. D., secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, New York City, was born May 29, 1850. Educated at the Normal College, Lebanon, O., where, in 1869, he obtained the degree of B. S.; Oberlin College, O., 1876, B. D., and Syracuse University,

N. Y., 1886, D. D. From 1870 to 1872 he was principal of the high school at Nebraska City, Neb. He was ordained a Congregational minister May 13, 1874, and had charge of the church at Wakeman, O., from 1875-80. In the latter year he was appointed by his denomination superintendent of home missions for Colorado, holding that position until 1882. For the succeeding seven years he was secretary of home missions for the State of New York and since 1889 he has served in his present capacity. Mr. Creegan has also done considerable literary work, his book entitled "Great Missionaries of the Church" being considered both interesting and standard.

CASS GILBERT.

Cass Gilbert, architect, No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, and Endicott building, St. Paul, Minn., was born in Zanesville, O., November 24, 1859. He received his preliminary education in the schools of St. Paul and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. After leaving school he commenced practical professional work; was engaged for a short time in railroad engineering and afterward was employed for one season on the United States coast survey.

Mr. Gilbert is the architect of several noteworthy buildings in New York, Boston and St. Paul, among which may be mentioned: Minnesota State Capitol and the Endicott building, St. Paul; New York custom house and the Broadway-Chambers building, New York City, and the Brazen building, Boston.

NEWTON CHALKER.

Newton Chalker, Akron, O., lawyer and capitalist, was born at Southington, Trumbull county, O., September 12, 1842. He passed

his early years on a farm and was educated at the following institutions: Western Reserve Seminary, West Farmington, O.; Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he graduated in 1866, and the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, being a member of the class of 1869. Previous to practicing his profession he taught school for a number of years, acting as principal of the Dixon (Ill.) Seminary, and superintendent of the public schools at Darlington, Wis.

Mr. Chalker saw a short term of service in the Civil war as a private in Company B., Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for many years has been closely and prominently identified with Grand Army organizations. He has held various positions in Buckley's Post No. 12, the largest organization of the kind in Ohio, and in December, 1898, was elected commander thereof. The post was founded in 1869 and has a present membership of nearly four hundred. Mr. Chalker has given considerable time to travel and, after covering many sections of America, made a tour around the world, in 1895-96.

ABNER SMITH.

Abner Smith, judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Chicago, Ill., was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., August 4, 1843. His ancestors were noteworthy characters in the colonial annals of New England and are especially identified with the history of the Old Bay State. As one of a large family of children he received his early education in Middlebury, Vt., graduating from the college of that place in 1866. In the succeeding year he accepted the principalship of the Newton Academy of Shoreham, Vt., but soon removed to Chicago for the purpose of studying law with an old Vermonter, J. L. Stark—already a well known attorney of the city and a descendant of Colonel Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

In 1868 Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar, became a partner of his preceptor soon afterward and upon the death of the latter, a few years later, settled up his late partner's business and succeeded to the business of the firm. In 1877, under the name of Smith & Burgett, he formed a partnership with John H. M. Burgett. This connection continued for ten years and, although he has had other partners, since 1887 he has been practicing alone. As an attorney he was noted for his thorough preparation of cases, strength of grasp and clearness and fairness of presentation. He made corporation law his specialty and, at different times, was attorney for the National Life Insurance company of Vermont, the Life Indemnity and Investment company of Iowa, the Lakeview Telephone exchange and the North Star Construction company, which built and is now operating the Winnipeg railroad.

In 1893 Mr. Smith's broad and substantial legal qualities were recognized by the profession and the Republican party, and in the autumn of that year he was elected to the circuit judgeship of Cook county. With one exception his majority was the largest enjoyed by any candidate on the ticket. His term of office will expire in June, 1903.

Judge Smith's career upon the bench has been but a continuation of his legal record, evincing, as he has, those uniform qualities of industry, impartiality, strength and breadth which have brought him to his present high position.

WILLIAM M. DENSLOW.

William M. Denslow, United States deputy collector of internal revenue, Macon, Mo., was born in Grundy county, that State, August 9, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of that locality and at the high school at Trenton, Mo. He taught for a number of years, but eventually became

prominent in journalistic work and in politics. In 1894 and 1896 he represented Grundy county in the general assembly and in 1898 was editor of the North-West Missouri Press Association. He has held his present position in the internal revenue service since July 1, 1898.

JOHN HENRY TIMMERMAN.

John Henry Timmerman, city paymaster of New York City, No. 83 Chambers street, is a native of the metropolis and was born December 28, 1845. There he received his education, in private schools and a business college, and had a long preliminary training as bookkeeper and collector. For a period of six years, 1867-73, he was in the county clerk's office as searcher, chief searcher and cashier; from 1873 to 1885 he was secretary of the Savings bank of New York City and, for the succeeding year, auditor of the aqueduct commission. Mr. Timmerman was appointed paymaster of New York City, in 1886, and has thus served up to the present time.

H. STANLEY FINCH.

H. Stanley Finch, attorney-at-law and ex-judge, Stamford, Conn., was born in that city, July 24, 1853. Here he was educated both in its public and private schools and under the private instruction of Professor G. B. Glendining, who was a graduate of Oxford University. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Ferris & Fessenden, at Stamford, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. In his chosen field he has met with marked success and has already had a long and honorable experience on the bench. For ten years (1886-97) he served as judge of the probate court, district of Stamford, and for two years as deputy judge of the city court. Although Judge Finch retired in 1897 he might have continued his judicial service

had not his principles stood in the way of his accepting the nomination of the National and Silver Democrats. As to local offices, he has been selectman of Stamford for two years and has served on the board of education. He is the owner and secretary of the Stamford Printing and Publishing company and of the Stamford Telegram, a daily newspaper.

Judge Finch is the son of James Finch and Louisa J. (Knapp) Finch, his American ancestry being traced to the first settlers of Stamford in 1641.

PATRICK HENRY JAMESON.

Patrick Henry Jameson, M. D., 28 E. Ohio street, Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Monroe township, Jefferson county, Ind., April 18, 1824. At the age of nineteen he went to Indianapolis, and there taught school for four years, meantime beginning the study of medicine with the late Dr. John H. Sanders. He attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in March, 1849. Soon afterward he located in Indianapolis, and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Sanders, who died the following year, leaving him a considerable practice. Rapidly he came into a professional prominence and maintained his high standing for over forty years. During the early years of his practice he encountered Asiatic cholera and made not a little of his reputation in its successful treatment.

Dr. Jameson is one of the few surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical Society, organized in 1849. In 1861 he was elected by the legislature of Indiana a commissioner of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and was re-elected for a second term in 1865. In 1869 he was chosen by the legislature president of the boards of benevolent

institutions of the State, and he was twice re-elected to this important office for terms of four years. During his eighteen years in office he did much to improve the Hospital for the Insane, and it was largely due to his efforts that its capacity was more than quadrupled and its management brought to a high standard of excellence. He served as military surgeon during the whole of the Civil war, and continued until March, 1866; he organized, in 1861, the first post hospital at Camp Morton; he also assisted in starting the general hospital; had charge of all unassigned troops in quarters at Indianapolis during the war, and established and conducted the post hospitals at Camp Carrington and at Elkin barracks. He was ranking surgeon in charge of the Fort Donelson prisoners confined at Camp Morton in 1862, and made an exceptionally satisfactory record. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician to the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. In 1862 he was elected to the city council, of which he was a prominent member for six years, being in 1865 chairman of a committee to make a complete revision of the city ordinances; and from 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the committee of finance. In 1866 he drafted and procured the enactment of an ordinance for the establishment and maintenance of the Indianapolis City Hospital. By act of legislature in 1873 he became ex-officio a member of a provisional board for the erection of a hospital for insane women. On the discovery of natural gas near Indianapolis, in 1887, an attempt was made to monopolize its sale, but Dr. Jameson, by his timely appeals through the press, did much towards the successful establishing of the Citizens' Gas Trust, which has since furnished abundant and cheap fuel. He has been for over thirty years a director of Butler College, and was the sole agent for the sale of its large realty holdings in Indianapolis and the erection of its buildings in Irvington. He was a prime mover in the

recent organization of the University of Indianapolis.

MARION DE VRIES.

Marion De Vries, lawyer and congressman, Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal., was born near Woodbridge, in that county, August 15, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and at the San Joaquin College at Woodbridge, graduating from the latter in 1886, that institution conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D. Entering the University of Michigan as a law student, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State in 1887 and graduated with the degree of LL. B. during the following year. In 1887 he was also admitted to practice before the California Supreme Court and located at Stockton on the first of January, 1889. At first he formed a partnership with John B. Hall and later with his present associate, W. B. Nutter. Under the latter he served as assistant district attorney from January, 1893, to February, 1897, and since the latter year has represented the second district in Congress as a Democrat. His present term expires in 1901. He is a member of the general committee on public lands and the select committee on census.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Josiah Quincy, lawyer, college president and congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., February 4, 1772. He was chosen a representative in Congress in 1804, which position he filled until 1812; from 1814-21 he was a State Senator and in 1821-22 served as judge of the municipal court in Boston. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1823 and held that office for six successive terms. In 1820 he was chosen president of Harvard University, which position he retained until his

resignation, in 1845. He is the author of "A History of Harvard University from 1636 to 1836," "Memoir of James Grahame, Historian of the United States Army," "Memoir of Major Samuel Shaw," "History of the Boston Athenaeum," "Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Massachusetts," etc. He died in Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864.

PHILIP KEARNEY.

Philip Kearney, general, was born in New York City, June 2, 1815. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and lost his left arm. During the Civil war he was made a brigadier-general and subsequently was promoted to major general. He was one of the bravest and most reckless of officers. His bravery and courage in battle won for him the love of his soldiers, inspiring them with his own fearlessness in the most desperate and irresistible charges. He was killed in an engagement at Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.

JOHN ASHHURST, JR.

John Ashhurst, Jr., A. M., M. D., LL. D., one of the most widely known authors on surgical subjects in America, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., where he still resides, on the 23rd of August, 1839. He has received the following degrees: A. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1857; A. M. and M. D., from the same university, in 1860, and LL. D. from Lafayette College in 1895. From 1862 to 1865 Dr. Ashhurst served as acting assisting surgeon, U. S. A., and executive officer of the Cuyler General Hospital, a government institution. He was surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital from 1863 to 1880 and has been a manager of the same institution since the last mentioned date; he has acted as surgeon to the Children's Hospital since 1870; to the

University Hospital since 1877 and to the Pennsylvania Hospital since 1888; consulting surgeon to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd at Radnor since 1874 and to St. Christopher's Hospital since 1875; he has been professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania since 1877; Barton professor of surgery in the same institution since 1888, and president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia since 1898. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Military College, and of numerous other institutions, charitable and educational, and since 1897 has been president of the Evangelical Alliance of Pennsylvania. Although Dr. Ashhurst has been for many years an extensive contributor to periodical medical literature, he is more widely known as the author and editor of standard works upon general surgery. In 1869 he edited, with additions, "Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery," and in 1881-86, the "International Encyclopedia of Surgery" (six volumes) which he revised in 1888; issuing a French edition in 1883-88 and a supplementary volume in 1895. In 1897 he was the author (in collaboration) of "Lippincott's New Medical Directory," having previously written alone "Injuries of the Spine" (1867) and "The Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1871—sixth edition, 1893).

ELBERT D. WEED.

Elbert D. Weed, Helena, Mont., was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., December 1, 1858. He is a graduate of the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., class of 1880, and also pursued a post-graduate course at the law school of the State University, Madison. Mr. Weed removed to Helena and at once became prominent in State politics. From 1885-87 inclusive, he was assistant United States district attorney for the State, and United States district attorney from 1889-94

inclusive, when he resigned. He also served as mayor of Helena in 1894-95 and is considered one of the leading lawyers and public men of that section of the State.

CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS.

Charles Follen Adams, widely known as the author of the "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" ballads, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1842. At the age of twenty years, after having had some experience in a mercantile house of Boston, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; participated in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was wounded on the first day of the Gettysburg engagements and taken to New York and Rhode Island hospitals and, upon his recovery, was detailed as ward-master in a Washington (D. C.) convalescent hospital, continuing to thus serve until August, 1864, or until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

After the war Mr. Adams resumed business and is now a promoter of electrical projects in Boston. His fame as an author has been made as the writer of humorous poems in the Dutch-American dialect, his talents having been acknowledged by such critics as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, Edward Everett Hale and John T. Trowbridge. He has also obtained a high standing as a public reader, in the rendition of his own productions.

"The Puzzled Dutchman," Mr. Adams' first dialect poem, was first published in "Our Young Folks," published by Ticknor and Fields, in 1872. Four years later he became a regular contributor to the Detroit Free Press, which had already secured national fame as a humorous paper. In June, 1876, appeared "Leedle Yawcob Strauss," and most of his subsequent productions have been published

in Harper's Magazine. Appleton's Journal published his "Hans and Fritz," in 1877, and of late years L. Prang & Co., the art publishers, of Boston, have issued, in book form, the "Yawcob Strauss Series," including such new productions as "Der Long-Handled Dipper," "Der Oak und der Vine," "Was Marriage a Failure" and "Yawcob's Dribulations."

FRANK MARION EDDY.

Frank Marion Eddy, educator, business man and congressman, Glenwood, Minn., was born in Pleasant Grove, Minn., April 1, 1856. In 1860 his parents removed to Iowa, but returned to Minnesota in 1863. He attended various schools and in order to pursue his education, worked in a brickyard during vacations to procure funds to pay his expenses. From 1878-83 he taught school and from 1883-84 was land examiner in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. He was elected clerk of the district court of Pope county and served in that capacity from 1884-97. In the latter year he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and at the expiration of his term, was re-elected.

GEORGE ADLER BLUMER.

George Alder Blumer, M. D., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Edin. superintendent of Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., was born in Sunderland, May 25, 1857. He was educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, Germany; Lycée Impérial, Rouen, France; universities of Durham, Edinburgh and Pennsylvania. In 1879 he graduated from the medical department of the last named with his degree of M. D., and in 1884 received from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, his licent-

iate degrees. From 1880 to 1886 he served as assistant physician of the State Lunatic Asylum (now the Utica State Hospital) and from 1886 to September, 1899, acted as medical superintendent. At the date named he was appointed to his present position.

For many years Dr. Blumer has written extensively on subjects relating to his specialty. He is co-editor of the American Journal of Insanity and ex-editor of the Archives of Neurology and Psychopathology. He is a member of the American and British Medico-Psychological associations, the Society of Mental Medicine of Belgium and the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris. In 1887 he served as secretary of the section of psychological medicine, at the International Medical Congress, held in Washington, and was president of the Section of Insanity at the World's Congress of Charities, which convened during the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago. He is adjunct professor of insanity in Albany Medical College.

JOHN ROBIE EASTMAN.

John Robie Eastman, astronomer, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., was born in Andover, N. H., July 29, 1836. He received his early education in the public schools of Andover and New London (N. H.) and subsequently attended Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1862. In 1861 he became assistant in the United States Naval Observatory, and occupied that position until 1865. In February of the latter year he was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy, with the relative rank of commander. He has been engaged in astronomical observations, computations and research since 1862; has accompanied various astronomical expeditions throughout the United States and in 1870 was sent to Syracuse, Sicily, to observe

the total eclipse of the sun that took place on December 22nd of that year.

FRANK PARSONS.

Frank Parsons, lawyer, author and lecturer, 11 St. James avenue, Boston, Mass., was born in Mount Holly, N. J., November 14, 1854. In 1873 he graduated from the mathematical and engineering department of Cornell University and for a time was engaged in railroad work. Soon, however, he drifted into the educational field and later was admitted to the Boston bar. He practiced, wrote for Little, Brown & Co., and in 1892 became



lecturer in the Boston University Law School. This position he still holds, as well as a professorship in the College of Social Science and head of its extension lecture department. In 1897-98 he was also professor of history and political science in the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Mr. Parsons is a prominent figure in the political and industrial reforms which agitate the country. He is a member of the International Co-operative Union and president of the National League for Promoting the

Public Ownership of Monopolies. He is also the author of "The World's Best Books," "Rational Money," "The Public Ownership of Monopolies," "Government and Equal Freedom," "The Historic Parallel," "The New Political Economy," two chapters in "Municipal Monopolies" of the Ely Series, "The City for the People" and a series of articles for the Arena Company, entitled "Our Country's Need," "The Philosophy of Mutualism," "The People's Highways," "The People's Lamps" and "The Telegraph Monopoly."

STEWART LYNDON WOODFORD.

Stewart Lyndon Woodford, attorney-at-law, ex-congressman and ex-minister to Spain, 18 Wall street, New York City, was born in that city, September 3, 1835. He received a grammar school education in the preparatory department of Columbia College and afterward attended Yale and Columbia colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1854. While pursuing his legal studies he was employed in various clerical capacities and was finally admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1861 he was appointed assistant United States attorney at New York. During the second year of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the One-hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, being soon promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. He was afterward colonel and brevet brigadier-general and after the war was elected lieutenant governor of the State of New York. He was a representative in the Forty-third Congress and in 1872, during the Greeley campaign, was chosen president of the New York Electoral College. He was honored with a place on the commission which prepared the charter for Greater New York and in 1897 was appointed minister to Spain. Upon the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and that country

he returned to New York, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

BARTLETT J. CROMWELL.

Rear Admiral Bartlett Jefferson Cromwell, Commandant of the United States Naval Station at Havana, is a Georgian by birth. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1861, and at the breaking out of the Civil war, with nine other midshipmen, marched with the staff of the Seventy-first New York Regiment to Washington, where he had been ordered to report for duty. He saw his first service aboard the receiving ship "Princeton" and on board the sailing sloop of war, "Jamestown," at Philadelphia. During the first year of the war he was also attached to the "Iroquois," in its work of finding, and subsequently of blockading the Confederate "Sumter" in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique. In 1862 he was promoted to acting master and lieutenant and was attached to the "Quaker City," cruising in the West Indies. During that year he became executive officer of the "Cone-maugh," and in this capacity also participated in the attack on Morris Island (June, 1863). As commander, he took the captured iron-clad "Atlanta" from Port Royal to Philadelphia, in September, 1863. Lieutenant Cromwell was executive officer of the "Proteus" in 1863-64 and of the "Shawmut," Brazil squadron, in 1865-66; was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1866; instructor at the United States Naval Academy, 1867-69, making three cruises with the practice squadron to Europe, the Azores and the Madeira Islands; executive officer of the monitor "Miantonomoh," 1869-70, and of the "Plymouth," in the Mediterranean squadron, from 1870-72; during the succeeding year was attached to the torpedo station, at New-

port, R. I.; served as executive officer of the "Powhatan;" inspector of ordnance at the Philadelphia, and subsequently the League Island navy yard, from 1875 to 1878; in the latter year commanded the "Rio Bravo" on her trip up the Rio Grande; was the commanding officer of the flagship "Ticonderoga" in her voyage around the world, in 1879-81; inspector of ordnance at the Portsmouth navy yard, 1882-84; commander of the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1885; waiting orders, 1886; ordnance duty at League Island and Cramps' ship yard, 1887-88; commissioned captain and assigned to special ordnance duty at Cramps' ship yard and at Chester, 1889; commander of Flagship "Omaha," Asiatic station, 1890-91; captain Norfolk navy yard, 1892-94; commander of "Atlanta," 1895; member of Examining and Retiring boards, 1896-98; commissioned commodore, August, 1898, and on December 12, was ordered to the command of the naval station at Havana. In 1899 he was advanced to the grade of rear admiral.

CHARLES F. BUSCHE.

Charles F. Busche, manufacturer, 2321 Benton street, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, January 17, 1857. He came to America when an infant and when seven years of age his family removed to St. Louis, where he received a thorough elementary and commercial education. He learned the baker's trade when a youth and established himself in that line of business in 1878. Since that year he has built up one of the largest establishments for the manufacture of confectionery and bakery goods in the west, being also president of the Confectioner & Baker Publishing company of that city. He has become influential in State politics, having served as State Senator from the thirty-third district of Missouri in the

thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth general assemblies. He is also well known as a Mason, being a member of the Irwin lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M.

JAMES A. McKENZIE.

James A. McKenzie, farmer, ex-congressman and diplomat, Longview, Ky., was born in Christian county, Ky., August 1, 1840. He was educated as a lawyer but instead of following that profession, took up farming. He served for three terms in the Kentucky State legislature (1867-71) and was a presidential elector in 1872. He was elected a representative from Kentucky to the Forty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses. In 1893 he was appointed United States minister to Peru, and served in that capacity until 1897.

CHARLES HAMILTON HUGHES.

Charles Hamilton Hughes, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., a native of that city, received his non-professional education at Mrs. Freeman's School, St. Louis; at Dennison Academy, Rock Island, Ill.; Iowa College, Davenport, Ia., and various institutions in St. Louis and abroad. In 1859 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and from 1862-65 served as surgeon (rank of major) of United States Volunteers. He was in charge of the Hickory Street Post Hospital, Stragglers' Camp, Schofield and other barracks in St. Louis, and of McDowell's Prison Hospital. In his specialty of nervous diseases Dr. Hughes is a foremost authority. He is professor of nervous diseases, psychiatry and electro-therapy and president of the faculty, Barnes Medical College. He was the founder and is the editor and publisher of the "Alien-

ist and Neurologist," St. Louis; is ex-president of the American Medical Editors' Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical and member of the American Medical Association; was a delegate to the International Medical Congress; president of the neurological section of the American Medical Association in 1898 and is a member of the judicial council of that organization, besides being identified with the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the Chicago, Missouri and St. Louis Medical societies. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Blue and the Gray and the Loyal Legion, S. A. R., a Scottish Right Mason and has contributed somewhat to American literature, especially patriotic and poetical, as well as medical.

THOMAS WORCESTER HYDE.

Thomas Worcester Hyde, soldier and ship-builder, Bath, Me., was born in Florence, Italy, January 15, 1841. He graduated at Bowdoin College and also at the University of Chicago (1861). He served for four years during the Civil war, attaining to the rank of brevet brigadier-general in the army of the Potomac. He was president of the Maine Senate two years and mayor of Bath, Me., for the same length of time. He introduced steel ship-building in Maine and is president of the Bath Iron Works. He is the author of "Following the Greek Cross, or Memories of the Sixth Army Corps."

WILBUR OLIN ATWATER.

Wilbur Olin Atwater, professor of chemistry in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was born at Johnsbury, N. Y., May 3, 1844. He graduated at that institution as A. B. in 1865 and at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, as Ph. D. in 1869.

He studied at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin and elsewhere in 1869-71. In 1871 he became professor of chemistry at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, but was called to the Maine State College, Orono, in 1873. Later in the same year he was appointed professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., which position he still holds. He was the first director (1875-77) of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, the first of these institutions in this country, and is still a member of its board of control. Since 1888 he has been director of the Storrs agricultural station. When the experiment station enterprise was made national by the establishment of stations throughout the United States under the Act of Congress, and the Office of Experiment Stations was organized, in 1888, as a central bureau in connection with the United States department of agriculture, he was made the first director of the office and is still associated with it. Since 1894 he has been in charge of nutrition investigations provided for by Congress in connection with that department.

His published papers are very numerous, including over one hundred titles. Some treat of the chemical and other scientific investigations carried out by himself and under his direction and have been published in chemical journals and transactions of learned societies and government publications both in this country and Europe; others of a more popular character have appeared in magazines and books.

WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER.

William Alfred Pfeffer, lawyer, journalist and ex-United States Senator, Topeka, Kans., was born in Cumberland county, Pa., September 10, 1852. He began teaching at fifteen; taught during winter and farmed in

summer. In 1853 he moved to Indiana, remained there until 1859, when he removed to Missouri and purchased a farm in Morgan county. In 1862 he moved to Illinois and enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in March, 1863; served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant, post adjutant, judge-advocate of a military commission and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville; he was mustered out in June, 1865. He began the practice of law at Clarksville, Tenn.; in 1870 he removed to Kansas, practiced his profession, and established the *Fredonia Journal* and *Coffeyville Journal*. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874; was a Republican presidential elector in 1880, and in 1881 became editor of the *Kansas Farmer*. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1891, and in 1898 was the Prohibition candidate for governor. He is the author of "The Carpet-bagger in Tennessee," "Peffer's Tariff Manual," "The Way Out," "The Farmer's Side," etc.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.

Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., president of Union Theological Seminary, was born in New York, September 3, 1852. He graduated at Williams College in 1872 and later pursued a two years' course in theology at Union Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of New York in 1894; from Harvard, 1897. He was pastor of the Union Presbyterian church, Newburgh, N. Y., from 1875-77 and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1877-97. In the latter year he was appointed to his present position, as president of Union Theological Seminary. He is the author of "Does God Send Trouble?" "Qualifications for Ministerial

Power," "The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice," "Into His Marvelous Light," "The Children, the Church, and the Communion," etc.

MARK SPENCER BREWER.

Mark Spencer Brewer, United States civil service commissioner, No. 1363 Yale street, Washington, D. C. (home address: Pontiac, Mich.), was born in Addison township, Oakland county, Mich., October 22, 1837. He lived on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age; obtained an academic education, began the study of law in 1861, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Since the year mentioned he has practiced his profession at Pontiac, Mich., when not engaged in the public service. From 1866-70 he was circuit court commissioner and at the same time city attorney of Pontiac. He served as State Senator in 1873-74; member of Congress, 1877-81 and 1887-91, declining a renomination. He was consul general at Berlin, Germany, in 1881-85; delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention in 1896, serving as a member of the committee on resolutions.

HENRY MUNSON DEAN.

Henry Munson Dean, M. D., Muscatine, Ia., was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., November 8, 1836. In 1861 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia University, New York City. From 1862-65 he was acting assistant surgeon United States army, and in 1865-66 served as assistant surgeon, United States Veteran Volunteers. Joining the army of the Potomac in July, 1862, until the succeeding month he had charge of a portion of the First Massachusetts Infantry Regiment; was subsequently assigned to Lincoln United States General

Hospital, Washington, D. C., and subsequently was placed in charge of Barrack Branch United States Hospital, at that point. From 1868-93 Dr. Dean served as United States examining surgeon for pensions and has been president of the following medical societies: Iowa and Illinois Central District, Eastern Iowa Central District and Muscatine County. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the auxiliary committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress and of the Muscatine County Commissioners of Insanity; also surgeon of the C. R. I. & P. and the B. C. R. & N. railways and a number of insurance companies.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Persifor Frazer, geologist, chemist and expert in documents, 1042 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city July 24, 1844. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '62 (A. M. 1865) and in July of the former year entered the United States naval service, being attached to the South Atlantic squadron during 1862 and a portion of 1863. He obtained a furlough (June 1863) in order to enter the emergency service, in the first troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, for a period of three months, which included the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 and to the end of the war he was acting ensign of the navy, in the Mississippi squadron, on the "Black Hawk" and "Benton" and in command of the "Hastings." He was honorably discharged, with the thanks of the department, in November, 1865. In the following year he went abroad and from 1866 to 1869 studied geology and mining at Freiberg, Germany. He was professor of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, 1870-74; assistant (director of the southeast division) of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1874-82; professor of chem-

istry, Franklin Institute, 1882-94, and has held the same position with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from the latter year to the present. Professor Frazer is a life member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Franklin Institute, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Pennsylvania Historical Society and Academy of Natural Sciences; life fellow of the Geological Society of America, and American Association for the Advancement of Science; correspondent of the K. K. Reichsanstalt, Vienna, and of the Geological Society of Belgium; also was vice-president of the International Geological congresses at London (1888) and St. Petersburg (1897). He was the first foreigner to secure, after public examination by a committee appointed by the French Republic, in 1882, the degree of Docteur ès-Sciences Naturelles. The French government awarded him the decoration of the golden palms of the Academy. He is an hereditary member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and Society of Colonial Wars, as well as an original member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Naval Veterans.

NATHANIEL BUTLER.

Nathaniel Butler, president of Colby College, Waterville, Me., was born in Eastport, that State, May 22, 1853. After graduating from the institution named, in 1873, he became associate principal of Ferry Hall College for Women, at Lake Forest, Ill., remaining in that position for three years. In 1876 he was chosen principal of the Highland Park (Ill.) College for Women, continuing thus until 1884. For the succeeding two years he was professor of English in the old University of Chicago, and from 1886-92 occupied the same chair in the University of

Illinois; was professor and a director of the University Extension division, University of Chicago, 1892-96, and since the latter year president of Colby College. He has written many educational papers of value, being author of the article "University Extension" in Johnson's Encyclopedia, 1895 edition.

ALVAH HOVEY.

Alvah Hovey, D. D., professor of theology and Christian ethics, Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Centre, Mass., was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., March 5, 1820. He has been identified with the progress of this institution for more than fifty years, commencing his long and faithful career as assistant instructor of Hebrew. Graduating at Dartmouth College in 1884, he became principal of the New London Academy in the same year, serving also in 1845. For the succeeding three years he was a student at the seminary and a pastor at New Gloucester, Me., in 1848-49. Then, as stated, he became assistant instructor in Hebrew at his alma mater, holding that position for five years. He was librarian, 1849-62, 1863-66; acting professor Bible literature and interpretation, 1851-52, 1858-59; professor of church history, 1853-54; professor of Christian theology, 1854-70; professor theology and Christian ethics, 1870 to date; acting professor Bible interpretation, New Testament, 1892-94; president, 1868-98.

Dr. Hovey has held official positions in various institutions and organizations, outside of the Newton Theological Seminary. He has been trustee of the Worcester Academy since 1868; was trustee of Brown University, 1870-74, and has been fellow from 1874 to date; trustee of Wellesley College since 1878, member of the executive committee and vice-president; one of the incorporators of the Boston Theological

Library and chairman of the purchasing committee; member board of managers American Tract Society, New York; trustee New England Conservatory of Music, and member executive committee of American Baptist Missionary Union from 1869-84. Since 1853 he has been a member of the Theological Club "C. C.," since 1876 honorary member of the Baptist Social Union of Boston; since 1878 member of the Neighbors of Newton Centre; since 1879 member of the Theological Circle and since 1881 member of the Harvard Biblical Club.

Dr. Hovey received the degree of S. T. D. from Brown University, in 1856, and that of LL. D. from Richmond College and Denison University in 1876. For purposes of travel and study he visited Europe in 1861-62 and in 1897 enjoyed a tour through Egypt, Palestine and Syria. But perhaps the most enjoyable and satisfactory experience of Dr. Hovey's life was the enthusiastic celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the Newton Theological Institution, on June 6 and 7, 1899.

L. HAYNES BUXTON.

L. Haynes Buxton, M. D., superintendent of public health of Oklahoma Territory, Oklahoma City, O. T., is a native of Vermont, having been born in Londonderry, on the 15th of July, 1859. He pursued a literary course at Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt., and obtained his medical training at the universities of the City of New York and the State of Vermont, graduating from the latter in 1884. For sixteen years he has engaged in the practice of his profession, having for some time past confined himself closely to ophthalmology and otology.

Dr. Buxton served as county physician of Logan county from 1895 to 1899 and secretary of the Territorial Medical Association

during the same period. In 1896 he was a member of the city council of Guthrie and chairman of the finance committee. He was president of the Oklahoma Territory Sunday School Union in 1897 and has been superintendent of public health of the territory since the year named. It is evident, therefore, that the doctor's ability as a man of affairs has been recognized, as well as his professional talents.

HOMER NICHOLS LOCKWOOD.

Homer Nichols Lockwood, geographer, publisher and explorer, No. 2090 Seventh avenue, New York City, was born June 23, 1833, in Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y. He was educated in Victory Academy and Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., after which he taught school; then engaged in the publication of geographical works. He spent fifteen years in the southern and Spanish American countries in topographical work, and published extensive maps of the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, etc., in the Spanish language. Returning to his native home, in 1866, he was the same year elected to the legislature of the State of New York, and re-elected to the legislature of 1867. He was married in 1866 and settled in Auburn, N. Y.

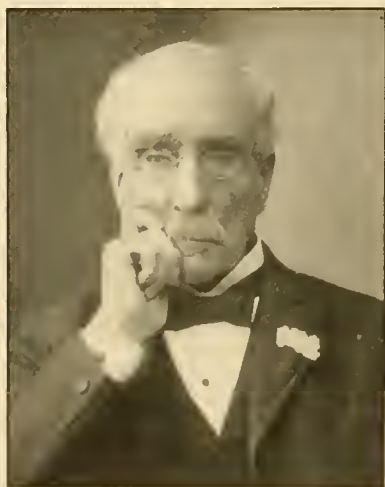
Mr. Lockwood with others saw the necessity of obtaining cheaper coal for that part of central New York; was secretary of the first meeting to organize the Southern Central railway (now part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company). He became a director, auditor and secretary in said company and helped drive the gold spike that completed the line across the State of New York. About the year 1882 Mr. Lockwood retired and soon after removed to New York City. Since then he has devoted much of his time to travel in all parts of the civilized world, but prefers to journey in distant parts of our own land, spending much time in Europe, Asia,

and Africa, and repeating his tours in the oriental countries. His last trip around the world was in 1897. In 1899 he finished a Scandinavian tour of observation by land and and in the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Lockwood is one of the board of managers of the American Tract Society; member of the Union League Club, Son of the American Revolution, member of the New England Society, and fellow of the American Geographical Society.

CHARLES H. HASWELL.

Charles H. Haswell, civil and consulting engineer (the oldest active member of the



profession in the United States, if not in the world), Park Row building, New York City, was born in the metropolis, of English parents, May 22, 1809. In 1825 he graduated from the Collegiate Institute of Joseph Nelson and three years later entered the steam engine works of James P. Allaire, of New York, then the largest manufactory of the kind in the country. He was appointed chief engineer, United States Navy, in 1836. Because of a disagreement over a question of

mathematics and mechanics in 1843 (a subsequent operative demonstration placing Mr. Haswell in the right) he was accused of insubordination by his commanding officer, and rather than apologize, thus unjustly accusing himself, he was detached. Soon after, however, he was appointed to design and superintend the machinery for four revenue cutters and a steam sloop. In 1843 he commenced to discharge the duties of engineer-in-chief and received his regular appointment in 1845, retaining the position until he retired from the service in 1851. During his connection with the naval department he designed and constructed the first steam launch, the "Sweetheart," being the pioneer also in the application of zinc in a marine boiler and in the holds of iron vessels, to arrest the corrosive action of salt water. During this period he designed the machinery for ten war vessels, being (in 1848) a member of the board that designed four steam frigates—one of which was the well known "Powhatan." Mr. Haswell himself designed its entire engine and boiler equipment, and on account of lack of assistance was obliged to work out the details personally without a general design. This is one of the most remarkable engineering feats on record, especially in view of the practical success of the "Powhatan" as a powerful and speedy engine of war.

After retiring from the navy, Mr. Haswell returned energetically to private work, much of his time being devoted to the designing and construction of merchant steamers. In 1855-57 he was a member of the civic board of councilmen, of the City of New York, and in 1858 its president. In 1862-63 he was a marine engineer of the Burnside expedition, commanding a small steamer, and at the bombardment of Fort Bartow, on Roanoke Island, he ran her under fire of the fort to the assistance of the gunboat "Ranger," which had grounded on a shoal, and released the latter from her perilous position.

Mr. Haswell was appointed a trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, in 1877; designed and located the buildings on Hoffman island, in New York harbor, the crib bulkhead at Hart's island, the foundations of several of the large buildings of New York City, and supervised the testing of the capacity of the water works at New Bedford and Chicago. In 1893 Mr. Haswell retired from the active position of surveyor of steamers for the marine underwriters of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, which position he had held since 1851. He is now consulting engineer for the Board of Public Improvements of New York, and in addition thereto is directing and superintending the extensive constructions and improvements at Riker's island, near New York.

Mr. Haswell's high professional standing has been acknowledged by the masters of the profession themselves. No more effective testimonial need be instanced than that of John Ericsson, who, having declined to represent the government at the Paris Exposition of 1889, recommended him for the position. An extract from the letter of recommendation reads: "Very few professional men combine such a perfect practical and theoretical knowledge as Mr. Haswell. In all matters relating to mechanical engineering Mr. Haswell's knowledge and experience is not surpassed by that of any engineer in the United States."

Perhaps Mr. Haswell is most widely known as the author of an engineers' and mechanics' pocket-book, which is now in its sixty-fourth edition. He has also written and published text-books on mensuration and bookkeeping and a volume entitled "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of New York City, 1816-1860." He is a member of the American, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., Societies of Civil Engineers, Society of Naval Engineers of United States and of the Institutes of Civil Engineers and of Naval Architects of Great Britain.

In 1897 he attended the convention of the

Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain, at which were professional representatives of every civilized nation, and at this he was declared to be the oldest living engineer in the world.

At the last annual meeting of the Institution a paper by Mr. Haswell on "Reminiscences of Early Marine Steam Engine Construction and Navigation in the United States," was read by the secretary, and the president, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hoptoun, G. C. M. G., said in reference to it:

"Gentlemen, may I remind you that Mr. Haswell, the author of this paper, is, I fancy, about the oldest practicing engineer in the world? He was chief engineer of the United States navy at the time Her Majesty came to the throne, and that was not yesterday. I may also remind you that he was present at the International Congress held about a year ago, and was about the youngest of us—he was here, there and everywhere. I hardly supposed there would be any discussion on this paper, which is a record of facts; and I, therefore, propose that the secretary be authorized to send our best thanks to our veteran friend for his kindness in sending his paper over."

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.

James Davie Butler, LL. D., educator, preacher and magazine writer, Madison, Wis., was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. He received his education at Middlebury, Vt., graduating from the college of that place in 1836. From that institution he received his degrees of B. A., A. M. and LL. D., in 1840 graduating from the Andover Theological Seminary. He then went abroad and upon his return from Europe, lectured on Italian topics chiefly in New England. He was for several years a Congregational pastor in Vermont, Massachusetts and Cincinnati, O. The period from 1845-67 he

passed as professor of Greek at Norwich University, Wabash College and the University of Wisconsin. Since the latter year he has occupied his time in foreign travel, lecturing and occasional preaching.

Dr. Butler was at one time first vice-president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and a regular contributor to the columns of the *New York Nation*. He has been quite an extensive traveler, finally, at the age of seventy-six, making a tour around the world in 1890-91.

HENRY MARION HOWE.

Henry Marion Howe, metallurgist, 27 West 73rd street, New York City, is the son of Dr. Samuel G. Howe and Julia Ward Howe. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1848, graduating from Harvard College in 1869 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. After studying the manufacture of steel at the Bessemer Steel works, Troy, N. Y., in 1872 he became superintendent of the Bessemer Steel works at Joliet, Ill.

For the succeeding eleven years he was actively engaged in charge of metallurgical works, chiefly of copper, iron and steel. From 1880 to 1882 he designed and built the works of the Orford Nickel and Copper company at Capelton, Canada, and at Bergen Point, N. J. From 1883 to 1897 he resided in Boston and became widely known as a consulting metallurgist, a lecturer and a writer. He was a lecturer on metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in 1897 accepted the chair of metallurgy at Columbia University, New York. At the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 he was a member of the jury on mining, being president of the latter.

The climax to his many and valued writings on the subject which he has made his life study is his monumental work, "The

Metallurgy of Steel," published in 1890, and which brought him, among other honors, the so-called Bessemer gold medal. Although founded in 1873 by Sir Henry Bessemer himself, it had been awarded to but three Americans other than Mr. Howe, he obtaining the coveted honor in 1895. The French Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale also awarded him a prize of 2,500 francs, and the German Society for the Promotion of Industry, as well as the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, presented him with their highest awards, in recognition of the learning as well as practical information conveyed in that work.

Professor Howe has served as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; is a fellow of the New York Academy of Science, a non-resident member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, and is identified with many other scientific and technical organizations.

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT.

Robert Roberts Hitt, diplomatist and congressman, Mount Morris, Ill., was born at Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834. When an infant he removed with his parents to Ogle county, Ill., and received his higher education at Rock River (now Mount Morris) Seminary and De Pauw (Ind.) University. From December, 1874, until March, 1881, he was first secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim, at Paris, and made so creditable a diplomatic record that he became assistant secretary of state in the latter year. In November, 1882, he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. M. A. Hawk, and has since continuously represented the ninth district in that body. He has been regarded as one of the most conspicuous Republicans in the House of Representatives,

making an especially enviable reputation as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth Congresses. In 1897 he was offered the appointment of minister to Spain but declined it. In July, 1898, by virtue of his record and his standing he was appointed, by President McKinley, a member of the commission to organize a government for the territory of Hawaii.

BEN C. BROOKE.

Ben C. Brooke, M. D., Helena, Mont., is a native of that city and was born May 9, 1872. He received a common school and a high school education at Helena and was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College on March 23, 1896. After leaving school he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits and after receiving his professional degree immediately commenced practice in his native city. Dr. Brooke has already quite a reputation as a man of affairs in line with his profession. He has served as chairman of the Lewis and Clarke county board of health, of which body he has been a member for some time; has also been honored with the office of county physician and from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1899, served as coroner, having been chosen to this office by a combined vote of Democrats, Republicans, Silver Republicans and Populists. In 1899 he was elected to the same office on the Democratic ticket. He is also a leading member of various professional societies, being at present secretary of the Medical Association of Montana.

LEOPOLD MARKBREIT.

Leopold Markbreit, president and manager of the Cincinnati Volksblatt company and trustee of the Cincinnati water works, was born in Vienna, Austria, March 13, 1842. He

was at first educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and was for a time a partner of Rutherford B. Hayes. Previous to this period, however, he had passed through quite a trying war experience. He had served as captain in the Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry and as assistant adjutant general on the staffs of General George Crook and General W. W. Averell; captured by the enemy in December, 1863, and until February, 1865, confined in Libby prison, Danville, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., when he was released, much broken in health.

Mr. Markbreit served as United States minister to Bolivia from 1869 to 1873 and was United States assistant treasurer, at Cincinnati, 1882-86. He has been an aid on the staffs of Governors Cox and Hayes, a commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition and secretary of the Cincinnati College of Music. Since 1875 he has been manager of the Cincinnati Volksblatt company, and trustee of the city water works since 1896.

GEORGE FILLMORE SWAIN.

George Fillmore Swain, professor of civil engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; engineer of the Massachusetts Railroad commission and member of the Boston Transit commission, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1857. He received his education in the lower schools of his native city; at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Royal Polytechnic School of Berlin, Germany, passing three years at the last named in his engineering studies. Since 1887 he has held his present positions with the Massachusetts Institute and the State Railroad commission, and since 1894 has been a member of the Boston Transit commission. Mr. Swain has been president of the Boston Society of Engineers

and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Besides being a member of these organizations, he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and many other engineering associations. He is the author of "Report on Water Power of the Atlantic Watershed" (Vol. 17, 10th census) and of numerous papers published in the proceedings of engineering societies.

EDWIN RODARMEL AXTELL.

Edwin Rodarmel Axtell, M. D., 809 16th street, Denver, Colo., was born in Washington, Ind., February 7, 1866; received a high school education in that city, read medicine and pursued a regular course at the University of Cincinnati (Miami Medical College), graduating from the latter in 1888. In the following year he located at Denver, Colo., where he has since resided and practiced. He had previously served as interne in the City Hospital of Cincinnati; he also served for eighteen months as superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Denver; is at the present time visiting physician and pathologist to the Arapahoe County Hospital and physician to the State Home for Dependent Children, and Colorado Cottage Home, as well as professor of medicine in the medical department of the University of Denver. He has also been secretary of the Denver Medical College, neurologist to the Deaconess Home, physician to the Colorado Orphans' Home and secretary of the City and State Medical Societies.

SIMON P. DEAHOFE.

Simon P. Deahofe, M. D., Mineral Point, Wis., was born August 12, 1852, at Potsdam, O.; was educated at the Southwestern Ohio Normal School and the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity. He subsequently taught school for seven years and while thus engaged commenced the study of medicine. In 1878 this was continued under Dr. Edward Baker, at West Milton, O., and after a regular course at the Medical College of Ohio he was graduated with honors in March, 1882.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Deahofe located in his native town and there practiced his profession from 1882 to 1891. In the latter year he settled at Mineral Point, Wis., and since that time has been a leading physician and surgeon of that city. For some time he has made a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Deahofe is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and American Medical Association; was first vice-president of the Southwestern Ohio Medical Society (1890); ex-member of the Ohio State Medical Society and is a surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Dr. Deahofe has been quite an extensive contributor to such standard medical journals as the "Journal of the American Medical Association," the "Times and Register," "Progress," and the "Monthly Sanitary Record."

JAMES WOODWARD STRONG.

James Woodward Strong, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., was born in Brownington, Orleans county, Vt., September 29, 1833. From 1854 to 1856 he served as city clerk or city superintendent of schools, at Beloit, Wis. He graduated from the college of that city in the class of '58, and from Union Theological Seminary of New York City in 1862. After serving the Congregational church at Brodhead, Wis., for the succeeding two years, he was a pastor at Faribault, Minn., until 1870, when he became the head of Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., whose curriculum provides for

full classical, literary, scientific and post-graduate courses.

Since 1862 Dr. Strong has been a member of nearly all the general Congregational councils, both national and international; since 1872 a corporate member of the American Board of Missions, and since 1878 president of the Minnesota Home Missionary Society. In 1872 Beloit College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. and, in 1896, Illinois College that of LL. D.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.

George Denison Prentice, journalist and author, was born in New London county, Conn., December 18, 1802. In 1820 he entered the sophomore class of Brown University, from which he graduated in 1823. He then studied law, but finding the practice distasteful, abandoned it and became editor of the Connecticut Mirror in 1825. In 1828 he became associated with the poet Whittier in the publication of the New England Review, and remained in that connection until he went west and commenced the publication of The Journal, at Louisville, Ky., which soon became famous for the brilliancy of its editor. He was the author of "Life of Henry Clay" and a volume of selections from his writings entitled "Prenticeana." He died in Louisville, Ky., January 22, 1870.

ALEXANDER CREVER ABBOTT.

Alexander Crever Abbott, professor of hygiene and bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 26, 1860. After obtaining a primary education in the public schools of his native city, he commenced his professional studies and graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in

1884. Later he pursued special courses at Johns Hopkins University and the universities of Munich and Berlin. In addition to his chair at the University of Pennsylvania, he occupies the position of chief of division of pathology, bacteriology and disinfection, Philadelphia bureau of health. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, of the Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, American Philosophical Society, American Physiological Society and the American Public Health Association. He is the author of two books, viz.: "The Principles of Bacteriology" and "The Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases."

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Israel Putnam, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., January 7, 1718. He distinguished himself in the French and Indian war by his reckless bravery and especially at the battle of Bunker Hill. The British offered him money and the rank of major-general if he would desert the American cause; but this offer he refused and could not be bribed by gold and honors. He died in Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790.

JAMES SHIELDS.

James Shields, soldier, lawyer, jurist, State legislator and United States Senator, was born in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810. He emigrated to the United States in 1826, studied law and began the practice of his profession at Kaskaskia, Ill. He was elected to the State legislature in 1836, State auditor in 1839, and in 1843 was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. When the Mexican war broke out he was appointed

a brigadier-general (his commission being dated July 1, 1846) and assigned to the command of the Illinois contingent. At Cerro Gordo he gained the brevet of major-general and was severely wounded. After his recovery he took part in the operations in the valley of Mexico and commanded a brigade; at Chapultepec he was again severely wounded. He was mustered out on July 20, 1848, and in the same year was appointed governor of Oregon territory. This office he resigned on being elected United States Senator from Illinois, which position he filled until 1855. He subsequently removed to Minnesota, and when the State government was organized, was elected to represent the new commonwealth in the United States Senate, serving until March 3, 1859. At the end of his term he settled in California and when the Civil war commenced was in Mexico, where he was engaged in superintending a mine. On August 19, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and served until March 28, 1863, when he resigned his commission and settled in California. Later he removed to Missouri, resumed the practice of law at Carrollton, served as a railroad commissioner and was a member of the State legislature (1874-79). He died June 1, 1879.

COLEMAN R. PRINGLE.

Coleman R. Pringle, farmer, Sandersville, Ga., was born more than sixty years ago near Forsyth, Monroe county, Ga. At an early age he removed to Barnesville, in that State, where he obtained an academic education. He worked on his father's farm when not in school and when a young man he commenced to sell goods and continued in that line until 1880. Since his young manhood he has served in many positions of trust and works of love which space forbids to be mentioned. In 1862 he located at Sandersville,

Ga., and although he has never been a politician in the common acceptance of the term, he has always kept posted on current political events and has ably served his constituents when called upon so to do. He has been mayor of the city, and president of the board of county commissioners, and served eighteen years as president of the S. & T. Railroad company, as well as director of two other railroads. At present he is serving as president of the board of education. Mr. Pringle has represented Washington county twice in the general assembly and once in the Senate.



He has been vice-president of the latter body and has often been mentioned for the governorship. For years he has been much interested in the affairs of forestry, having been president of both the Southern and American forestry congresses. Seventeen years ago he was elected president of the Georgia Prohibition Association and has been unanimously chosen to that position every year since.

ROGER SHERMAN.

Roger Sherman, congressman, United States Senator and signer of the declaration

of independence, was born in Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721. For twenty-three years he served as judge of the County, Superior and Supreme courts. He was elected a member of the first Continental Congress in 1774 and continued in that body for many years. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and also signed the articles of confederation. He took a prominent part in the adoption of the constitution of the United States and afterward was elected a representative in Congress from Connecticut. In 1851 he was chosen a United States Senator and continued in that position until his death. He died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

George Gordon Meade, soldier, was born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815. He participated in many of the most important battles of the Civil war and distinguished himself as an officer. He was in command at the battle of Gettysburg on the first, second and third days of July, 1863, the victory of which was the turning point of the war. In 1864 he was promoted to major-general in the United States army. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1872.

ERASMUS DARWIN PRESTON.

Erasmus Darwin Preston, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., was born March 28, 1851, in Lancaster county, Pa. He was educated at the Millersville State Normal school, taking his degree in 1872, and three years later graduated at Cornell University, remaining one year as instructor in civil engineering and architecture. Resigning this position to accept a fellowship in the Johns Hopkins University, his studies were continued at Baltimore until 1878, when

work was taken up at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris. Subsequently he studied in Vienna and returning to the United States became identified with the work of the coast and geodetic survey. After one year spent in the computing division he was transferred to the field force, and since that time has been engaged principally in the lines of astronomy, magnetism and gravity. He has published several original methods in the treatment of observations, among which may be mentioned a differential method of reducing star places and a graphic method for the same purpose.

In 1882 he was detailed for duty in connection with the French Transit of Venus commission; in 1883 as member of the United States Solar Eclipse party to the South Pacific ocean; in 1884 to the Argentine Republic as astronomer in the National observatory at Cordoba; in 1886 to the Hawaiian islands, at the request of their government, for certain observations bearing on the deflections of the plumb line and the density of the mountains; in 1889 to Africa with the United States scientific expedition, and in 1891 to Honolulu to observe the variations of latitude in connection with the International Geodetic Association.

The results of his work appear in forty-four scientific papers published in special pamphlets, technical journals and United States government reports. As special investigations, may be cited his determinations of the force of gravity on islands. The change of gravity with elevation, the density of volcanic mountains and the mean density of the earth, deduced from pendulum observations, have also been made the subject of much study.

His measurement of the force of gravity on the summit of Haleakala (10,000 feet elevation) furnished unexpected evidence in favor of a solid mountain and gave support to Dana's theory of volcanic formation. The

work on Manna Kea (14,000 feet) brought out the fact (hitherto unknown) that the lower half of volcanic mountains may have a density nearly twice that of the upper, and much greater than any rocks found on the surface. Mr. Preston was executive officer in the United States coast and geodetic survey for four years (1895-1899) and is now editor of publications in the same service. He is a member of several learned societies at home and abroad, and was the delegate on the part of the United States to the meeting of the International Geodetic Association at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1898.

IRA NEWTON BRAINERD.

Ira Newton Brainerd, M. D., superintendent of the Brainerd Hospital, Alma, Mich., was born at Grand Blanc, Mich., February 3, 1852. He graduated from the Fenton Seminary (class of 1875), the Michigan State Normal school (class of 1876), took two special courses in the University of Michigan (class of 1880) and graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1881. After graduating from several literary courses he taught school for some time, but upon obtaining his medical degree he at once began the practice of his profession. He has since that time held several college professorships and has served as United States examiner. Dr. Brainerd is the founder, owner and surgeon-in-chief of the Brainerd Hospital, a private institution most complete in its appointments and its surgical and medical staff.

WILLIAM CARY BARRETT.

William Cary Barrett, M. D., D. D. S., Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Monroe county, N. Y., May 13, 1834; educated at Kingsville (O.) Academy, Carey (N. Y.) Seminary, and

Yates (N. Y.) Academy, being a teacher for several years in New York State. He received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery in 1869; practiced the profession in Warsaw and Buffalo for eighteen years; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, with the degree of M. D., in 1880, and from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with that of D. D. S., in 1881. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of the dental profession in the city of Buffalo, and has made a high reputation as a practitioner, a writer and a lecturer.

In 1885 Dr. Barrett was appointed lecturer of oral pathology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, being elected to the full professorship, which he still retains, in 1890. He was elected professor of morbid anatomy and pathology in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, in 1889, and yet regularly performs the duties of that position, although his residence is in Buffalo. Since the organization of the dental department of the University of Buffalo, in 1891, he has been dean of the faculty (professor of the principles and practice of dentistry and dental pathology), and is oral surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital.

Dr. Barrett has made notable collections in comparative dental anatomy and is the author of many monographs bearing on the subject of dental medicine. He is also well known for his editorial writings, having been editor of the *Independent Practitioner* from 1882-88 and since 1891 he has served in the same capacity with the *Dental Practitioner*. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, of the American Medical Association, was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in London in 1881, an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887, and of the Congress of 1890,

which met in Berlin. He was president of the Dental Society of the State of New York in 1875 and 1876, and of the American Dental Association in 1886. He is a member of the American Microscopical Society, and honorary member of many State and foreign professional associations.

CALVIN H. FREW.

Calvin H. Frew, retired lawyer, Paxton, Ill., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 30, 1836. The son of Robert and Anna S. Frew, he was a farmer's boy who received a high school and academic education at the Beaver Academy, Pa., and the Vermillion Institute, Ohio. From 1862-65 he was principal of high schools at Kalida, O., and Young America, Ill., and from 1865 to 1868 was assistant superintendent of schools of Ford county, and industriously studied law while engaged in his pedagogical duties. In the spring of 1865 he located in Paxton, Ill., and in December of that year was admitted to practice by the State Supreme Court. In 1868 he was elected to the general assembly as a representative of Ford and Iroquois counties. He was the author of the bill which either placed the business of the so-called "wild cat" insurance companies on a firm basis or drove them out of existence. In 1870 he represented Ford and Kankakee counties in the lower house of the legislature and was the means of introducing various improvements in the forms of deeds and mortgages and reforms in the procedures relating to attachments and other legal practice. In 1878, for the third time, Mr. Frew well represented his constituents in the assembly, having been elected to his seat on the Reform ticket by the largest majority accorded any member of that body.

Besides having earned an enduring reputation as a lawyer and a legislator, Mr. Frew has been a prime factor in the growth of the

railroads effecting the development of the country tributary to Paxton. Especially has he been identified with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield and the Bloomington & La Fayette railroads, having taken a leading part in obtaining their charters, subsidies and rights of way, as well as in their final organization. He has served six terms as alderman of Paxton, is one of the prominent figures of northeastern Illinois and has, in many ways, left his impress upon the history of the State for the past thirty years.

EDWARD LEWIS CURTIS.

Edward Lewis Curtis, Ph. D., D. D., professor of Hebrew language and literature, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn., was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., October 13, 1853; was educated at Beloit College, Wis., Yale College (A. B., 1874); Union Theological Seminary, New York City (1879), and University of Berlin, Germany. From Hanover College, Indiana, he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. in 1886, and in 1891 that of D. D. from Yale.

Professor Curtis was appointed instructor of Old Testament literature and exegesis at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., being subsequently advanced to the full professorship, resigning this chair in 1891 to accept his present position.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

Joseph C. Hendrix, president National Union bank, 32 Nassau street, New York City, was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., May 25, 1853. He received his higher education at the Central College of his native town, and Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Later he served upon the New York Sun as reporter, news editor and general contributor.

In 1883 he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, and at various times has served as trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge; president of Brooklyn board of education (six years); postmaster of Brooklyn (four years) and member of the Fifty-third Congress, declining a renomination for the latter position. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and is at the present time (1899) councillor of the Long Island Historical Society and trustee of Cornell University. He was formerly president of the American Bankers Association, and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Fifth Avenue Trust company and Morton Trust company. He has also served as president of the Kings County Trust company, resigning that position to accept the presidency of the National Union bank, which was organized in 1893.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

David Starr Jordan, M. S., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., president of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Cal., was born in Gainesville, Wyoming county, N. Y., January 19, 1851. In 1872 he graduated from Cornell University with the degree of M. S., and in 1875 from the Indiana Medical College with that of M. D. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Butler University in 1878 and that of LL. D. from Cornell University in 1886. During the last year of his course at the last named institution he acted as instructor in botany and after his graduation was appointed professor of natural history at Lombard University. This position he held in 1872-73 and was principal of the Appleton (Wis.) Collegiate Institute from 1873-74. In 1873 he was a student and (in 1874) a lecturer in marine botany at Anderson School, Penikese, under Professor Louis Agassiz. During the last quarter of a cen-

tury Dr. Jordan has successively held the following positions: Teacher of natural history, Indianapolis high school, 1874-75; professor of biology, Butler University, 1875-79; professor of zoology, Indiana University, 1879-85; assistant to United States fish commission, 1877-91; president of Indiana University, 1885-91; president of the California Academy of Sciences, 1896-98; United States commissioner in charge of fur seal investigation, 1896-98; since 1891 president of the Leland Stanford Junior University. He is the author of numerous volumes, chiefly on zoology, evolution and current problems in education and politics.

PATRICK ANDREW COLLINS.

Patrick Andrew Collins, attorney-at-law, ex-congressman and consul general, Tremont building, Boston, Mass., was born near Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844. When four years of age he was brought by his widowed mother to Chelsea, Mass., where he received his early education. In 1857 they removed to northern Ohio, where the boy was employed in various kinds of manual labor, returning alone to Boston in 1859. He then learned the business of upholstering, and in November, 1867, commenced the study of law in the office of James M. Keith, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1871. On April 15 of that year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and since that time has become a successful lawyer and public citizen. In 1893 he associated in practice with ex-Judge John W. Corcoran, which connection still continues. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in 1878 to that of the United States Supreme Court. In 1868-69 he served as a member of the lower house of the legislature and was a representative in the State Senate during 1870-71. He was returned to the

Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, serving in these sessions as a member of the judiciary committee. During the last quarter of a century he has naturally been prominent in the city, State and national conventions of his party, being chairman of the city committee of Boston in 1874-75; a member of the State committee from 1884-90, and a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892, serving as permanent chairman in 1888. In May, 1893, Mr. Collins was appointed by President Cleveland consul-general at London, which position he held until May, 1897. He is one of the original members of the Boston Bar Association and has also long been affiliated with the National Bar Association. He has been a director in the International Trust company since its establishment in 1879, and is a member of the corporation of the Union Institution for Savings. He is also chairman of the American board of trustees of the National Assurance company of Ireland, and is a member (former president) of the Charitable Irish Society and the Catholic Union, of Boston; also of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs, of New York City.

HENRY L. BOLTWOOD.

Henry L. Boltwood, principal of the Evanston (Ill.) high school, was born in Amherst, Mass., January 17, 1831. He graduated from the academy and college (1853) of that place and has been a teacher for more than forty-five complete school years. During the Civil war he was connected with the work of the United States sanitary commission and was ordained as chaplain of the United States colored troops, Sixty-seventh Regiment, although never mustered into the service in that capacity. As an educator he has been principal of academies in Limerick, Me., Pembroke, N. H., and Derry, N. H., as well

as principal of high schools in Palmer, Mass., and Lawrence, Mass. In 1867, at Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., he organized the first township high school in the State, founding similar schools in Ottawa (1878) and Evanston, Ill., (1883). Professor Boltwood has served as president of the Cook county and the State Teachers' Associations and has been a member of the Illinois State board of education. He is the author of several text books on English grammar and general history.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

John Burroughs, essayist, was born in Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837, being educated in the country schools and seminaries of that locality. He taught school for eight years, was a clerk in the treasury department of the United States from 1864 to 1873, and from 1873 to 1884 was a bank examiner. Since 1874 he has resided on a farm near West Park, N. Y., where his time is divided between literature and fruit culture. He is the author of such widely read essays as "Wake-Robin," "Signs and Seasons," "Birds and Poets," "Winter Sunshine," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Fresh Fields" and "Indoor Studies."

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER.

Harold North Fowler, Ph. D., professor of Greek in the College for Women of Western Reserve University, 49 Cornell street, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Westfield, Mass., February 25, 1859. He was educated in the schools of Westfield and Stockbridge, Mass.; at Dresden, Saxony; Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1880; Johns Hopkins University; the American School of Classical Studies, at Athens, 1882-83, and the Universities of Berlin and Bonn. He passed

the years from 1882 to 1885 in study abroad, the University of Bonn conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D. Previous to this period he had taught for two years in Baltimore, and in 1885 he became instructor in Harvard College; 1888-92, professor in Phillips Exeter Academy, and 1892-93 he occupied a chair in the University of Texas. He has occupied his present position since 1893.

Professor Fowler is well known as a writer. He is associate editor of the *American Journal of Archæology*; he has edited a number of Greek and Latin texts, and is part author of "Tuell and Fowler's First Book in Latin."

SCOTT SHIPP.

Scott Shipp, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., was born in Warrenton, Fauquier county, that State, August 2, 1839. He was educated at the Warren Green Academy, in his native town; at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.; at the Virginia Military Institute, from which he graduated in 1859, and the law school of the Washington College (now the Washington and Lee University). After graduating from the military institute he was assistant professor of mathematics and afterward professor of Latin on the faculty of his alma mater. During the Civil war he served as commandant of its cadets and as lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, C. S. A., and brigadier-general of the Virginia militia. While in command of the institute cadets, at the battle of New Market, he was wounded. In 1880 he was elected president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, but declined to serve; the same year became a member of the board of visitors of the United States Military Academy and in 1894 was chosen president of that body for the United States Naval Academy. In 1888 Washington and Lee University conferred

upon him the degree of Litt. D. and in 1890 that of LL. D.

SAMUEL B. DICK.

Samuel B. Dick, chairman of the board of directors Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, Meadville, Pa., was born in that city, October 26, 1836; was educated at Allegheny College and early commenced life as a banker. He entered the Union army April 22, 1861, as captain of Company F, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and



served two years, retiring as a colonel on account of disability from wounds. He was afterward elected mayor of Meadville and served as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress (1879-81). He has been connected with many important enterprises, chief of which was the building of the P. B. & L. E. R. R., running from Conneaut, O., on Lake Erie, to Pittsburgh, Pa. This is now known as the Carnegie road, conveying as it does the greater portion of the iron ore to the Carnegie works. This railroad at present carries more tons to a train at a less rate and a less cost of operating than any railroad in the

world. Mr. Dick has been a leader among the Masons, having served as grand master of his State and grand commander of Knights Templar.

JOHN S. LITTLE.

John S. Little, lawyer and congressman, Greenwood, Ark., was born in Jenny Lind, Sebastian county, Ark., March 15, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Cane Hill College, Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and three years later was elected district attorney of the twelfth Arkansas circuit. Mr. Little served four successive terms and in 1884 served as a representative in the State legislature. In 1886 he was elected circuit judge for a term of four years and in 1893 was chosen chairman of the State judicial convention. In September, 1894, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress and by successive elections has represented the second district of Arkansas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON OCHS.

George Washington Ochs, publisher and general manager of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born on the 11th of October, 1862. In his early boyhood his parents removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was educated in the public schools and at the University of Tennessee.

Mr. Ochs' first newspaper experience was obtained as a carrier boy on the Knoxville Chronicle. In 1879 he removed to Chattanooga to take a reportorial position on the Times, soon afterward becoming managing editor of the paper. In 1885 he became general manager and publisher of The Tradesman, the leading class journal of the south. When Adolph S. Ochs, his brother, removed

to New York as publisher of the New York Times (in 1896) he himself assumed the management and publication of the Chattanooga Times. He retains that position, although in February, 1900, he was appointed publisher of the Paris Exposition edition of the New York Times.

Aside from having established a substantial reputation as a newspaper publisher, Mr. Ochs has become prominent in political, educational and business circles. In 1892 he served as a delegate to the Democratic National convention; has served as police commissioner and mayor of Chattanooga (two terms); president of the board of education, of the Young Men's Business League and of the Spring Festival Association, and vice-president of the Chattanooga chamber of commerce.

HORACE A. TAYLOR.

Horace A. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C., journalist by profession, editor and proprietor of the Madison (Wis.) Journal, has been for many years an influential Republican figure in the politics of the Badger State. He is a native of Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was born May 24, 1837. When a youth of eighteen he removed to Wisconsin and in and around River Falls he worked upon a farm, went to school, drove a stage, dealt in real estate and finally, with his talented brother, the late Lute A. Taylor, established the Journal, of that city. In 1858, after giving his interest in the paper to his brother, he removed to Hudson and founded the Times. Soon after he purchased the Star and, combining the two under the name Hudson Star and Times, published that weekly for more than thirty years.

Mr. Taylor also interested himself in various lumbering and banking enterprises and prospered to a gratifying extent. From 1876

to 1881 he held the position of State timber agent, resigning to assume the duties of United States consul to Marseilles, France. In 1883 he returned to Wisconsin; was elected to the United States Senate in 1888; served as United States railroad commissioner from 1888 to 1893 and, during the latter year, assumed active charge of the Madison Journal, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. In February, 1897, he was honored with his present position in the Treasury department.

HENRY HEITFELD.

Henry Heitfeld, farmer and United States Senator, Lewiston, Idaho, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 12, 1859. He received his early education in the schools of that city and at the age of eleven years removed to Seneca, Kansas. There he resided until 1882, when he located in the State of Washington and during the following year settled at Lewiston, his present residence. Since 1883 Mr. Heitfeld has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and his political career in Idaho began, in 1894, with his election to the State Senate. He was re-elected in 1896 and in January of the following year was elected as a Populist to the Senate of the United States. He took his seat on March 4, 1897, and commenced his six years' service in that body.

CHARLES HENRY DANIELS.

Charles Henry Daniels, D. D., secretary of the American Board of Commissioners (Congregational) for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass., was born at Lyme, N. H., July 6, 1847. Educated in the public schools of Worcester, Mass., and at the Amherst (N. H.) College (1870) and Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. (1873). Called at once to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of Mon-

tague, Mass., he served for three years and in 1876 went to Cincinnati, O., to become pastor of the Vine Street church. He continued there until 1883 and presided over the Second Parish Congregational church of Portland, Me., from 1883-88. In the latter year he was appointed district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and held that position until appointed to his present post in 1893. He received his Doctorate degree from Amherst College in 1892.

WILLIAM REID PRIME.

William Reid Prime, M. D., Burlington, Vt., was born at Fairfield, that State, in the year 1857. He received his education at Bishop's College School and Knowlton Academy, province of Quebec, Canada, at the medical department of McGill College, Montreal, and at the University Medical College, New York, graduating from the last named in 1879. In 1885 Dr. Prime served as sanitary inspector of the United States Marine Hospital service and at various periods has held the positions of attending surgeon or physician to the Mary Fletcher Hospital; attending physician to the Home for Destitute Children, Burlington; medical director of the Vermont Life Insurance company, and assistant surgeon of the Vermont National Guard (1899).

WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN.

William Vincent Allen, attorney-at-law, ex-judge and ex-congressman, Madison, Neb., was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847. When ten years of age he removed with his family to Iowa, receiving his education in the common schools of that State and at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. In the War of the Rebellion he

served as a private in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and on the staff of General James I. Gilbert. He read law at West Union, Ia., was admitted to the bar in May, 1869, and practiced his profession from that time until his elevation to the bench of the ninth judicial district of Nebraska, in the fall of 1891. In the meantime (1884) he had removed to Madison, his present residence.

Senator Allen joined the Populist movement in the early "nineties," in 1892 being chosen permanent president of the Nebraska State convention. In February of the following year he was elected to the United States Senate, his term expiring on March 3, 1899. He was assigned to the committees on claims, Indian affairs, privileges and elections, public lands, forest reservations and protection of game (chairman), etc.

AUGUSTUS CHARLES BERNAYS.

Augustus Charles Bernays, A. M., M. D., 3623 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is a native of Highland, Ill., receiving his higher literary education at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and his professional training abroad. In July, 1876, he received his degree of M. D., from the University of Heidelberg, graduating with the highest honors of his class. He also passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, in November, 1877.

Dr. Bernays located at St. Louis for the practice of his profession in 1878. He is recognized as not only one of the most skillful surgeons in the State, but as one of the most able teachers in this specialty. He has filled the chair of surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Marion-Sims College and the Woman's College and is chief surgeon of the Lutheran Hospital and other similar institutions in St.

Louis. He is a life member of the Association of American Anatomists and has done much to introduce and develop antiseptic methods in surgery and medicine. The doctor has also invented many new surgical operations and is the author of numerous monographs of a clinical nature.

JULIUS CHAMBERS.

Julius Chambers, associate editor of the Times, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Bellefontaine, O., November 21, 1850. He graduated from Cornell University in 1870; read law with United States Attorney-General Brewster, Philadelphia, and studied that profession at the Columbia College Law School. Journalism, however, had more attractions for him, and after serving his apprenticeship in the profession as reporter on the New York Tribune, in 1886 he became managing editor of the New York Herald. He continued in that position for three years; was managing editor of the New York World from 1889-91; editor of Once-A-Week from 1891-93; managing editor of the New York Recorder from 1893-95; Washington correspondent and managing editor New York Journal from 1895-99; associate editor of the Philadelphia Times from the latter year to date. He is also author of a number of volumes and about one hundred short stories.

EDWARD STEVENS HENRY.

Edward Stevens Henry, business man, farmer and congressman, Rockville, Conn., was born in Gill, Mass., in 1836. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to his present home, where he was educated both in the schools and in various mercantile pursuits. He has long been identified with many of the local financial institu-

tions and is also widely known as a farmer and breeder of live stock. At one time he was president of the Connecticut Jersey Breeders' association. He has been mayor of Rockville and in 1883 was a representative in the lower house of the State assembly; State Senator in 1887-88; delegate-at-large to the National Republican convention of 1888 and treasurer of the State of Connecticut from 1889-93. In 1894 he was elected by the Republicans to represent the first district in the Fifty-fourth Congress and has since served in that capacity. At the election which returned him to the Fifty-fifth Congress he received the largest majority ever given a congressional candidate in the State of Connecticut, being assigned for that session to the committees on agriculture and invalid pensions.

WILLIAM CALVIN OATES.

William Calvin Oates, soldier, attorney-at-law, ex-congressman and ex-governor, Montgomery, Ala., was born in Pike county, that State, November 30, 1835. He obtained an academic education at Lawrenceville, taught school and was admitted to the bar. In the Civil war he served in the Confederate army from captain to colonel. He participated in twenty-seven battles and was wounded six times (twice severely), losing his right arm in front of Richmond, in August, 1864. In the Spanish-American war he was a brigadier-general, United States Volunteers.

General Oates has had a long and successful political career; was a representative in the general assembly of Alabama, 1870-72; member of the State Constitutional convention in 1875, and representative in Congress from 1880 to 1894, when he resigned, and governor of Alabama, 1895-96. He has always been an earnest Democrat and while in Congress was a strong advocate of the Nicaragua canal and the restoration of State

banking, with proper security for redemption of circulation in specie.

ROBERT RIDDICK PRENTIS.

Robert Riddick Prentis, judge of the first judicial circuit of Virginia, Suffolk, Va., was born in Albemarle county, that State, May 24, 1855. He attended the common schools and subsequently graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia. He was mayor of Suffolk from 1883 to 1885, presidential elector from Virginia in 1892 and since 1895 has held his present position on the bench.

IRA DAVID SANKEY.

Ira David Sankey, gospel singer and composer, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pa., August 28, 1840. His father was Hon. David Sankey, for many years a State Senator of the Keystone State. In early life the boy removed with the family to New Castle, Pa., in the same county, where he received the bulk of his education. At the age of fifteen he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and became successively choir leader, superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the Y. M. C. A.

In the first year of the Civil war Mr. Sankey enlisted as a volunteer in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, serving out his term of enlistment and then accepting a position under his father, who had been appointed by Abraham Lincoln United States internal revenue collector for the twenty-fourth congressional district. He served as inspector and collector under three presidents, but in 1870 resigned his position and entered the career for which he is so widely known.

At the international convention of the Y. M. C. A., held at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1870, Mr. Sankey met the late Dwight L. Moody,

and it was at the earnest solicitation of the latter that our subject abandoned his official and business career and became a companion of the noted evangelist. Both possessed of magnificent voices and physiques, by song and speech they carried the gospel around the world and continued in the closest and most harmonious relationship for a period of more than twenty-nine years. Of late years, and especially since Moody's death, Mr. Sankey has evinced remarkable power as a speaker. Besides being the inimitable singer of Gospel hymns, he has composed not a few of great popularity, such as "The Ninety and Nine" and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," and the Moody and Sankey "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs" have been translated into many foreign tongues, having a world-wide circulation. Neither has he forgotten the modest city wherein he passed many years of his boyhood and received his education, having donated to New Castle a building jointly occupied by the Y. M. C. A. and the public library, as well as a site for the erection of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID B. HENDERSON.

Colonel David B. Henderson, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress (home address, Dubuque, Ia.), was born at Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840. When a boy he came first to Illinois and then (1849) to Iowa. Educated in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa and at the Upper Iowa University, he read law with Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865.

Previous to this time however, he had earned for himself an enviable record as a soldier and an officer in the Civil war. In September, 1861, he abandoned farm work and enlisted, joining Company C, Twelfth

Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in November, and being elected first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, being severely wounded at Fort Donelson and losing a leg at Corinth, October 2, 1862. In May, 1863, he was appointed commissioner of the board of enrollment for the third Iowa district, and served in that capacity until June, 1864, when he re-entered the service as colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry. He led his command until the close of the war and in November, 1865, was



appointed collector of internal revenue for the third Iowa district, resigning in June, 1869, to resume the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Shiras, VanDuzee & Henderson. In the year named he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the northern division of the district of Iowa, resigning that position at the end of two years in order to devote his whole attention to his law business.

Colonel Henderson is senior member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel, of Dubuque. Since 1882 he has represented the third Iowa district in congress, and has served on the committee on bank-

ing and currency, ten years on the committee on appropriations, four years on the committee on rules and as chairman of the committee on the judiciary.

It is not too much to say that there is no member of the lower house who is more generally respected for his fair dealing and as a safe and practical counsellor. His popularity and splendid record as a legislator were in evidence during the canvass for the speakership of the house of representatives, made vacant by the withdrawal from politics of Thomas B. Reed, for in this noteworthy campaign Mr. Henderson gradually came into view as the strongest candidate from the West, and, eventually, from the country at large. All other candidates withdrew in his favor so that he had no opposition. He was elected, December 4, 1899, the Fifty-sixth Congress, of which he is speaker, covering the period from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1901.

HERMANN VOLLRATH HILPRECHT.

Hermann Vollrath Hilprecht, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., professor of Assyrian and comparative Semitic philology, University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), curator of Semitic section of university museum, scientific director of university's expedition to Babylonia and editor-in-chief of its results, was born in Hohenerleben, Germany, July 28, 1859. He was educated at the Carls-Gymnasium, Bernburg, from which he graduated in 1880; studied theology, philology and law at the University of Leipzig, obtaining therefrom his degree of Ph. D.; D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania and LL. D. from the University of Princeton. In 1884-85 he was professor and inspector at the Perthes Institute, Davos, Switzerland, and during the succeeding two years was an advanced theological student in the University of Erlanger, Germany.

Dr. Hilprecht has made frequent scientific explorations in Asia Minor and Syria. He organized the Semitic museum of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, Constantinople (1893-98), and of the University of Pennsylvania. As stated, he is the assyriologist and scientific director of the Babylonia expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania and is now busily engaged in work connected with that great enterprise. He is an honorary member of the Palestine Exploration Fund, London; of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain; of the Greek Syllogos, Constantinople; and commander of various German, Danish and Turkish orders of high class.

WINSLOW P. FISH.

Winslow P. Fish, manufacturer, promoter and philanthropist, Utica, N. Y., was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., about 1840. Although a life-long Democrat, for several terms he has served as city treasurer of the Republican city of Utica. He has been most prominent in the work of lighting and paving the streets. Mr. Fish is possessed of but a moderate fortune and yet, during the widespread suffering which followed the J. Cook failure, he fed the really needy ones of that city for several months.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Victor L. Berger, editor *Vorwaerts* (Sunday weekly), Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Unter Rehbach, Austria, February 28, 1860. He received a thorough education in the universities of Budapest and Vienna, but, because of financial reverses, his family emigrated to the United States. Fortunately Mr. Berger was not above honest employment of any kind, being at one time a farmer, and, at another, a metal polisher. He finally

secured a position as a teacher in the public schools of Milwaukee and soon became prominent in the Socialist movement; in fact, he is considered one of the pioneers in this country. He is one of the founders of the Social Democratic party of America and a member of its national executive board. He has been editor of the *Vorwaerts* since 1892 and in 1895 was a delegate to the National convention of the People's party which met in St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY TERRELL.

Henry Terrell, attorney-at-law, United States attorney for the western district of Texas, San Antonio, was born at New Albany, Ind., April 16, 1860. Received his education at the Indiana Asbury University, graduating in 1880, and at the Michigan State University (law department) and the University of Lebanon (Tenn). Since that time his name has been associated with much of the important litigation which has taken place in that State, especially in connection with the railroads. In 1896-97 he was receiver for the San Antonio & Gulf Shore Railroad. For several years Mr. Terrell has been identified with the office of United States attorney for the western district of Texas, from 1889 to 1894, as assistant, and since 1898 as head of the department. He is one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, in 1892 serving as a delegate to the National convention.

LEONIDAS FELIX LIVINGSTON.

Leonidas Felix Livingston, farmer and congressman, Kings, Ga., was born in that State, in Newton county, April 3, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, who came to this country from North Ireland, being a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Liv-

ingston was educated in the common schools of Newton county, was reared on a farm and has always been engaged in agricultural occupations, with the exception of his term of service as a private soldier in the Confederate army, covering a period from August, 1861, to May, 1865. He has since been a member of the State house of representatives and of the State Senate. He has served as vice-president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society for eleven years and president of the same for four years; was president of the Georgia State Alliance for three years but resigned when elected to the Fifty-second Congress. For many years he has been prominent as a Democratic leader in all the political campaigns of the State and has ably represented the fifth district since 1891. He has served on the committee on appropriations, on the joint commission on labor, agriculture and capital and other important committees of the lower house.

ELIHU ROOT.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., was born in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., February 15, 1845. Oren Root, his father, for many years held the chair of mathematics in Hamilton College and from that institution our subject graduated in 1864. Subsequently he studied law there and completed his course at the University Law School, New York City, forming partnerships with John H. Strahl and Willard Bartlett, the latter of whom became a judge of the State Supreme Court.

Early in his practice Mr. Root became actively and prominently identified with the municipal-reform movement in New York City, but later was a distinctive leader of the Republican party. In 1886-87 he was chairman of the county committee and for many years executive member of the twenty-first

assembly district. From 1883 to 1885 he served under President Arthur, as United States attorney for the southern district of New York. He was appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley, succeeding Russell A. Alger, resigned, on the 1st of August, 1899.

While an active member of the bar Mr. Root's name was associated with some of the most celebrated cases ever litigated in the Empire State. He was leading counsel for Tweed; for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will case; for the executors in the Hoyt and Havemeyer will cases and for the contestants in the Hammersley will case.

WILLIAM LEAKE TERRY.

William Leake Terry, attorney-at-law and congressman, Little Rock, Ark., was born in Anson county, N. C., September 27, 1850. When a child he removed with his parents to Mississippi and then to Arkansas. His preliminary education was obtained at Bingham's Military Academy, (N. C.) and in 1869 he commenced a course of study at Trinity College in that State, graduating therefrom in June, 1872. Having studied law under Dodge & Johnson of Little Rock, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1873, and during the following year was an officer in command of the State troops called out in the Brooks-Baxter troubles. In April, 1877, he was elected to the city council; to the State Senate in September, 1878, and subsequently served for eight terms as city attorney of Little Rock. In 1891 he was elected to Congress from the fourth Arkansas district.

EDWIN M. IRISH.

Edwin M. Irish, attorney-at-law, Detroit, Mich., was born in Gorham, Cumberland

county, Me., June 11, 1848. He received an academic education in his native town and in 1872 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. In that year he located at Kalamazoo, Mich., for the practice of his profession, having served as prosecuting attorney of the county in 1874-80, three terms as city attorney and one term as member of the common council. He has also been president of the Kalamazoo Street Railway company, and is well known as a lecturer on general subjects and an effective campaign speaker, Republican in politics. For fourteen years he has been prominently identified with the Michigan National Guard, having held successively the grades of lieutenant, captain and colonel. From January, 1897, to July, 1898, he was adjutant general of Michigan and from June, 1898, to March, 1899, colonel of the Thirty-fifth Michigan United States Volunteer Infantry.

BARR FERREE.

Barr Ferree, art critic and executive officer of the Leonard Scott Publication company, No. 7 Warren street, New York City, is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1884). He has both written and lectured on various artistic subjects, besides having liberally contributed to magazines and periodicals. At one time he was editor of "Shakespeariana" and has served on the editorial staff of "The Engineering Magazine." He was formerly a lecturer in the school of architecture, University of Pennsylvania; has been interested in many art organizations of New York and Brooklyn and has been honored by numerous foreign art societies. He has served as president of the department of architecture, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and secretary of the National Sculpture Society; is, at the present time, honorary and cor-

responding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and corresponding member of Académie d'Aix-en-Provence, France, and Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Marblehead, Mass., October 19, 1840. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Harvard University, being a graduate of the Cambridge Divinity School, class of 1864. He has held the pastorate of the Second Unitarian church since his graduation. He is also author of many well-known religious and poetical works, such as "A Book of Poems," "In Nazareth Town and Other Poems," "The Man Jesus," "Faith of Reason," "The Bible of To-day," "Old and New Unitarian Belief" and "The Revelation of God."

FREDERICK LOUIS OTTO ROEHRIG.

Frederick Louis Otto Roehrig, A. M., Ph. D., M. D., retired physician, scholar and author, No. 402 South Oakland avenue, Pasadena, Cal., was born in the university town of Halle, Prussia, June 19, 1819. He was educated in his native town, attending its university as well as that of Leipzig, Germany, and the Imperial Institute of France, being a laureate of the last named and receiving a prize for linguistics. At the German universities he studied law, political economy and medicine, being honored with the degrees of A. M., Ph. D. and M. D.

In 1841 Dr. Roehrig was attached to the Prussian embassy at Constantinople and in 1849 was a professor at the College of Beziers, France. He was assistant librarian at the Astor Library, New York City, in 1853, and occupied the chair of medicine at the Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1858.

From 1861 to 1867 he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army. He was professor of Sanskrit and modern Oriental languages, from 1869 to 1885, and instructor of Sanskrit in the University of Southern California, in 1886. He was lecturer in the Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, in 1895, but for many years has been virtually retired from active professional practice.

Dr. Roehrig is a Chevalier of the Imperial Order of Medjidiyeh, of Turkey; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Asiatic Society of Paris, the Oriental Society of Germany and the American Oriental Society. His field as an author extends into many languages, and he is also a musician of repute, having even composed for the piano.

HERBERT MICHAEL WILSON.

Herbert Michael Wilson, geographer, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 23, 1860. He was educated at Plainfield, N. J., the Cooper Institute, New York, and the school of mines, Columbia University, New York, graduating from the latter in 1881. He afterwards was employed as a civil engineer in the railway service of Mexico and from 1882-88 as topographer on the United States geological survey. He subsequently served as irrigating engineer in the employ of the United States government, but since 1891 has occupied his present position. He is the author of various reports and books on irrigation, topography and geography and is a well known lecturer on light topics.

GEORGE SPALDING.

George Spalding, attorney-at-law and ex-congressman, Monroe, Mich., was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 12, 1837.

When a child of six years he came with his parents to Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended the public school. In 1853 the family removed to a farm near Monroe and in this locality our subject afterward taught school. In June, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a private of Company A, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in August, 1861; captain in January, 1862; lieutenant-colonel Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, July 18, 1862; afterward appointed provost marshal of Nashville, Tenn., and given plenary power by order of the war department; engaged with General Hood in his advance toward that city and was promoted to the brevet brigadier generalship "for valuable services at the battle of Nashville." He was severely wounded in that engagement, being assigned to the above mentioned position, with full rank and pay, by special order of the President of the United States. He was mustered out of the service October 24, 1865.

At the conclusion of the war General Spalding returned to Monroe and from 1866 to 1870 was postmaster of the city; 1871-75 special agent of the treasury department; 1876 mayor and later president of the board of education. In 1878, by examination, he was admitted to the bar. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the board of control for the State Industrial School for Girls, his term being six years. At the end of that period he was re-appointed. He also served as a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1888. His able service as the congressman from the second district covered the fifty-fourth and the fifty-fifth sessions. He has always been an uncompromising Republican.

General Spalding's long career as a banker commenced in 1876 with his election as director of the First National Bank of Monroe. He was appointed its cashier, in

1877, and continued in that position until 1892, when he was elected to the presidency. He not only holds this position, but is president of the Monroe Water company, treasurer of the Monroe Butter and Cheese factory and a director of the Electric Light company.

WILLIAM HOSELDEN ELLERBE.

William Hoselden Ellerbe, governor, Columbia, S. C., was born April 7, 1862, at Sellers, in that State. Received his education at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., and Vanderbilt University, which he soon left on account of ill health. He commenced in the practical world as a planter. Subsequently he engaged in various business and industrial enterprises, becoming interested, among others, in the Morgan Iron works and a cotton seed oil mill. He early entered the field of local politics, his influence becoming such that he was elected comptroller general of South Carolina in 1890 and in 1896 was elected governor of South Carolina.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HARRIS.

William Alexander Harris, soldier, farmer and United States Senator from Kansas, Linwood, Leavenworth county, is a Virginian by birth (October 29, 1841,) and is a native of Loudoun county. In his early years he was educated at Luray, Va.; graduated from the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1859 and from the Virginia Military Institute in 1861. He joined the Confederate army and for three years served as assistant adjutant general of Wilcox's brigade and ordnance officer of D. H. Hill's and Robe's division, Army of Northern Virginia. After the war he removed to Kansas and as a civil engineer was employed for three years in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad.

In 1868 he was an agent for the sale of farm and stock lands and since 1876 has been a farmer and breeder of cattle. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Populist; was defeated for the Fifty-fourth; elected to the State Senate in 1896 and became a United States Senator in January, 1897.

AUGUSTUS PECK CLARKE.

Augustus Peck Clarke, A. M., M. D., 825 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., was educated in the public schools and was fitted for college in the University Preparatory School, Providence, R. I. He graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. M. and from Harvard University Medical school, in 1862, with the degree of M. D.

In the autumn of 1861 after an examination he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York Cavalry and served from that date until May, 1863, when he was promoted surgeon of that regiment. He served in the Peninsular, the Rappahannock, and the Gettysburg campaigns, 1862-63. At the opening of Grant's campaign in the Wilderness, 1864, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Second brigade of the First division of cavalry under Sheridan. During the closing campaign of the Army of the Potomac under Grant in 1864-65 he was surgeon-in-chief of the entire first division of cavalry under Sheridan. It should be stated that during the Seven Days battles of the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, in 1862, Dr. Clarke was made prisoner but was permitted to care for the wounded until all were exchanged. He thus passed through some of the severest ordeals incident to the war. Dr. Clarke was frequently complimented in reports of his superior officers and at the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for "faithful and meritorious service." During action he

was often under fire. The whole number of battles and engagements in which he participated was by actual count eighty-two. Though several times hit by bullets, he had most remarkable escapes.

Immediately after the close of the war, in 1865, Dr. Clarke went abroad and studied in the schools and hospitals of Paris, London and Leipzig for the purpose of fitting himself more particularly for surgical, obstetrical and gynecological work.

After his return from Europe he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he soon estab-



lished himself in the practice of his profession and where since he has continued his labors. From 1871 to 1874 he was member of the Cambridge city council and during those years he served in both branches of the government. He was secretary of the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement, 1870-75; fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society and has been one of its councillors; member and president of the Gynecological Society of Boston, 1891-92; member and vice-president of the American Medical Association, 1895-96; member and vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Wash-

ington, D. C., 1893, and of that in Mexico, 1896; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, of the tenth in Berlin, Germany, 1890; the eleventh in Rome, Italy, 1894; the twelfth in Moscow, Russia, 1897, and was appointed by the Russian board honorary president of the section on obstetrics and gynecology of that Congress. He has been appointed a delegate and has been accepted as member of the Thirteenth International Medical Congress, held in Paris, France, 1900. He was delegate to the British Medical Association, 1900, and to the Canadian Medical Association, 1892; member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, of the American Public Health Association; chairman of the section on physiology American Medical Association, 1897, and since then has been member of the executive committee of the Association; professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, since 1893 and dean of faculty since 1894.

Dr. Clarke has been extensively a contributor of important articles to various medical societies and journals. Some of his publications have been translated into foreign languages. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and is author of the volume, "Clarke's Kindred Genealogies," and also of "A Book of Poems." He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and has been one of its board of officers. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his paternal great-grandfather having served as an officer and his maternal grandfather as a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Dr. Clarke is of the ninth generation in descent from Joseph Clarke, who settled in Dorchester in 1630, and on his mother's side the seventh in descent from Joseph Peck,

who settled in Hingham, Mass., 1638. His other ancestors of that early period were: Walter Cooke of Weymouth, 1643; Robert Corbett of Weymouth, who fought in King Philip's War; Denice Darling of Braintree, Mass., 1662, who encountered the hardships of that Indian warfare.

Dr. Clarke married, 1861, Mary Hannah Gray of Bristol, R. I., and from that union are two daughters, Inez Louise, A. B., Radcliffe 1891, and Genevieve, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1899.

WILHELM GERICKE.

Wilhelm Gericke, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, Music Hall, Boston, was born in Graz, Styria, Austria, April 15, 1845. From 1862 to 1865 he prosecuted his musical studies at the Vienna conservatory, under Otto Dessoff. After graduating therefrom he commenced his active career as conductor at the theater in Laibach, Austria, and was thus engaged in different cities until he was appointed to that position at the court opera in Vienna. For ten years (1874-84) Professor Gericke retained this post of honor, when he was called to Boston to take charge of the Symphony orchestra. In 1889 he was obliged to resign, on account of ill health, and went to Europe, resuming his former position, in 1898, when he returned to America. Besides having earned high standing as an orchestral conductor he has composed many works, including songs and choruses.

WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS.

William Edgar Simonds, Hartford, Conn., was born in Canton, that State, November 25, 1841, and graduated at the State Normal school, New Britain, Conn., in 1860. From 1860 to 1862 he taught school and enlisted

August 14th of that year as a private in Company A, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers; was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major of the regiment and at the battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863, advanced to the grade of second lieutenant of Company I for gallantry on the field. For this service he received the congressional medal of honor, being discharged by reason of expiration of service, August 26, 1863.

Mr. Simonds graduated from the Yale Law School in 1865 and has practiced law in Hartford ever since. He was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1883 and its speaker in 1885. For ten years he lectured on patent law in the Yale Law School and for four years at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He has been a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College since 1886; served as a member of Congress from 1889 to 1891 and as United States commissioner of patents from 1891 to 1893. Since 1893 he has been a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale University in 1890. He is the author of "Design Patents," "Digest of Patent Office Decisions" and "Digest of Patent Cases."

STEPHEN MALLORY WHITE.

Stephen Mallory White, attorney-at-law and ex-United States Senator from California, Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, January 9, 1853. He received a thorough education; subsequently attended St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and Santa Clara College, graduating from the latter institution in 1871. In April, 1874, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California and in November of that year located in Los Angeles county for professional work. He was elected district attorney in 1882 and in 1884 was chosen chairman of

the Democratic State convention, holding the same position during the convention of 1886. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate, serving for a period of four years (president pro tempore of the Senate during both sessions). Upon the death of Governor Bartlett, in 1888, the lieutenant governor became governor and Mr. White assumed the duties of the latter. He presided over the National Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888 as temporary president, representing California as one of the delegates-at-large. In the same capacity he was returned to the convention of 1892 and in the succeeding year was elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the California legislature to the United States Senatorship. His term of service expired March 3, 1899. At the time of his retirement he was a member of the committees of census, commerce, finance, territories and irrigation and reclamation of arid lands.

SAMUEL PASCO.

Samuel Pasco, lawyer and ex-United States Senator from Florida, Monticello, is a native of London, England, but when quite young removed with his father to Prince Edward Island and thence to Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1858, removing to Florida in January of the next year to take charge of the Waukeenah Academy, in which locality he has ever since resided. Mr. Pasco served as a private in the Confederate army and at the close of the war became clerk of the Circuit Court of his county. He was admitted to the bar in 1868; became a member of the Democratic State committee in 1872 and was its chairman from 1876 to 1888. Since 1880 he has represented Florida on the Democratic National committee and in the year named was a presidential elector-at-large. He was president of the Constitutional convention of Florida in 1885

and two years later, while speaker of the State house of representatives, was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate. His term of service expired on March 3, 1899.

JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS.

John Duncan Quackenbos, M. D., author, 331 West 28th street, New York City, was born in that city April 22, 1848. In 1868 he graduated from Columbia University (A. M., 1871) and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (class of 1871), and has since been engaged in practice, his specialties being nervous diseases and aural insanities. His connection with Columbia University dates from 1884, when he was appointed to the chair of English language and literature. In 1891-95 he was professor of rhetoric in this institution and during a portion of this period held the chair in the Barnard College for Women. From 1894-97 he took special courses at the Post-Graduate Medical College, N. Y. He is well known as a lecturer on scientific and literary subjects, but is most widely known as the author of several college text books, his "History of the English Language" having especially given him a wide reputation. Among other works may be mentioned "History of the War," "History of Ancient Literature," "Physical Geography," "Practical Rhetoric," "Tuberculosis," "Enemies and Evidences of Christianity."

MYRON AUGUSTINE NORRIS.

Myron Augustine Norris, lawyer and chairman of the Ohio Republican State committee, Youngstown, was born in Richmond, Ashtabula county, that State, September 24, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and at Willoughby (O.) College, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1870.

Mr. Norris has achieved substantial success in the practice of his profession, having for many years been connected with some of the most important litigation of his section of the State. He has also been a persistent, faithful and influential worker in the cause of Republicanism, although he has never held political office. Soon after his admission to the bar he joined the liberal wing of the Republican party and in 1872 participated actively in the Greeley campaign, being a candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the office of clerk of the courts of Ashtabula county. Afterward he returned to the regular organization and in 1892 was chosen a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket.

NELSON CASE.

Nelson Case, lawyer and ex-judge, Oswego, Kans., was born in Wyoming county, Pa., April 23, 1845. When he was but a few months old his parents removed to Lee county, Ill., where he resided on a farm until his entrance to the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill., from which he graduated in June, 1866. After teaching for about one year, studying law at the same time, he commenced a regular legal course at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in the class of 1869.

Mr. Case then located for practice at Oswego, where he has resided and prospered since May, 1869. He is now recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Kansas—a State noted for its able attorneys. His practice has extended through the local, State and Federal courts to the highest tribunals of State and nation.

Mr. Case has been honored with numerous municipal offices and has been identified with various educational institutions. For ten years he was president of the city board of education; trustee of the Labette county high

school during the first five years of its existence; trustee of the Oswego College for Young Ladies for the past decade; regent of the State Normal school at Emporia for two terms (president of the board for a portion of the time) and trustee of Baker University for the past seventeen years (now president).

In 1880 Governor St. John appointed Mr. Case probate judge of Labette county to fill a vacancy and his duties were performed so satisfactorily that he was elected for the succeeding two terms. Subsequently he had a strong support in two Republican conventions for a position on the Supreme bench.

Judge Case is widely known in the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he has been closely and prominently identified with the Sunday School conventions of the State, having been superintendent of the local school for twenty-eight years. He has also labored and led in temperance and other reformatory movements. In May, 1900, he served as a lay delegate from the South Kansas conference to the general conference of the church.

GEORGE HENRY WHITE.

George Henry White, lawyer and congressman, Tarboro, N. C., was born at Rosindale, Bladen county, N. C., December 18, 1852. He was educated at the State Normal school, Newbern, N. C., where he afterward taught, and at Harvard University, class of '77. For nearly twenty years he has been a leader among the Republicans of North Carolina, his career beginning in January, 1881, as a member of the State legislature. He served one term of two years in the lower house and a period of eight years in the State Senate, from January, 1885. Mr. White was also State's solicitor and attorney, second North Carolina judicial district, and is now serving his second consecutive term in Con-

gress as a representative of the second congressional district. As indicating the broad range of his activities and his prominence in various walks of life, it should be added that he is a stockholder in the Coleman Cotton Manufacturing company, Concord, N. C.; member of the board of trustees of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.; member of the supreme council and attorney of the Loyal Legion of Labor of the United States and for six years has been grand master of the Masons of North Carolina.

ALVORD J. ALTHOUSE.

Alvord J. Althouse, attorney-at-law and correspondent for eastern capitalists, Cameron, Mo., was born in Lockport, N. Y., March 14, 1855. He was educated in the common schools, the State Normal school of Missouri and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law school of the last named. He settled at Cameron for the practice of his profession and in 1881-82 served as city attorney of that place. He has also been president of the local Savings and Loan Association and director of the First National bank and other institutions.

JOHN DILLARD BELLAMY.

John Dillard Bellamy, attorney-at-law and congressman, Wilmington, N. C., was born in that city, March 24, 1854. Was educated at Cape Fear Military Academy, Wilmington; Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C., and the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Graduated from the law department of the last named institution in 1875, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Wilmington. He early impressed himself upon the politics of his city and State, being elected city attorney of Wil-

mington (1881); county attorney of Brunswick county; member of the State Senate—twelfth district—chairman of the committee on appropriations (1890); delegate-at-large Chicago Democratic National convention (1892) and member of Congress from the sixth district (1898).

CLIFTON ELWOOD PATTERSON.

Clifton Elwood Patterson, Ph. B., M. D., Summer, Bremer county, Ia., was born in Elkader, Clayton county, that State. He is a graduate of the Upper Iowa University and received his degree of M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1893. He has served as coroner of Bremer county; local surgeon of the Chicago & Great Western railway and medical examiner for the Fidelity and Southwestern Life Insurance companies of Marshalltown.

FLAVEL SHURTLEFF THOMAS.

Flavel Shurtleff Thomas, M. A., M. D., LL. D., was born at Hanson, Mass., September 7, 1852.

Dr. Thomas received his education and degrees from the following institutions: Phillips Andover Academy; Harvard University, M. D.; Cornell University; Shurtleff College, M. A.; Boston University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Boston Museum of Natural History; McGill University, D. V. Sc.; Illinois Wesleyan University; Syracuse University, B. Sc., M. Sc.; National University, Ph. D., Dr. Zool.; Shurtleff College, LL. D.

Dr. Thomas has held the following scholastic and professional positions: Assistant curator at Boston Museum of Natural History; demonstrator of anatomy in the McGill University School of Comparative Medicine;

lecturer on anatomy at the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons; professor, dean and vice-chancellor in the National University; editor of the Standard Dictionary of the English Language; physician to Gordon Rest, the sanitarium of the King's Daughters of Massachusetts.

Dr. Thomas has devoted much time to the study of zoology, comparative anatomy and comparative pathology. He has written many essays and magazine articles, to show the importance of these sciences to the physician, that he can not have a liberal, philosophical



knowledge of anatomy and pathology without them.

For many years Dr. Thomas has been an active advocate of a higher standard of medical education, writing many magazine articles to further this movement. He has also written much upon the subject of university education, endeavoring to show defects and suggest remedies and improvements. Some of his works are: "A Perfect University" and "University Degrees; What They Mean; What They Indicate and How to Use Them," (pamphlets); and a book entitled: "A Dictionary of University Degrees." The latter defines and describes over two hundred de-

grees as conferred in the various parts of the civilized world.

Dr. Thomas is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

A portrait of Dr. Thomas may be found in *The Standard Dictionary of the English Language* and his portrait and biography in the following books: "Biographical Review of Plymouth County," "Physicians and Surgeons of America," "Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons."

Dr. Thomas was married July 9, 1879, to Caroline Moore Smith, daughter of Captain Joseph Smith, C. E., of Titusville, Pa. Their children are Percival Shurtleff, born October 7, 1884, and Saba Drew, born February 27, 1893.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG.

John S. Armstrong, president of the National bank and of the North Carolina Railroad company, of Wilmington, was born in Culpeper, Va., May 5, 1857. He received the bulk of his education at Culpeper Male Academy and soon after leaving school commenced to edit a weekly newspaper. Subsequently he served as acting sheriff of Culpeper county and as traveling correspondent of the *Washington Post*.

Mr. Armstrong spent twelve years as a resident of Arizona, most of the time as a merchant and banker at Tempe, in that State. In 1886 he served as a member of the Arizona legislature. He has been honored with numerous local positions of honor and trust and in whatever locality he has resided has been a leader in its public enterprises.

ROBERT PARR WHITFIELD.

Robert Parr Whitfield, paleontologist and geologist, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York City, was born

in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., on May 27, 1828. His father and grandfather were natives of England and engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery, at Manchester. The father came to the United States and settled at New Hartford to continue his line of manufacture and there, as stated, our subject was born. In 1835 the family returned to England, but in 1841 came again to New York and located at Whitestown, N. Y.

When seventeen years of age the youth entered his father's shop and learned the trade of spindle making, but, owing to competition of new inventions, the business soon ceased to be profitable and, after about three years' work at it, he entered the employment of Samuel Chubbuck, a philosophical instrument maker at Utica. During the succeeding year he became manager of the business and thus continued for over eight years. During childhood he became deeply interested in the study of natural history and geology, and employed it as a recreation from the more serious labor of obtaining a livelihood until in the spring of 1856 he met Professor James Hall, the State geologist, who was so much pleased with him that he appointed him his assistant. In 1870 he became first assistant State curator, still under Professor Hall, and thus continued until 1876. His scientific expeditions covered not only New York but extended to Ohio, Iowa and other sections of the west and south.

In 1872 Professor Whitfield commenced to teach geology at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., and in 1875 was appointed full professor, holding this chair for three years. Since 1877 he has occupied his present position as curator of the geological department of the American Museum of Natural History. He is an original fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a fellow of the Geological Society of America and of the Society of Amer-

ican Naturalists, and member of several other societies.

He has published many papers on palæontology, having published reports on that subject in the Volume IV of the 40th Parallel Reports, Ohio Geological Reports, three volumes of the Geological Reports of the New Jersey Geological Survey; Monographs IX, XVIII and XXIV of the United States Geological Survey, and many papers among the publications of various societies; in the reports of the University of New York on the State Cabinet of Natural History, and also in the publications of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City.

NELSON HASKINS.

Nelson Haskins, merchant, Imlay City, Mich., was born October 20, 1849. He received his early education in the grammar schools of Ontario, Canada, coming to the United States in 1871. For thirty-five years Mr. Haskins has been engaged either as salesman or principal in the line of drygoods and has succeeded in establishing the oldest drygoods house in Lapeer county. He has always been highly honored politically, having held the presidency of the village board and served two years in the Michigan State legislature. He is a descendant of Bartholomew Haskins, who sailed from Windsor, England, in 1635; also of Captain Frank Haskins, who commanded a regiment under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759.

WARREN LORING BEEBE.

Warren Loring Beebe, M. D., St. Cloud, Minn., was born in Belpre, Ohio, March 16, 1848. His literary education was obtained at Marietta College, Ohio, and his medical training at the Ohio Medical College and the

Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. From the two last named institutions he obtained medical degrees in 1873 and 1876, locating at St. Cloud in the latter year. Since then he has become prominent as a private practitioner; has been elected president of the Minnesota State Medical Society; surgeon of the Northern Pacific railroad and Great Northern railroad and pension examiner for three terms.

BRADLEY TYLER JOHNSON.

Bradley Tyler Johnson, lawyer, planter and writer, "The Woodlawns," Amelia county, Va., was born in Frederick, Md., September 29, 1829. He obtained an academic education at Rock Hall, Kent county, in his native State; graduated from Princeton University, N. J., in 1849, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1851; commenced the study of law at Harvard University and graduated in that course during 1851. He at once commenced the practice in his native city and in the year of his admission to the bar was elected attorney of the county.

General Johnson was soon an acknowledged leader of the Democracy, serving as chairman of the State convention in 1859 and delegate to the Charleston (S. C.) convention of 1860. He voted for the State's Rights platform, supporting the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and at the breaking out of the Civil war joined the Confederate army as a captain in the First Maryland Regiment. Before the second year of the war was concluded he had been successively promoted until he had reached the grade of colonel of that command; was colonel commanding the Maryland Line in 1862, 1863 and 1864 and in the year last named was promoted to be brigadier-general of the cavalry.

At the conclusion of the war General Johnson resumed the practice of his profession,

locating at Richmond, Va., and continuing there for a period of fourteen years. In 1872 he served as a member of the National Democratic convention and from 1875 to 1879 as a State Senator. In 1879 he settled in Baltimore, Md., and was a delegate of the Electoral College of Maryland in 1884.

Of late years General Johnson has invested quite extensively in Virginia lands, his fine plantation, "The Woodlawns," being his present home. Here he has also contributed substantially to historical literature, as witness the following: "Chase's Decisions," "Memoir of Joseph E. Johnston," "Life of General Washington," "The Foundation of Maryland" and "The Confederate History of Maryland."

WILLIAM OSBORNE McDOWELL.

William Osborne McDowell, railroad financier, organizer of patriotic orders and movements, president of Cuban American League, etc., 115 Broadway, New York City; born in Bedminster township, Somerset county, N. J., April 10, 1848; attended public schools, apprenticed to a trade and joined the Union army as lieutenant by the time he was sixteen years of age. On account of his youth, however, he was not allowed to continue in the service, and during the succeeding five years he was a grocery clerk and engaged in the twine and cordage business.

As a railroad projector and manager Mr. McDowell's career includes the reorganization of the Montclair railroad, the New York, Ontario & Western and the Midland railways of New Jersey; the consolidation of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad and the reorganization, as president, of the New York & Sea Beach railway. He is the founder of the Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Order of the American Eagle and the Human Freedom League; initiator of the Pan-American congress and

the World's Liberty and Peace Bell, at the Columbian Exposition, as well as the creator of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and the reviver of the Washingtonian idea of the University of the United States. He was also one of the founders of the Cuban-American League and has been its president from its establishment.

EDWIN REED RIDGELEY.

Edwin Reed Ridgeley, merchant, cattle dealer and congressman, Pittsburg, Crawford county, Kansas, was born near Lancaster, Wabash county, Ill., May 9, 1844. His early home was in a log cabin on a forest farm and his first education was acquired in the typical district school. After working upon a farm for several years, in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and thus served to the end of the Civil war. In 1869, in company with his brother, he removed to Girard, Kansas, where the two engaged in general merchandising. Under the firm of Ridgeley Brothers they have continued in business ever since and are widely known in the western states. At the present time their general store is in Pittsburg, Kansas. For nearly thirty years Mr. Ridgeley has also been engaged in the Texas cattle trade. In his younger years he personally conducted immense droves of cattle from that State to the Kansas markets, subsequently extending his operations to Washington, Oregon and California. From 1889-93 he was a resident of Ogden, Utah. Originally a Republican, Mr. Ridgeley abandoned that party in 1876 because of its financial policy, and since that time has been an earnest advocate of a mixed circulating medium. He also believes it the duty of the government to furnish employment as well as education to the needy and is all-in-all a socialist of the conservative

type. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by the People's and Democratic parties and was returned to the Fifty-sixth by the votes of the same organizations.

EMIL BAENSCH.

Emil Baensch, lawyer and editor, Manitowoc, Wis., was born in that city on the 12th of June, 1857. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native place and at the Wisconsin State University. He has held the following positions: Justice of the peace, 1882-84; city clerk, 1885-88; county judge, 1888-94, and lieutenant governor of the State, 1894-98. In 1899 he received a number of votes for the United States Senate. He has always been a Republican and has been prominent in State politics for many years; has also taken a deep and active interest in military affairs, serving in 1882-88 as captain of Company 11, Second Wisconsin National Guard.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

George Cary Eggleston, journalist and author, New York City, was born at Vevay, Ind., November 26, 1839; educated at the Indiana Asbury University and the Richland College, Va. He practiced law for a short time in Virginia and served four years in the Confederate army. After the war he removed to New York, where he became literary editor of the Evening Post and subsequently editor of the Hearth and Home. In 1886 he became editor of the Commercial-Advertiser and since 1889 has been engaged in editorial writing on the World. He is also the author of several well known and popular works, among others the following: "How to Educate Yourself," "A Man of Honor," "A Rebel's Recollections," "How to Make a Living,"

"The Big Brother," "Captain Sam" and "The Red Eagle."

JOHN M. ALLEN.

John M. Allen, A. M., M. D., LL. D., vice-president of the American Medical Association, Liberty (and Kansas City), Mo., is a native of Clay county, that State. He was educated at William Jewell College and in 1854 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. At the commencement of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private and in May, 1861, was promoted to be surgeon, afterward being advanced to brigade surgeon, division surgeon and chief surgeon of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Dr. Allen has served as president of the Clay County Medical, Kansas City District Medical and the Missouri State Medical Societies. He is one of the founders of the State board of health and has been instrumental in bringing it to a high standard. In 1877 he became a lecturer in the medical department of the State University and in 1881 resigned it to accept the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo. Later he was elected president of the faculty. Since 1858 he has been a member of the American Medical Association and in 1890 was elected vice-president of it. He is also affiliated with the International Association of Railway Surgeons; is assistant surgeon of the Hannibal & St. Joe railway and consultant to All Saints Hospital of Kansas City. Since 1872 he has been a trustee of William Jewell College, Liberty (his alma mater), and is deeply interested in education of whatever nature. He is an earnest worker, an able practitioner and helpful to others not as fortunate as himself. From Liberty his reputation as man, physician and medical author has spread over numerous States until he is known and ad-

nired throughout the west and south. Although his home is still in the place named he has an office and a large clientele in Kansas City.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Washington Gladden, D. D., LL. D., author, was born in Pottsgrove, Pa., February 11, 1830, and is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1850. Roanoke College, Virginia, the University of Wisconsin and Notre Dame University, Indiana, have since honored him with the degrees above mentioned. Since 1882 he has been pastor of the First Congregational church of Columbus, but for many years past has been widely known as a writer upon industrial, social and church reform. Of his numerous books may be mentioned: "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living," "Workingmen and Their Employers," "Being a Christian," "Things New and Old," "The Young Men and Their Churches," "Applied Christianity," "Burning Questions," "Tools and the Man," "Seven Puzzling Bible Books," "Social Facts and Forces," "Art and Morality," "The Christian Pastor" and "The Working Church."

JOHN KEAN.

John Kean, United States Senator from New Jersey, Washington, D. C. (home address: Elizabeth), was born at Ursino, Union county, that State, December 4, 1852. He was a student in Yale College and a graduate of the Columbia College Law School. Although admitted to the bar he never practiced, but entered a financial and manufacturing career, in which he has evinced remarkable ability. He is president of the National bank of Elizabeth, as well as a director of the Elizabethport Banking company; president of the Elizabethtown Water and Gaslight

companies and is the principal owner of the Elizabeth Street Railway company. He is also vice-president of the Manhattan Trust company of New York City.

In 1882 Mr. Kean was elected to Congress and again in 1886, being returned to the United States Senate in January, 1899. His term will expire March 4, 1905.

THOMAS CHIPMAN McRAE.

Thomas Chipman McRae, lawyer and congressman, Prescott, Ark., is a native of the State which he has so long represented at Washington, being born at Shady Grove, Union county, December 21, 1851. Was educated in the private schools of Arkansas—at Shady Grove, Mount Holly and Falcon—and finally graduated from the Washington and Lee University Law school. For a time he was a clerk in a Shreveport (La.) store, but finally became a resident of Prescott. Mr. McRae's political career began with his election to the Arkansas legislature in 1877. Since 1885 he has represented the third Arkansas district in Congress.

WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON.

William Thomas Sampson, rear admiral United States Navy, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., on February 9th, 1840; entered the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1857, and was graduated in 1861; was promoted to master in 1861, and to lieutenant in 1862; served throughout the Civil war in the blockading fleet, and was on board the monitor "Patapsco" when she was destroyed by a submarine mine in Charleston Harbor, in 1865; commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1874, his first command being the U. S. S. "Alert," and later the "Swatara." Was several times stationed at the

Naval Academy as instructor and head of department, and from 1886 to 1890 was superintendent of that institution. Was in charge of the naval observatory in Washington from 1882 to 1884; a member of the International Prime Meridian and Time conference in 1884; in charge of the U. S. Torpedo station, 1884 to 1886; a member of the board of fortifications and other defenses, 1885 to 1886, and a delegate from United States to the International Maritime conference, 1887. Was promoted to captain in 1889, and assigned to command of the U. S. S. "San Francisco" in 1890. Was in charge of the Washington navy yard and gun foundry, 1892-93, and from 1893-97 was chief of the bureau of ordnance at the Navy department, and was assigned to command of the "Iowa" in 1897. He was president of the court of inquiry which investigated the destruction of the U. S. S. "Maine" in Havana Harbor.

While still a captain, was appointed to the command of the North Atlantic station, a month before the outbreak of hostilities against Spain, and on the day the blockade of Cuba was declared was assigned to the acting rank of rear admiral; had supreme command of the naval forces operating against Spanish ships and territory in American waters. His command numbered over one hundred and twenty-five vessels, the strongest fleet ever organized for hostile purposes. This fleet blockaded the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico; captured many Spanish merchant vessels and other blockade runners; destroyed several minor Spanish men-of-war; cut the cables connecting the Spanish West Indian possessions; bombarded several coast fortifications; inaugurated and maintained blockade of Santiago, which insured, and eventually accomplished, the defeat of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, and completed the destruction of the Spanish sea power in the Western Hemisphere. This fleet was also material in the

operations attending the siege and capture of Santiago town and province. After the battle of Santiago was designated to command the fleet ordered to devastate the coast of Spain, which was on the point of sailing when Spain sued for peace. In September, 1898, was appointed one of the three commissioners to Cuba; returned in December, and resumed command of the North Atlantic fleet. Was commissioned commodore July, 1898, and rear admiral, March, 1899. In October, 1899, was, at his own request, detached from command of the fleet and ordered as commandant of the navy yard at Boston.

EZRA HOYT RIPPLE.

Col. Ezra Hoyt Ripple, postmaster of Scranton, Pa., and prominent in business, political and military circles, was born in Mauch



Chunk, Pa., February 14, 1842. After obtaining an education in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, that State, he commenced work in his father's hotel when fifteen years of age. He then engaged in the drug business. During the period of the Civil war, in 1862, he served in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania militia, partici-

pating in the Antietam campaign, and in 1863 joined the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Emergency troops and took part in the Gettysburg campaign. From March 24, 1864, to June 30, 1865, he was a private in Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, being confined in Andersonville and Florence prisons from July 3, 1864, to March 1, 1865. When he returned from the front he obtained a position as bookkeeper with S. & W. V. R. R. & C. company, coal miners. From 1869 to 1872 he engaged in the crockery business, in the latter year becoming a member of the firm William Connell & Co., coal operators. He is still in this line of business.

Since 1877 he has been identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He joined the organization on August 14, of that year, and has reached the rank of colonel of the Thirteenth regiment and commissary-general of the State of Pennsylvania. He has been treasurer of Lackawanna county, mayor of Scranton and was appointed postmaster of the city of Scranton on July 1, 1897. He is also president of the Scranton axle works and director of the Tribune Publishing company, being prominent in benevolent as well as business enterprises. He is president of the Board of Associated Charities and alive to the religious and charitable movements of his locality.

FREDERICK HAYNES NEWELL.

Frederick Haynes Newell, hydrographer, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., was born in Bradford, Pa., March 5, 1862; educated in the common schools of Needham, Mass., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter in 1885. After leaving school he went to Colorado as an engineer of hydraulic mining and was afterward an assistant on the Ohio geological survey and engaged in professional work in various portions of Pennsyl-

vania and Virginia. He was also detailed as a special agent to the eleventh United States census. In 1892-93 and 1897-99 he served as secretary of the National Geographical Society and was secretary of the American Forestry Association in 1895-99. Since 1888 he has occupied his present position and has written much on geographic and economic subjects, relating mainly to the public lands of the United States and the utilization of the water resources in irrigation and power development. He is the author of "Hydrography of the United States," "The Public Lands and Their Water Supply," "Agriculture by Irrigation," etc.

EUGENE FRANCIS LOUD.

Eugene Francis Loud, merchant and congressman, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Abington, Mass., March 12, 1847. In early boyhood he went to sea and at the age of thirteen located in California. Two years thereafter he enlisted in the California Naval Battalion and was with the Army of the Potomac in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns until the close of the war. Returning to California he studied law, but was not admitted to practice, securing employment in the customs service and becoming engaged in various mercantile lines. In 1884 he served as a member of the California legislature and was subsequently cashier and tax collector of the city and county of San Francisco. Since 1891 (or commencing with the Fifty-second Congress) he has represented the fifth district as a Republican in the lower house.

CHARLES HENRY GILBERT.

Charles Henry Gilbert, B. S., M. S., Ph. D., professor of zoology, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal., was

born in Rockford, Ill., December 5, 1859. In 1879 he graduated from the Butler University, Irvington, Ind., having previously passed with credit through the Indianapolis high school. He is also a graduate of the University of Indiana and at different times has been honored with the degrees B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. From 1880-84 he was assistant in natural sciences and modern languages Indiana University; from 1884-88 professor of natural history, University of Cincinnati; from 1888-91 professor of zoology, Indiana University, and from 1880-91, assistant to the United States Fish commission. Since 1891 he has occupied his present chair at the Stanford University. He has written many papers on "North American Fishes" and, with David Starr Jordan, is the author of "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WINGER.

Benjamin Franklin Winger, lawyer, editor and farmer, Greencastle, Pa., was born at "Old Compass Tavern," near the Chester and Lancaster county line, that State, November 27, 1835. He received his education principally in the public schools of Franklin county, Pa., and under private tutors at Mercersburg, Pa. He was a clerk in a country store and from August, 1862, to February, 1866, served in the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. In 1868 he was a member of the State legislature and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pa., in 1872.

Since the latter year Mr. Winger has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has earned a reputation and acquired a competency. Although he lost heavily as one of the heaviest stockholders in the Crowell Manufacturing company, as a rule he has invested his money in farming lands, or enterprises which have brought him

good returns. The result is that he is one of the most flourishing lawyers of his section of Pennsylvania, his rating being placed in the "six-figures" column. Besides his legislative service in 1868 and the incumbency of various local offices, Mr. Winger has had no experience as a legislator.

CURTIS HARVEY CASTLE.

Curtis Harvey Castle, M. D., ex-congressman, Merced, Cal., is a native of Illinois, and was born in Knox county on the 4th of October, 1848. After obtaining a common school and academic education he entered Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and passed through the sophomore year, after which he finished the regular course at the Northwestern University, Evanston, from which he graduated in 1872, with the degree of B. A. Later he received from that institution the degree of A. M. After teaching for a number of years, he studied medicine and, in 1878, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk.

Although Dr. Castle has practiced his profession with gratifying results and is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, for many years he has deeply studied the industrial and political questions of the day, having labored more recently for the cause represented by the Populist party. He has served as chairman of the county executive committee of that organization and as a member of the State executive committee. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Fusion candidate (Populist-Democratic), representing the seventh district of California.

HENRY CLAY BEITLER.

Henry Clay Beitler, attorney-at-law and member of the State Senate, Chicago, was

born near Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., July 1, 1866. He was educated in the common and high schools of that town and at the University of Michigan, graduating from the legal department of the latter in 1888. Commenced practice at Hagerstown, where he remained for about a year and a half, when (May, 1890) he removed to Chicago. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1898 was elected as a representative of the twenty-first senatorial district of Illinois.

HORATIO C. KING.

Horatio C. King, lawyer, 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the son of ex-Postmaster General Horatio King; born December 22, 1837, in Portland, Maine, and reared in Washington City; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., 1858; studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, removed to New York City and admitted to the bar, 1861; entered the Union army August, 1862, and honorably discharged October, 1865, as brevet-colonel and awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery at Five Forks; resumed law practice in New York in 1865; between 1871 and 1876 associate editor of New York Star and publisher of the Christian Union (Beecher, editor) and Christian at Work (Talmage, editor); resumed practice of law in 1877, admitted to United States Supreme Court; 1890 major of the Thirteenth Regiment New York National Guard; judge advocate of Eleventh Brigade and in 1883 judge advocate general of New York; 1883 to 1894 member of Brooklyn board of education, and resigned to accept trusteeship of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; re-appointed trustee, 1897; degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Allegheny College, Pa., June, 1897; secretary of the Army of the Potomac since 1877; Democratic candidate

for Secretary of State in 1895, running far ahead of the ticket; delegate to National Democratic convention at Syracuse and Indianapolis, 1896; author of several publications, frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines and composer of many musical compositions; also orator, lecturer, post-prandial speaker, member of Brooklyn Club, ex-president Brooklyn Democratic Club, New York Press Club, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Medal of Honor Legion, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Writers' Club, Masons, Elks, Thirteenth Regiment Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution and chairman of Fredericksburg National Park Association, 1898.

HENRY S. JEWETT.

Henry S. Jewett, M. D., Dayton, O., was born in that city, July 4, 1846. He received his education at the University of Michigan, obtaining his degrees of A. B. in 1868, M. D. in 1870 and M. A. in 1875. In 1870 he obtained the special degree from the department of pharmaceutical chemistry, in which province he is an acknowledged expert. Besides engaging in private practice as a physician and surgeon, he is also at the head of the surgical department of St. Elizabeth Hospital, having held this position since August, 1878.

ALVIN C. VORIS.

Gen. Alvin C. Voris, attorney-at law, Akron, O., was born in Stark county, that State, on April 27, 1827. In 1860-61 he was an influential member of the legislative house of representatives, being elected by the Republicans of Summit county. In September of the latter year he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service as second lieu-

tenant. He was detailed to the recruiting service for the organization of a new regiment (the Sixty-seventh), and on the 18th of the following December was chosen its lieutenant-colonel. In various capacities he commanded this regiment from March 16, 1862, to the close of the war, and its brilliant record was largely due to his ability and bravery. It was for distinguished services rendered in the first battle of Winchester (March 23, 1862), by which the Union forces won their only decisive victory over Stonewall Jackson, that he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the fortunes of the armies under Generals McClellan and Dix, in Virginia and the Carolinas; was with his command during the operations before Charleston, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Richmond and Petersburg, a portion of the time leading a brigade against the enemy. Colonel Voris was severely wounded both at Fort Wagner and at Appomattox. At the latter point he received a shot from the fragment of a shell, almost the last fired by Lee's army of Virginia.

General Voris' services were especially worthy of note as a commander with the Army of the James before Richmond and Petersburg. On April 2, 1865, he was the first officer to enter Fort Gregg, at the rear of Petersburg, climbing into the fortifications by a ladder of muskets made by his troops thrusting the bayonets into the earth walls one above the other.

During the latter part of April, 1865, General Voris was assigned to the command of a civil district adjacent to Richmond, with headquarters at Charlottesville. The duties of his office were of a most comprehensive character, not a single civil function being performed by any officer of the State of Virginia. Every matter pertaining to the police, political, or civil relations of society were regulated for months by the military authorities. So considerate was General

Voris in the administration of his duties that he never had a matter appealed which had been passed on by him to department headquarters, though he remained in this command until the 13th of December, 1865. The department commander, on the retirement of General Voris from this command, complimented him as being the only district commander of the department of Virginia who had not made him trouble in the administration of his department. He was brevetted brigadier general in 1864, and major general in 1865, the latter for "distinguished services in the field."

Since the conclusion of the war General Voris has successfully practiced his profession. He was elevated to the bench of the court of common pleas and, in 1873, was a member of the State Constitutional convention.

WILLIAM EDWARD McLAREN.

William Edward McLaren, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Chicago, was born at Geneva, N. Y., December 13, 1831. Graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1851, and from the Western Theological Seminary, Pa., in 1860. Previous to actively engaging in the work of the ministry he assumed various editorial duties at Cleveland and Pittsburg. From 1862 to 1870 he was a pastor at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., and in 1871 a rector at Cleveland, O. In 1875 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Chicago and has thus continued until the present time. For a quarter of a century Bishop McLaren's activities have been broad and practical. One of his greatest works has been the founding of the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago. He has also been instrumental in establishing several schools for girls, such as Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill., and St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., and is a trustee of many other institutions. Among the well known disserta-

tions of which he is author may be mentioned "Inner Proofs of God," "Refutation of Pantheism," "Practice of the Interior Life," "Catholic Dogma the Antidote of Doubt," "The Holy Priest," etc.

WILLIAM THOMAS WILSON.

William Thomas Wilson, probate lawyer and investment banker, Logansport, Cass county, Ind., was born in that city on the 4th of January, 1854. When twenty years of age he graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was admitted to the practice of the law. He has devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession, although he has taken considerable interest in practical politics and has always been careful to fulfill his manifest duties as a citizen. He has never sought public office, although he has been induced to accept membership both in the city and the county councils. He has also been a director and vice-president of the First National bank of Logansport and has in every way been a substantial and useful citizen.

WILLIAM HUBERT BURR.

William Hubert Burr, 151 West 74th street, New York City, professor of civil engineering, Columbia University, was born in Watertown, Conn., July 14, 1851, and received his early education partly in the academy at Watertown, supplemented by private instruction. After having received this preparation, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of C. E. This constituted his educational training for active life, and he has since practiced the profession of civil engineering chiefly in the fields of bridge work and large public works. From 1872 to 1875 he was engaged in subordinate

positions in the building of wrought iron bridges in New York City, and on the city water works of Newark, N. J. In the autumn of 1875 he returned to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a member of the faculty, and was appointed professor of rational and technical mechanics in 1876. He held this position for eight years, at the same time engaging to a considerable extent in civil engineering practice. During this period he published three books: "The Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses," "The Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering" and "The Theory of the Masonry Arch," besides a considerable number of contributions to engineering periodicals and other similar publications. All of the preceding books are regarded as standard engineering works. In 1884 he left the field of instruction to devote his whole time to active practice, first as assistant to the chief engineer, and subsequently as the general manager of the Phoenix Bridge company, of Phoenixville, and Philadelphia, Pa. While in connection with this business a number of the largest bridges then built, among which were the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati; the Red Rock cantilever, across the Colorado river near "The Needles," California; and the Pecos viaduct in Texas, were designed and executed under his direction and supervision. In 1891 he removed to New York City and became the vice-president of Sooy Smith & Company, contracting engineers in pneumatic and other deep foundation work. From 1892 to 1893 he was also professor of engineering at Harvard University, but in the latter year was called back to New York City to take the chair of civil engineering in Columbia University, which position he still holds. In addition to his educational work he has served in a professional capacity in connection with a number of large interests. In 1894 he was a member of the sub-committee of the committee of

seventy on the improvement of the water front of New York City and, at about the same time, a member of the committee of experts who were charged by the Rapid Transit commission of New York City with the duty of considering the broad question of rapid transit as it then presented itself to the city of New York, in particular the special plans proposed to solve the problem, and also in the summer of 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of a board of engineers to investigate and report on the feasibility of crossing the North river at New York City with a suspension bridge of a single span of 3,200 feet. From 1893 to 1895 he was consulting engineer to the department of public works of New York City for the design and construction of the Harlem ship canal bridge. From November, 1895, to January, 1898, he was a member of the board of consulting engineers to the department of docks of the same city. In February, 1896, he was appointed consulting engineer to the department of public parks of New York City in charge of the construction of the Harlem river driveway, a work costing about three million dollars, and was made consulting engineer by the same department for a number of bridges and other works. In the autumn of 1896 President Cleveland appointed him member of a board to determine the location of a deep water harbor for commerce and of refuge on the coast of southern California. In June, 1899, Mr. Burr was appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Isthmian Canal commission to determine the most feasible and practicable route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the Isthmus between North and South America. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and of a number of other scientific and professional organizations. In 1892 his paper on "The River

Spans of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge" received the Rowland prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1896 he contributed a paper on the "Harlem Ship Canal Bridge" to the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and has made many other contributions to the periodical literature of his profession. From 1893 to 1896 he was also a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the University Club and of the Century Association of New York City.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH.

William F. Aldrich, civil engineer, manufacturer and ex-congressman, Aldrich, Ala., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., March 11, 1853. At the age of twelve he removed with his father to New York City, where he continued his education and finally graduated from Warren's Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He had taken a thorough course in civil engineering and in 1874 removed to Alabama, which State had then commenced its wonderful career of industrial development. Mr. Aldrich founded the town which now bears his name, in which he has been engaged successfully in mining and manufacturing and in which he has since resided. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the fourth district by the combined vote of the Republicans and Populists, although his seat was contested by the opposing candidate. In 1896 he was re-elected, by Republicans and members of the People's party, his seat being unsuccessfully contested a second time.

ROBERT W. DAVIS.

Robert W. Davis, lawyer and congressman, Palatka, Fla., was born in Lee county, Ga., March 15, 1849. He was educated in his

native State up to the age of fourteen, when he joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the war and surrendering with the army of General Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. For several years after the war he was employed on a Georgia plantation, in the meantime reading law and otherwise perfecting himself for professional life. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar and in 1879 removed to Florida, his legislative and political career commencing with his election to the Florida legislature as a representative from Clay county in 1884. At the next session he was elected speaker of the house of representatives. His legislative record up to this time had been so satisfactory to the public that in 1888 he was put forward as a candidate for governor, but although he was strongly supported he failed to receive the nomination. In 1885 Mr. Davis was appointed general attorney for the Florida Southern Railroad company and retained that position until his election to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1897. He is still a member of the lower house; has served on the interstate and foreign commerce committee and is a well known southern Democratic leader.

JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY.

Joseph Roswell Hawley, lawyer, journalist, soldier, congressman and United States Senator, Hartford, Conn., was born at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., October 31, 1826. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., class of 1847, and was admitted to the Hartford bar in 1850. He has since resided in that city and is one of the oldest and best known members of either house of Congress. After practicing law for over six years, in February, 1857, he became editor of the Hartford Evening Press, which in 1867 was consolidated with the Hartford Courant. At the outbreak of the Civil war

he enlisted in the Union army as a lieutenant and when mustered out of the service, in January, 1866, had reached the grade of brevet major general. In April of that year he was elected governor of Connecticut; was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868; president of the Republican National convention in the same year and delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880. His ability as an organizer of great enterprises was strikingly manifest in his splendid work as president of the United States Centennial commission. From March, 1873, to the completion of the centennial he was the active head of its affairs. General Hawley is a trustee of Hamilton College and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution as well as from Yale University and Trinity College. He commenced his long and honorable career in Congress by his election in November, 1872, to the Forty-second Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Congresses, succeeding William W. Eaton in the United States Senate on March 4, 1881. Since that year he has served continuously in the upper house and his present term will expire March 4, 1905. General Hawley has long served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He has been a member of the committee on coast defences and the select committees on international expositions and the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

ADOLPH MEYER.

Adolph Meyer, merchant and congressman, New Orleans, La., was born in Mississippi, October 19, 1842, but when young removed to New Orleans. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was a student at the University of Virginia, and in 1862 he entered the Confederate army, serving on the staff of

General John S. Williams from August of that year until the close of the Civil war, first as aid-de-camp and later as adjutant general of a division.

At the close of the war General Meyer returned to Louisiana and has since been mainly employed in the culture of cotton and sugar. In 1879 he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Louisiana National Guard, and in 1881 was promoted to be brigadier-general of the first brigade, which embraced all the uniformed corps of the State. This position as head of the State guard he retained until 1890, when he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as the representative of the first district. He is a member of the present (the fifty-sixth) Congress and is one of the most prominent Democrats in the State.

JAMES F. EPES.

James F. Epes, lawyer, Blackstone, Nottoway county, Va., was born in that county May 23, 1842. He was educated at various academies in Virginia, at the University of Virginia and the Washington and Lee University. He was a soldier in the Confederate army and has served in two sessions of Congress—the fifty-second and fifty-third. During the latter years of his life Mr. Epes has lived in retirement on the old homestead, having withdrawn from active participation in public affairs.

ISAAC D. SMEAD.

Col. Isaac D. Smead, manufacturer, Toledo, Ohio, was born at Coleraine, Mass., July 31, 1849, being the son of Ezra and Eleanor Smead. He attended district school for a few years and during one winter was a student of the academy at Shelburn Falls, Mass., paying his expenses by sawing wood.

After leaving school his first occupation was as a clerk in a hardware store. He had also a brief experience in the west as clerk, but in 1869, then only twenty years of age, commenced the manufacture of heating and ventilating apparatus in Bloomington, Ill., and, in 1882, at Toledo, Ohio. Of this subject he has made a deep and a practical study, until he has become not only one of the foremost authorities of the country but one of the largest manufacturers of the apparatus. As he expresses it, he has learned to dislike the name of "inventor;" as "the notoriety that



one gains who has made something new causes him to be treated like a freak in a dime museum." Notwithstanding which, Colonel Smead is widely known as an inventor in the special field to which he has so long devoted his time and ability.

Although, as stated, our subject has enjoyed little regular schooling he has read widely and thoroughly; has one of the largest and best libraries in Toledo and is a polished speaker and writer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar; was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary for four years, and was reappointed to that position for five years;

was commissioner of mechanics and machinery for the Ohio Centennial Exposition; was appointed by Governor J. B. Foraker colonel on his personal staff, and was unanimously elected president of the citizens' board of trade, which office he, however, declined.

On September 23, 1874, Mr. Smcad was married at Deer Park, LaSalle county, Ill., to Julia B., daughter of Joel W. Armstrong, and has two sons.

RICHARD ALSOP WISE.

Richard Alsop Wise, physician and congressman, Williamsburg, Va., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 2, 1843; was partially educated in the private schools of Richmond, Va., and at William and Mary College, leaving the latter institution to join the Confederate army. He served until the end of the war, a portion of the time as a private in Stuart's cavalry. At the close of the war he was assistant inspector general of Wise's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. In 1867 he graduated from the Medical College of Virginia and has practiced his profession ever since. He was appointed professor of chemistry and physiology, College of William and Mary, in 1869; assistant physician in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in 1878, resigning the last named position in 1880. In the succeeding year he commanded the Fourth Virginia Regiment at the centennial celebration at Yorktown. From 1882-84 he served as superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum and in 1885 was elected as a Republican to the Virginia legislature. He thus served during 1885-86-87, when he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts of Williamsburg and county of James City, which position he held for six years. Dr. Wise has been chairman of the County Republican committee for twenty

years and was the congressional nominee of his party for the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1896. The certificate was given to his Democratic opponent, but after a contest he was declared elected and took the oath of office in April, 1898.

CHARLES PENROSE KEITH.

Charles Penrose Keith, lawyer and author, 321 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, March 15, 1854. In 1873 he graduated from the State University with the degree of B. S.; taught school for a year and for a short time was librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and for the succeeding ten years was a title examiner in a large insurance company. He has also been chief clerk in the office of the United States appraiser of customs at Philadelphia. He is well known as the author of "The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, who held office between 1733 and 1776 and those earlier councillors who were some time Chief Magistrates of the Province and their Descendants," (Philadelphia, 1883) and of "The Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, in chart form, showing also the Descendants of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and Notes on Families Related," (Philadelphia, 1893).

ROBERT W. MIERS.

Robert W. Miers, lawyer and congressman, Bloomington, Ind., is a native of Decatur county, that State, where he was born January 27, 1848. He graduated from the literary and the law departments of Indiana University and commenced practice at Bloomington in April, 1872. In 1875, and again in 1877, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the tenth judicial circuit of Indiana; served as

a member of the house of representatives of the Indiana legislature in 1879 and was a trustee of the Indiana University from 1881 to 1893. By appointment and by election he served as judge of the tenth circuit from 1883 to 1896, resigning in the latter year to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress. He was elected to the fifty-fifth and the fifty-sixth sessions, representing the second district of his State.

RUFUS E. LESTER.

Rufus E. Lester, lawyer and congressman, Savannah, Ga., is a native of that State and was born in Burke county, December 12, 1837. He is a graduate of Mercer University, Georgia, class of 1857, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in 1859. He served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and at the close of hostilities resumed the practice of his profession. From 1870-79 he was State Senator from the first senatorial district, serving as president of the Senate during the last three years; was mayor of Savannah from January, 1883, to January, 1889, and has represented the first district of Georgia in Congress since 1889.

FRANK LAMSON-SCRIBNER.

Frank Lamson-Scribner, agrostologist and chief of division of agrostology United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., April 19, 1851. He obtained his education in the common schools, the academies and the University of Maine, graduating from the college of agriculture of the institution last named in 1873, with the degree of B. S. For three years thereafter he taught in the public schools, or was clerk to the secretary of the State board of education. From 1876 to 1884

he was professor of botany in Girard College, Philadelphia, and in 1886 and 1887 was in the botanical division of the United States department of agriculture, the latter year as chief of the division of vegetable pathology. From 1888 to 1894 he was professor of botany and director of the agricultural experiment station, University of Tennessee. In 1894 he was appointed to his present position, his ability having already been recognized abroad by the bestowal upon him, in January, 1889, of the French cross of Chevalier du mérite agricole. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is in affiliation with other learned bodies. He is also the author of "Fungus Disease of Plants," "American Grasses," and other similar works of a botanical character.

JAMES HENDERSON BERRY.

James Henderson Berry, attorney-at-law and United States Senator from Arkansas, Bentonville, was born in Jackson county, Ala., May 15, 1841. When a child he removed to Arkansas, where he was educated, studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, and was so severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss., that he suffered the amputation of a leg. In 1866 he was admitted to the practice of the law and the same year was elected to the legislature; was re-elected in 1872 and served as speaker of the house at the session of 1874. In 1876 he served as president of the Democratic State convention; was chosen judge of the circuit court in 1878 and governor in 1882. He took his seat in the United States Senate March 25, 1885, succeeding Hon. A. H. Garland, who had been appointed attorney-general of the

United States. Mr. Berry has continued to represent his constituents in the Senate since that time. He has been a member of such important committees as those of commerce, appropriations and public lands and is chairman of the select committee on woman's suffrage.

WILLIAM WATSON.

William Watson, Ph. D., secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 107 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass., was born at Nantucket, in that State, on the 19th of January, 1834. He is a descendant of Thomas Macy (the hero of Whittier's "Exiles") and was educated in the high school of his native place. Subsequently he was graduated at the State Normal school, at Bridgewater, Mass., after which he taught two years, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he was awarded the two highest degrees and became instructor in the differential and integral calculus. Although tendered the chair of mathematics in Antioch College, Ohio, he decided to go abroad in order to continue his studies. In 1859, therefore, he started for Paris, not only to prosecute this plan, but to present to the venerable Madam Laplace the bust of Dr. Bowditch, the translator of her husband's great mathematical work, "*La Mécanique Céleste*." He took a partial course in engineering at the *Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées*, Paris, and attended the University of Jena, Germany, from which, in 1862, he obtained the degree of Ph. D. He also traveled extensively, visiting the technical schools of France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland and studying their courses and methods of instruction, their graphical works and practical exercises. Of three of the Parisian schools—*L'Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, *L'Ecole Polytechnique* and *L'Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaus-*

sées—he published complete accounts in the *Mathematical Monthly*.

Upon his return to Boston Dr. Watson was elected member of the Society of Arts, frequently read papers before it, and was often consulted in regard to the establishment of a technical school, which had been under discussion for some time. It was largely through his influence that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was finally founded upon the European plan of providing a full course of scientific studies and practical exercises for the benefit of students in architecture, chemistry, and civil, mining and mechanical engineering.

In 1863-64 Dr. Watson was university lecturer at Harvard, and in 1865, with the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a firm basis, he was appointed professor of mechanical engineering and descriptive geometry at that school, occupying the chair until 1873. In the latter year he was appointed United States commissioner to the Vienna exposition, and in 1878 was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris exposition. In the same year he was made honorary president of the Paris Congress of Architects, and similarly honored by the engineering section of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. He served in the latter capacity also for the years 1881, 1883 and 1889. At the Paris exposition of the year last named, he was an engineering expert, in behalf of the United States government, and in 1893 served as secretary of the World's Columbian Water Commerce Congress held at Chicago. Since 1884 he has been secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was for some time associated with Prof. W. B. Rogers in the furtherance of engineering instruction in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Watson is a member of the French National Academy of Cherbourg, the French

and American societies of civil engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the advancement of Science.

Dr. Watson has published the following technical works, some of which are used in colleges and professional schools: "Technical Education;" "A Course in Descriptive Geometry;" "A Course in Shades and Shadows;" "The Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture" at the Vienna exposition in 1873, and at the Paris exposition in 1889; both government reports, Washington, 1875 and 1891 respectively, on the "Protection of Life from Casualties in the Use of Machinery;" contributions to the World's Fair Commerce Congress, Chicago, 1893, and "Die Construction des Tunnels für die Elektrische Strassenbahn in Boston," Vienna, 1897. He has also contributed to the Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to the Mathematical Monthly, to the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to those of the American Social Science Association and others. He is a member of the St. Botolph, the Athletic, the Round Table, the Mathematical and Physical clubs.

WARREN MILLER.

Warren Miller, attorney-at-law and ex-congressman of the fourth district of West Virginia, is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, born April 2, 1847. When an infant he was taken to Virginia (now West Virginia) and in his early years was a farmer's boy. Although his preliminary schooling was limited, he enjoyed a training of three years in the Ohio University, at Athens; afterward taught school and studied law, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. He served as assistant

prosecuting attorney of Jackson county for one term and as prosecuting attorney for eight years from January 1, 1881. In 1884 he was a staunch supporter of James G. Blaine for the presidency in the Republican National convention held at Chicago; served in the West Virginia legislature during 1890-91, and in 1892 lacked only a few votes of being elected judge of the State Supreme Court, being the candidate of Republicans and Populists. He was returned to the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth Congresses as a Republican, serving on the committees of the militia and the judiciary. He has attained prominence as a legislator, and in his professional capacity has long been identified with the railroads and banks of his State.

CHARLES READING JONES.

Charles Reading Jones, chairman of the Prohibition party of the State of Pennsylvania, was born on a farm in Montgomery county, that State, November 9, 1862. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, for thirteen years after leaving school he engaged in the wholesale harness business and other lines of manufacture. He has been the owner and editor of several monthly and weekly journals devoted to the temperance cause; for four years was chairman of the Prohibition party in Philadelphia county, and for three years chairman of the Pennsylvania State committee.

CLEVELAND ABBE.

Cleveland Abbe, senior professor of meteorology United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., was born December 3, 1838, in the city of New York. In the metropolis he chiefly obtained his education, passing through the public schools and the City College. He graduated from the latter,

in 1857, and from it obtained his degree of A. M., in 1860, and Ph. D., in 1891. The University of Michigan conferred LL. D. upon him, in 1887, and the University of Glasgow, a like honor, in 1896.

After graduating from the College of New York City, Professor Abbe was employed for a year as a teacher in the Trinity grammar school, but from 1860 to 1864 was engaged on the United States coast survey, with headquarters at Cambridge, Mass. Then, for two years, he studied abroad at the Nicholas Central observatory, near St. Petersburg, Russia. After his return to the United States, in 1866, he was connected for a time with the Naval observatory at Washington, and from 1868 to 1871 held the position of director of the Cincinnati (O.) observatory. Here, in 1868, he inaugurated the system of daily telegraphic weather reports, which was substantially adopted by the general government two years later, and developed into the United States weather bureau.

Since January, 1871, Professor Abbe has been prominently identified with the signal service and weather bureau of the United States government. Among the innovations placed to his credit is the establishment of Standard Time by means of hourly time zones. In fact, it would be difficult to name one who is closer identified with the establishment and development of the entire system than he. For years he has been editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*; has been professor of meteorology in the Columbian University, Washington, since 1889, and lecturer to the same chair at Johns Hopkins University from 1896-98.

HUGH ANDERSON DINSMORE.

Hugh Anderson Dinsmore, lawyer, congressman and diplomatist, Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Benton county, that State, De-

cember 24, 1850. He was educated and studied law in his native county and in April, 1873, received the appointment of circuit court clerk for Benton county. Until the autumn of 1874 he served in that capacity and upon his admission to the bar, in April, 1875, he removed to Fayetteville, where he has since practiced. From 1878 to 1884 he served as prosecuting attorney of the fourth judicial district of Arkansas and in the latter year was chosen a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In January, 1887, he was appointed minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Korea, serving in that capacity until May, 1890. Since 1893 he has served in Congress, being a representative of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth sessions and a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS.

William Torrey Harris, A. M., LL. D., Ph. D., educator and commissioner of education of the United States, was born at North Killingly, Conn., September 10, 1835. He was educated, as to the higher branches, at Phillips and Andover academies and Yale College. In the institution last named he was a member of the class of 1858, but left before graduating.

In 1857 Dr. Harris removed from New Haven to St. Louis, where, until 1880, he remained as teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent of public schools, holding the office last named during the last thirteen years of his residence in that city. The result of his work was to give him an international reputation, the reports which he issued placing him in the front rank of living educators. Those contributed to the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1878, after earning for him the honorary title of "Officer de l'Academie," were placed in the

pedagogical library, then organizing, of the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the meantime (1869) Yale College had conferred upon him the degree of A. M. and the University of the State of Missouri (1870) that of LL. D.

In his capacity of superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, Dr. Harris' unceasing and practical labors had raised the system to a high state of efficiency, but in 1880 he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He left the office and the city, loaded with honors, and during the same year represented the United States bureau of education at the International Congress of Educators, held at Brussels. In a like capacity he attended the Paris Exposition of 1889, and on September 12, of this year, he was appointed commissioner of education of the United States. In 1867 he founded the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* at St. Louis, which, up to the present time, he has continued to edit and publish. During these many years he has also contributed to the standard magazines of the country many articles on philosophical themes; as assistant editor of "*Johnson's Encyclopedia*" has largely contributed to the departments of philosophy and psychology and has issued as independent publications in this line "*Introduction to the Study of Philosophy*," "*Hegel's Logic*" and "*Psychological Foundations of Education*." In 1893 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. and, in 1899, from the University of Jena, Germany, he received a like honor.

In addition to these literary labors, Dr. Harris has assisted in the preparation of the Appleton School Readers and the "*Statement of the Theory of American Education*," and is at present the editor of "*Appleton's International Education Series*." Besides those already mentioned the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1894; Yale College, in 1895, and Princeton University, in 1896. In 1886

he was the founder of the Philosophical Society of St. Louis; in 1870 president of the National Educational Association, and for fifteen years he has been an officer of the American Social Science Association, for which he has written many papers.

CLARK BELL.

Clark Bell, LL. D., lawyer, journalist and author, 39 Broadway, New York City, was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 12, 1832. Although fitted for Yale



College at Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y., ill health prevented his matriculation. He studied law at Hammondsport, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, at Rochester, N. Y.; practiced at Hammondsport, N. Y., and succeeded Lieutenant Governor Campbell in the firm of McMaster & Bell, at Bath, N. Y., in 1862. In November, 1864, he removed to New York City, where he has since resided.

Mr. Bell has been attorney for the Union

Pacific railway, the Pacific Mail Steam Ship company, and other corporations. He was president of the Medico-Legal Society in 1872, and was several times re-elected, now holding the position. He was also the originator and president of the Saturday Night Club, in 1883. He is the author of "Bell's Medico-Legal Studies," of which six volumes have been published, and a writer of distinction on sociological and scientific subjects. He was the president of the Palette Club for five years and of the New York Infant Asylum eight years; president of the International Medico-Legal Congress of 1889, in New York; of 1893, at Chicago, and of the Medico-Legal Congress of New York, of 1895. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Taylor University of Indiana and by Rutherford College of North Carolina, and he is an honorary member of a large number of foreign and home scientific bodies.

Dr. Bell is the editor and founder of the Medico-Legal Journal, a standard authority in medical jurisprudence, now in its eighteenth year of publication, and stands in the front rank of American medico-legal jurists. He was appointed by the government of the United States delegate to represent the American government at the Thirteenth International Medical Congress of 1900 at Paris, France.

ASA B. BOWEN.

Asa B. Bowen, M. D., Maquoketa, Ia., was born in Eastford, Conn., April 12, 1842. Previous to his medical training he received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy. In 1864 he joined the naval service of the United States and was assigned to the man-of-war "Neptune," stationed in the West Indies. He continued thus for one year and then resumed his medical studies, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1868.

He came west and settled at Maquoketa, where he has since resided, having established a good practice and become known as a substantial citizen. For sixteen years he has served as a surgeon upon the local board of United States pension examiners. He is a member of the school board and of the committee of insanity for Jackson county and is president of the Barnes Electric Light and Power company.

WALTER WYMAN.

Walter Wyman, A. M., M. D., LL. D., surgeon general Marine Hospital Service, The Shoreham, Washington, D. C., was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 17, 1848. Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1870; the University of Pennsylvania that of LL. D., and the St. Louis Medical College, M. D., in 1873. For two years he was assistant physician at the City Hospital, St. Louis; was one year engaged in private practice, and in 1876 entered the Marine Hospital service as assistant surgeon in charge of the St. Louis Hospital. In 1877 he was promoted to be surgeon and in 1891 appointed supervising surgeon general. He was the first to call serious attention to the exposure of deck hands on western river boats and was instrumental in having an act passed by Congress for their relief. He also brought governmental attention to the cruelties imposed on oyster dredgers and established a hospital for these men. He was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the national quarantine law of 1893 and caused the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause of yellow fever, whose discoveries have been of the greatest value to the medical profession. During the war with Spain Surgeon General Wyman, in co-operation with the War and Navy departments, was engaged in keeping out the dread diseases of the trop-

ics, which were threatening to invade the United States, and in this connection had charge of the quarantining of all troops landed at Montauk Point. In his capacity as head of the service he now has supervision of all quarantine matters in Cuba and Porto Rico and has an officer stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii. He is an ardent exponent of a treaty of sanitation between the United States and all other nations represented in the Western Hemisphere, looking to the banishment of yellow fever and other pests from its territory. Dr. Wyman is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical press and standard magazines upon the subjects relating to his special field of duty and was a representative of the United States to the Pan-American Medical Congress held in the City of Mexico in 1896, and at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Montreal (September, 1897) delivered addresses which attracted much notice.

JOHN E. FOWLER.

John E. Fowler, lawyer and ex-congressman, Clinton, N. C., was born on a farm in Sampson county, that State, September 8, 1866. After acquitting himself with credit at Wake Forest College, Wake county, in that State, he taught school for about two years, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Fowler was a Republican until the second nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency, in 1892, when he joined the Populist party, of which he has since been an enthusiastic leader. In the year named he was defeated for the lower house of the legislature, but in 1894 was elected to the State Senate. As a Populist he was also returned to the Fifty-fifth Congress, his majority being more than five thousand over

the Democratic candidate. He served on the important committees of education and militia and, as a new member, established a surprisingly substantial reputation.

ELIJAH BANKS LEWIS.

Elijah Banks Lewis, merchant and congressman, Montezuma, Ga., is a native of that State and was born in Dooly county, March 27, 1854. When seventeen years of age he removed to his present home and after receiving a common school education entered into business with his father. In the latter's banking and mercantile enterprises the young man was soon made a partner. Quite early, however, he became actively interested in local and State politics and although he became an acknowledged Democratic leader he accepted no office until 1894. In this year he was chosen to the State Senate, serving for one term. He was then elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

STEPHEN M. SPARKMAN.

Stephen M. Sparkman, lawyer and congressman, Tampa, Fla., was born in Hernando county, that State, July 29, 1849. He was educated in its common schools and was a teacher for a number of years while completing his education and studying law. He pursued his studies under Hon. H. C. Mitchell, ex-governor of Florida, and was admitted to practice in October, 1872. From 1878-87 he served as state's attorney for the sixth judicial district and was a member of the State and Congressional committees of Florida from 1890 to 1892, being then elected chairman of the latter. In 1888 and 1891 he declined, first the circuit judgeship for the sixth circuit and then the position of associate judge of the Supreme Court; but was

elected to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses and is well known for his practical work as a member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

F. W. D. MAYS.

Rev. F. W. D. Mays, editor of the *Washington Independent*, Pomeroy, Wash., was born near Dillard, Pittsylvania county, Va., September 16, 1849. He served for two years in the Confederate army—one year on provost duty and one year as a member of the Thirteenth Virginia Artillery. In 1871 he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church south, in the Holston conference, Wytheville circuit, and stationed at Sevierville, Tenn., in 1872, remaining over that charge until August, 1873. He was then transferred to the Columbia conference, preaching for eight years at La Fayette, Oregon. For many years Mr. Mays has been prominent in the reform movements of the far northwestern States. He became a resident of Pomeroy and editor of the *Independent*, and has been a leading member of various National Democratic clubs and of the State committee for six years. Representing his district in the third session of the State legislature, he was unanimously recommended by that body as secretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet. He has served as mayor of Pomeroy and president of the board of trade, as well as of the Pomeroy Improvement company. Twice he has been elected vice-president of the National Reform Press Association, being now vice-president of the Reform Press Association of Washington.

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS.

John William Griggs, attorney general of the United States, Washington, D. C. (home

address: Paterson, N. J.), was born in Newton, N. J., July 10, 1849. When nineteen years of age he was graduated from Lafayette College, becoming a law student in the office of Robert Hamilton, an attorney of his native town. He removed to Paterson in 1871, being admitted to the bar in the same year, and, with Socrates Tuttle, forming the firm of Tuttle & Griggs. In 1875 and 1877 he was elected to the assembly of New Jersey and at the latter session became the Republican leader. Subsequently he was elected counsel of the city council, holding that position until 1882, when he was elected to the State Senate. He was re-elected to that body, of which he became president, in 1886.

Mr. Griggs was selected as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention in 1888, and in 1895 declined a place on the State Supreme bench. Elected governor of New Jersey in the latter year, he resigned that position in January, 1898, to accept the place which he now honors in the presidential cabinet.

JOHN ADAMS CHURCH.

John Adams Church, mining engineer, 11 William street, New York City, was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1843. He is a graduate of Columbia School of Mines (class of 1867) and obtained from that institution, in 1880, the degree of Ph. D. After his graduation he spent three years in Europe and upon his return was appointed acting professor of mineralogy and metallurgy on the faculty of his alma mater. From 1872 to 1874 he was editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* and afterward served on the United States geographical and geological survey, making a special examination of the famous Comstock lode and preparing an elaborate and valuable report thereon.

Prof. Church held the chair of mining and metallurgy at the State University of Ohio, in

1878-79, and was later superintendent of the Tombstone (Ariz.) Mill and Mining company. For a period of four years he was engaged under the direct supervision of Li Hung Chang in opening the silver mines of Mongolia according to American methods and with American machinery. He is the author of "Notes on a Metallurgical Journey in Europe," "The Comstock Lode" and "Report on Artesian Wells in Arizona."

FRANCIS JOHN HIGGINSON.

Francis John Higginson, Rear Admiral United States navy and chairman of the Light House board, Washington, D. C., is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born July 19, 1843. When eighteen years of age he graduated from the Naval Academy and almost immediately entered active naval service. He was wounded in the expedition which destroyed the Confederate privateer "Judith" in the Pensacola Navy yard and participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and Philip, the blockade of Charleston, S. C., and the bombardment of Forts Moultrie and Sumter. He also narrowly escaped death when the "Housatonic" was blown up off Charleston harbor. His advance has been marked by the following gradations: lieutenant, 1862; lieutenant commander, 1866; captain, 1891; commander, 1892; commodore, 1898 and rear admiral March 5, 1899. In the Spanish-American war he was in command of the "Massachusetts." He will retire from the active list in 1905.

JOHN T. AXTELL.

John T. Axtell, M. D., Newton, Kans., founder and proprietor of the Axtell Hospital, was born at Roseville, Ill., August 11, 1856. He received his education at the Garnett

(Kans.) high school and the University of Michigan, obtaining his professional training at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1883, and the Post-Graduate Medical College of New York City, graduating from the last named in 1887. He taught school at Central City and Newton, Kans., being principal in the latter place. Dr. Axtell has been examiner for various insurance companies, as well as United States pension examiner and has held the position of professor of orthopedic surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Kansas City; is a member of the local Commercial Club and president of the Driving and Athletic Park Association.

ADDISON G. FOSTER.

Addison G. Foster, United States Senator from Washington (home address: Tacoma), is a native of Massachusetts and was born January 28, 1837. Reginald, his American ancestor, landed at Ipswich, that State, in the year 1638, and he is therefore descended from one of the oldest families in the east. His father, Samuel Foster, was a thrifty country merchant and in the early life of our subject the family removed to Oswego, Ill., and later to Sheboygan Falls, Wis. At the latter point, in 1850, the father secured land and with the aid of his sons, commenced to clear it for a farm. The boys afterward started for Pike's Peak, but instead of reaching his destination Addison taught school in Missouri and subsequently became a resident of Wabasha, Minn., where he held the offices of county surveyor and county auditor. In Lake City and Red Wing, Minn., he then engaged in the forwarding and commission business.

In 1877 Mr. Foster formed a partnership in the fuel and contracting business with Col. C. W. Griggs, the connection still existing. They formed the Beaver Dam Lumber com-

pany, in 1879; incorporated the Lehigh Coal & Iron company, in 1884, and organized the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber company, in 1888. Of the last named he is vice-president and is a prominent and active official of the other two. Since 1888 he has been a leading resident of Tacoma and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1898. His term of office covers the period from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1905.

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON.

Joseph Gurney Cannon, lawyer and congressman, Danville, Ill., is a native of North Carolina; born near Greensboro, on the 7th of May, 1836. When he was but four years of age his father, Dr. Horace F. Cannon, emigrated to the banks of the Wabash, locating at Bloomington, Parke county, Ind. There the latter continued the practice of his profession until the time of his death in 1851. The boy, then fourteen years of age had already attended country school and the Manual Labor Academy at Bloomington, and when his father died he commenced work in an ordinary country store. Thus employed, he continued until he had nearly attained his majority, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Usher & Pattison.

In 1858 Mr. Cannon was admitted to practice at Terre Haute, Ind., and in the following year removed to Tuscola, Douglas county, Ill. His progress as a practicing attorney was so rapid that in March, 1861, he was elected State's attorney for his district, by a subsequent election continuing in that office until December, 1868. From 1872 to 1890 he was the representative of his district in Congress and for nine consecutive times defeated the strongest Democratic candidates opposed to him. In the latter year, however, he was swept away by the

wave which proved the downfall of so many other Republican leaders in the northwest. Since 1892, however, he has continued to ably represent his old district (the twelfth) in Congress.

Through the abilities and faithfulness of Mr. Cannon many radical and practical reforms have been accomplished. He was long a member and at one time chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads and to his especial credit is due the change in the laws by which postage on second-class matter may be paid according to weight. Although he has not been a member of this committee since 1880 he has championed and defended that reform against all who have attacked it.

As a member and chairman of the committee on appropriations he has long been acknowledged as among the ablest and most useful representatives of the lower house, having continuously served on that committee since the beginning of the Garfield administration. In financial and tariff legislation he has also ably served his constituents and the country at large, the placing of sugar upon the free list being chiefly due to him.

Mr. Cannon's ever increasing duties and responsibilities as a public man obliged him to virtually retire from legal practice more than a quarter of a century ago. But the proceeds of his professional work which had accumulated previous to the early "seventies" he so judiciously invested in Illinois lands and local institutions that at the commencement of his public career he was in comfortable circumstances and has thus continued. At present he is a director of both the Second National bank of Danville and the First National bank of Tuscola.

GEORGE H. WILSON.

George H. Wilson, judge of the probate court of Cherokee county, Columbus, Kan.,

is a native of Anderson county, that State, where he was born December 24, 1866. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and studied law in the office of his brother, A. L. Wilson, at Cherryvale, Montgomery county, Kan. At Independence, in that State, on November 12, 1889, he was admitted to the Montgomery county bar before John N. Ritter, district judge of the eleventh judicial district. To reach the beginning of his professional career he had labored hard and continuously, working on the farm, learning and following the printer's trade for about three years, and reading law at night.

Judge Wilson formed a partnership with his brother, at Cherryvale, and commenced practice with him soon after his admission to the bar. This connection continued for more than four years, after which he removed to Empire City, where his abilities were promptly recognized. He not only secured a large and lucrative private practice, but was elected to the office of city attorney. He was a candidate for the office which he now holds, in 1898, but was defeated by the Fusion candidate. On December 16, 1899, however, he was appointed by the governor to the probate judgeship, resigning his position as city attorney of Empire City and removing to Columbus.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

Frederick William Frankland, 700 West End avenue, New York City, associate actuary of the New York Life Insurance company, was born in Manchester, England, April 18, 1854. In 1870 he graduated from the University College, London, England, and became an assistant in the chemical laboratory of his father, Sir Edward Frankland, K. C. B., of the Royal College of Chemistry. He entered the employ of the New Zealand government as cadet in 1876, became

actuary and statist in 1878, and in 1889 was insurance commissioner of the colony. Returning to London he became assistant actuary of the Atlas Insurance company and in 1893 came to New York to assume a similar position with the New York Life Insurance company.

After completion of his residence in New Zealand Mr. Frankland was selected by the colonial government as a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which convened at London in 1891. He did much to popularize the theology and



history of the various communistic societies that have flourished in the United States. During that period and since he has made valuable contributions to the Transactions of the London Mathematical society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This line of literary work has consisted chiefly of philosophical speculations on pangeometry in its ontological and epistemological aspects. He is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, the Actuarial Society of America, the American Mathematical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SAMUEL GREELEY HILBORN.

Samuel Greeley Hilborn, lawyer and ex-congressman, Oakland, Cal., was born in Minot, Androscoggin county, Me., December 9, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and academies of Maine and at Tufts College (Mass.), graduating from the latter institution in 1859. He then taught school and read law and was admitted to the bar in 1861, immediately going to California and locating in Vallejo, Solano county. Here he commenced the practice of his profession; served in the State Senate from 1875-79 and was a member of the convention of the latter year. Upon his appointment as United States district attorney in 1883 he removed to San Francisco, where he resided for the succeeding four years. In 1887 he removed to Oakland retaining, however, an office in San Francisco. Mr. Hilborn was elected as representative of the third district to the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, upon each occasion being the regular candidate of the Republican party. As a member of the committees on naval affairs and public buildings and grounds he acquitted himself with credit.

DeFOREST RICHARDS.

DeForest Richards, governor of Wyoming, Cheyenne, was born at Charlestown, N. H., August 6, 1846, but passed most of his early life at Weathersfield, Vt. On his mother's side he was a great-grandson of Dr. Charles Jarvis of Boston, Mass., in whose house in Boston Samuel Adams and John Hancock met constantly for many years, there discussing and laying plans for the American Revolution. He received an academic education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., graduating in 1863, and afterward studied one year at Phillips Academy,

Andover, Mass. In 1865 he emigrated to the south and located as a cotton planter in Wilcox county, Ala.

In 1868, when Mr. Richards was twenty-two years old, he served as a member of the Alabama legislature; from 1868 to 1871 was sheriff of Wilcox county, Ala., and afterward served two terms as treasurer of the same county. He engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, in Camden, Ala., from 1874 to 1885, when he removed to Chadron, Neb., establishing there the First National bank, of which he is still vice-president; served as treasurer of Daves county, Neb., for one term, and in 1886 organized the First National bank of Douglas, Wyo., of which he is still president. Afterward he engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits and in the live-stock business in various towns and counties in Wyoming. In 1890 he was a member of the Wyoming Constitutional convention; was in the State Senate in 1893, and elected governor of Wyoming, as a Republican, in 1898. His present term will expire in 1903.

JAMES M. GRIGGS.

James M. Griggs, lawyer and congressman, Dawson, Ga., was born at Lagrange, in that State, on March 29, 1861. He graduated from the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1881, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Alapaha, Berrien county, Ga., and although he was engaged for a short time in newspaper work he has virtually practiced continuously since his admission to the bar. In 1885 he removed to his present residence, being elected solicitor general of the Pataula judicial circuit in 1888. He resigned that office in 1893 to accept the appointment of judge of the same circuit, to which position he was twice re-elected. He was a delegate to the Democratic National convention of

1892 and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a representative of the second district.

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE.

Lyman Judson Gage, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., was born in DeRuyter, Madison county, N. Y., June 28, 1836. Received a common school education in his native county, his parents removing to Rome, N. Y., in 1848. There he attended the academy and received his first training in the business and science of banking, being a clerk in the Oneida Central bank. In 1855 he came west, making Chicago his home. After a short experience in various lines of business, he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, in 1858. In 1863 he became assistant cashier, and cashier in 1868. On the first of May of that year was organized the First National bank, of Chicago, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Gage accepting the position of cashier of the new institution. Shortly afterward the capital was increased to one million dollars and upon the expiration of the charter, in 1882, to three million dollars. At the re-organization of the bank Mr. Gage was made vice-president and general manager and in 1891 was elected president.

Mr. Gage's abilities, both as a practical financier and master of banking principles, have been recognized for many years outside of the great institution which he did so much to establish. In 1883 he was chosen president of the American Bankers' Association, which met at Louisville, Ky., and in 1884 was re-elected to the same position by the Saratoga convention. His ability to conduct great enterprises without friction was also signally recognized by his election to the presidency of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, although

he resigned before the conclusion of his term of service it was not until the splendid exhibition was in working order.

Mr. Gage's name has repeatedly been mentioned for public office, but he has always refused preferment of this nature until the portfolio of the United States treasury was offered to him by President McKinley. In order to accept this high office, on February 15, 1897, he resigned the presidency of the First National bank; was appointed to his present position March 4 and confirmed by the Senate March 5, 1897. As head of the Treasury Department he has enrolled himself among the leading financiers of the world, the ordinary heavy burdens of the position being greatly increased on account of the measures taken to raise the fund necessary to prosecute the Spanish war.

CHARLES DWIGHT SIGSBEE.

Charles Dwight Sigsbee, Captain United States navy, commander of the battleship "Maine" destroyed in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was born January 16, 1845. The four years from 1859 to 1863 he passed as a cadet at the Naval Academy, being commissioned as ensign on October 1, of the latter year. He was attached to the "Monongahela" of the West Gulf squadron, serving thus in 1863-64. In the latter year he was transferred to the "Brooklyn" and was present at the battle of Mobile Bay; subsequently assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1865 he was attached to the Asiatic squadron, becoming master in 1866, lieutenant in 1867 and lieutenant commander, in 1868. From 1869 to 1871 he was on duty at the Naval Academy; on vessels attached to the North Atlantic station until 1872; in command of the "Canandaigua" until 1873; on duty in

Washington until 1875; in command of the "Blake" until 1878 and again in Washington for the succeeding four years. In 1882 he was appointed commander and in 1885 was on duty at the Naval Academy, in command of the "Kearsarge," assigned to duty in Washington and commanded the "Portsmouth" for two years. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of captain and in April, 1897, was placed in command of the "Maine." After its destruction and during the hostilities against Spain he commanded the auxiliary cruiser "St. Paul," one of the fastest and most famous scouts of the American fleet, and later was given command of the battleship "Texas." This post he still holds, being esteemed one of the most executive and coolest officers in the United States navy.

JAMES PERRY LESLIE.

James Perry Leslie, lawyer, Sherman, Texas, was born in Mantau, Collin county, Texas, December 28, 1857. He was educated at the seminary there and the A. and M. College of Texas, and has been teacher, merchant, editor and attorney-at-law, being a graduate of the law department of the State University of Texas. In politics he has been a steadfast Democrat, although he has never held an elective office; has served as secretary of the city of Van Alstyne, Texas, and in 1892 was city judge of Sherman. He has established a substantial practice at the latter place, being the attorney for the City bank and the representative of all the responsible collection agencies which transact business in his section of the State.

HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON.

Henry Carrington Bolton, analytic chemist, Washington, D. C., was born in New York

City, on the 28th of January, 1843. At the age of nineteen he graduated from Columbia University and subsequently pursued special studies in chemistry at various European universities, receiving from the University of Göttingen the degree of Ph. D.

From 1872 to 1877 Professor Bolton was connected with the chemical department of the Columbia School of Mines and afterward held the chair of chemistry at the infirmary of the Woman's Medical College of New York and of chemistry and the natural Sciences at Trinity College. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (general secretary, 1878-79; vice-president 1882) and has a membership in other kindred organizations. The special line of investigation for which he is perhaps best known is the action of organic acids on minerals. One of the most popular of his published works is the "Student's Guide in Quantitative Analysis."

EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS.

Edmund Winston Pettus, lawyer, judge and United States Senator, Selma, Ala., was born in Limestone county, July 6, 1821. Was educated in the common schools of Alabama and at Clinton College, Smith county, Tenn.; studied law in the office of William Cooper, now leader of the North Alabama bar, and commenced practice at Gainesville, Ala., immediately after his admission to the bar, in 1842. Two years thereafter he was elected solicitor of the seventh circuit, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war and in 1849 started on horseback with a company of friends for the California gold fields. At his return, in 1855, he was elected judge of the seventh circuit, resigning from the bench in 1858 and removing to Selma, where he now resides. As a member of the firm Pettus, Pegnes & Dawson, he

resumed practice and was soon established in a large and important legal practice.

With the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he joined the Confederate army as major of the Twentieth Alabama Infantry and was soon promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1863, his ability and gallantry as a commander had been recognized by his advancement to a brigadier-generalship, and he thus served until the conclusion of the war. Returning home he quietly and faithfully resumed the practice of his profession, taking a deep interest in the fortunes of the Democratic party. Since the war he has served as a delegate to all the national conventions of that organization, with the exception of the first and last, but until his election to his present position, in November, 1896, has never held political office. He was the unanimous choice of his party for the high honor, his term expiring March 3, 1903.

DWIGHT DICKINSON.

Dwight Dickinson, M. D., medical director United States navy (member medical examining board) Washington, D. C., was born in Jamestown, N. Y., on October 31, 1847. After receiving an academic education in his native town, he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, graduating therefrom in February, 1869. In April following he entered the naval service as assistant surgeon, being at sea aboard the U. S. S. "Miantonomah," "Yantic" and "Powhatan." He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon in November, 1872, serving in that capacity on the "Saco," "Jamestown" and "Adams." As surgeon (appointed December 6, 1879) he was aboard the U. S. S. "Adams," "Portsmouth," "Miantonomah" and "Minneapolis." In September, 1895, he was promoted to be medical director and, as

fleet surgeon, served aboard the "Philadelphia," the flagship of the Pacific station.

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH.

Gouverneur M. Smith, M. D., New York City. The names of the late Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and his father, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, are especially identified with the history of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. They were both professors in that institution for many years and associated with its allied hospital.

Dr. Smith, the younger, was born in New York City and there resided up to the time of his death. His grandfather, Dr. Matson Smith, was also long distinguished as a physician and a leader in religious thought and work, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Through his paternal and maternal ancestors he traced his pedigree to such old and historic families of New England and the Empire State as the Mathers, the Lisenards, Rutgers and Marstons, and his entire life brought additional credit to the good blood which ran in his veins.

Dr. Smith was graduated from the New York University in 1852, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. He received his degree of M. D. from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1855, and was appointed physician to the Demilt Dispensary in 1856. For more than forty years he was one of the most prominent members of the New York Academy of Medicine, representing that organization at a convention of the American Medical Association, held as early as 1858, and serving as its vice-president from 1875 to 1878. His faithful record during the Civil war included gratuitous service as a medical officer on board the United States sanitary commission transport, "Daniel Webster," and from December, 1862, until the close of the war, as assistant surgeon

—executive officer in charge of the U. S. A. General Hospital.

In 1866 Dr. Smith, the elder, died and our subject succeeded him as attending physician of the New York Hospital. In this position he continued until 1879. He was similarly identified with the Bellevue and Presbyterian Hospitals. For many years he was prominent in the affairs of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, serving as its president in 1887 and 1888. He was also one of the managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and of the New York Institution for the Blind.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812, having been connected with the two last named in various official capacities. He was also identified with the Century and the Metropolitan clubs and the New York Historical Society.

Dr. Smith was a writer of unusual scholarship, breadth and versatility. His contributions were eagerly accepted by the best medical journals when he treated of professional topics. He died in New York, December 8, 1898.

FREDERICK DIELMAN.

Frederick Dieľman, president of the National Academy of Design, 51 West 10th street, New York City, was born in Hanover, Germany, on Christmas day, 1847. When a child he came with his parents to the United States and, after receiving a thorough primary education, pursued a course in the higher branches at Calvert College, Maryland. Subsequently, for a period of six years, he was employed as a draughtsman and topographer in the office of the United States engineer. This mechanical work enabled him to carry out a long cherished ambition to

study art abroad and he accordingly entered the Royal Academy of Munich and there enjoyed the instruction of the renowned Diez.

In 1876 Mr. Dieľman opened a studio in New York City and he has earned a national reputation as an illustrator of de luxe editions; as an etcher; as a painter in oil and water colors and as a mural decorator. The walls of the great Congressional Library, at Washington, bear two of his striking mosaics, entitled "Law" and "History." He was elected president of the National Academy of Design in 1899 and re-elected in 1900; is a member of that organization and of the American Water Color Society.

LLOYD LOWNDES.

Lloyd Lowndes, president of the Second National bank of Cumberland, Md., and ex-governor of the State, was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., February 21, 1845. He comes of a distinguished family, his great-grandfather, Christopher Lowndes, being a native of England and a successful merchant of Maryland, who married a daughter of Governor Tasker, one of the early colonial governors of the State. Charles Lowndes, his grandfather, married the daughter of Governor Edward Lloyd. In early manhood he was also a merchant and a resident of Georgetown, D. C., his son, Lloyd Lowndes, being born July 4, 1800. The latter, with his brother, R. T. Lowndes, settled in Cumberland, Md., and engaged in the mercantile business, subsequently establishing a branch house in Clarksburg, W. Va., where he died in 1879. A notable exception to this long mercantile line was Commodore Charles Lowndes, who served with such distinction in the United States navy.

The subject of this sketch received an academic education in his native town and from sixteen to eighteen years of age he pur-

sued a course at Washington (Pa.) College, completing his collegiate studies at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating therefrom in 1867. He at once settled in Cumberland, where his father had originally established himself in business, and soon obtained notable recognition both as a lawyer, man and statesman.

Although a Republican in politics and residing in a Democratic district, in 1872 Mr. Lowndes was nominated for Congress and elected. He was re-nominated in 1874, but defeated by a small majority. In 1895 he was elected governor of Maryland, his term expiring in January, 1900.

Since 1873 he has been president of the Second National bank of Cumberland; is at the head of the Union Mining company, of New York, the Potomac Coal company and the International Trust company of Maryland; also director in the Cumberland & Elk Lick Coal company, Fidelity & Deposit company of Maryland and Barton & George's Creek Valley Coal company. At one time he was president of the Bar Association of Allegheny county.

Mr. Lowndes has for many years been a prominent member of the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church of Cumberland; is one of the vestrymen and has frequently been a delegate to the diocesan conventions.

ISRAEL SMITH CLARE.

Israel Smith Clare, historian, resident of Lancaster, Pa., was born near that city, November 24, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of his native (Lancaster) county and at the State Normal school at Millersville, in the same county. In his earlier years he was occupied in educational work in the public schools, during which he devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits. He published his first work on universal history

before he had reached his thirties, and has since devoted his time chiefly to historical literature. He is the author of the following works: "Illustrated Universal History," published in 1876; "Complete Historical Compendium," published in 1884, and "Library of Universal History" (in eight volumes), published in 1890. He is one of the authors of Spencer, Lossing & Clare's "History of the United States" (in four volumes), and of the Historical portion of Cram's "Universal Atlas," and is the editor of Cram's World Magazine, published at Chicago. He has written



several smaller works, besides a number of articles on historical and foreign political subjects for current publication in The Geographical News of Chicago and other prominent newspapers and periodicals.

WILLIAM CHARLES ADAMSON.

William Charles Adamson, lawyer and congressman, Carrollton, Ga., is a native of that State, born August 13, 1854. In his youth he engaged in various kinds of manual labor, but made good progress in his studies, graduating from Bowdoin College in 1874 with

the degree of A. B. The same institution a few years later conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He read law in the office of Hon. Sampson W. Harris; was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and has practiced his profession in that town ever since. He has successfully tried suits in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State and the higher courts of the United States. From 1885-89 he was judge of the city court and subsequently served as city attorney. In 1892 he was chosen a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket—his first political position. Since that time he has acceptably served as a member of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses, representing the fourth district of Georgia.

AUGUSTA J. CHAPIN.

Augusta J. Chapin, pastor of Universalist churches continuously since 1860, one of the pioneers of the profession among women, and at present engaged in the active work of the ministry at Mount Vernon, N. Y., is a native of Lakeville, Livingston county, in that State. For several years she studied at Olivet College, Michigan, and afterward at the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in June, 1884, with the degree of M. A. In 1893 Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., granted her the degree of D. D.

Miss Chapin taught for a few years in the public schools and was principal of the Lyons (Mich.) system of public instruction, as well as of the public schools of North Lansing, in that State, and of Lyons Collegiate Institute. All these positions she held previous to 1865, her first pastorate (1860) being of the Universalist church at Portland, Mich. Since that year she has held charges at Iowa City, Ia., Milwaukee, Wis., Lansing, Mich., Aurora and Oak Park, Ill., Omaha, Neb., and Mount Vernon, N. Y. In 1893 she served as chairman of the Woman's General Committee

on Religious Congresses, Parliament of Religions, World's Columbian Exposition. She was also a member of the Liberal Arts jury of the exposition; from 1882-97 was the non-resident lecturer on literature and art, Lombard University, and from 1892-97 delivered lectures on literature in the extension department of the University of Chicago. She has been active in educational affairs and has published many essays and articles along this line as well as in the religious. She is identified with many clubs and organizations of women, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, International Association of Women Ministers and Sorosis. She has also been an extensive traveler, having crossed the ocean many times and visited various parts of Europe, Palestine and Egypt.

JEREMIAH D. BOTKIN.

Jeremiah D. Botkin, clergyman and ex-congressman (Populist), Winfield, Kans., was born in Logan county, Ill., April 24, 1849. He was educated in the county schools of his native State, pursued a partial course in De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and worked upon a farm while completing his education for the ministry. At the age of twenty-one he commenced his ministerial work as a Methodist and since then has filled many leading pulpits as well as important positions in his conference. For six years he was presiding elder; in 1888 was delegate to the general conference held in New York City, and in 1891 was a representative to the Ecumenical council at Washington. Although a man of deep religious convictions Mr. Botkin has always been an earnest participant in the political reforms which have agitated his country. During the Civil war, although young in years, he made three ineffectual attempts to enter the Union service, but his youthful years and small stature were

against him. In 1888 he was a Prohibition candidate for governor of Kansas and as he was one of the first of Populists, so he has continued to be among the most prominent. He was defeated for Congress in 1894, but was elected to the Fifty-fifth session as a Populist on the Fusion ticket, being the congressman-at-large from Kansas. His popularity was attested from the large vote which he received, his majority being more than ten thousand over the Republican candidate.

OTTO PFLEGER.

Otto Pfleger, judge of the court of common pleas for Hamilton county, Cincinnati, O., was born in that city, April 20, 1861. He was educated in its public schools and is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law school. In November, 1898, when thirty-seven years of age, he was elected to his present position.

OTIS TUFTON MASON.

Otis Tufton Mason, A. M., Ph. D., curator of the division of ethnology in U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., was born in Eastport, Me., April 10, 1838. He graduated from the Columbian College in 1861, obtaining from that institution the degree of A. M. in 1862, and that of Ph. D. in 1879. The year after his graduation he was appointed principal of the preparatory school of Columbian University, holding that position for twenty-two years, and in 1884 he was appointed to his present position. Since 1876, in his official capacity, he has participated in all the national and international expositions and as the organizer of ethnological departments has few, if any, superiors in the world. He has long been a member of the National Board of Geographical Names and is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution.

He has contributed extensively to ethnological literature, being the author of many well known works, viz.: "The Hupa Indian Industries," "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," "Origin of Inventions," "Primitive Transportation," "The Land Problem," "The Antiquities of Guadeloupe," etc.

ALFRED DOLGE.

Alfred Dolge, manufacturer of felts and piano materials, Dolgeville, N. Y., was born in Chemnitz, Germany, December 22, 1848. He received a public school education in Leipzig, coming to America in September, 1866, and commencing work in a piano factory. Three years later he established himself in business as a manufacturer of piano felt and felt shoes, the first establishment of the kind in America. In 1874 he founded Dolgeville, which is now one of the most prosperous industrial communities in the country. This state of affairs is largely due to the plan of pension and labor insurance which he originated and introduced for the benefit of his employees. Mr. Dolge is now one of the wealthiest and most widely known manufacturers of the country. Although often urged to accept political office, he has never done so, but has confined himself to the field of business and philanthropy in which he has become eminent. He is the author of "Economic Theories Practically Applied."

WILLIAM W. CALDWELL.

William W. Caldwell, lawyer and banker, Concordia, Kans., is a native of Jefferson county, Ia. He obtained a public school education at Agency City and Keokuk and, for one term, attended the Denmark (Ia.) Academy.

Previous to commencing the practice of

law Mr. Caldwell was a salesman in a country store, continuing his mercantile pursuits and his professional studies together. For some years he was a resident of Missouri, being connected with the Twenty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of that State, as corporal of Company E. He was admitted to the practice of law and served as deputy clerk of the district court of Andrew county. Since locating at Concordia, Kans., he has acquired prominence as a lawyer and Republican. He has been a prominent member of the Kansas State Central committee and in 1892 was a candidate for presidential elector.

DANIEL J. TOWNSEND.

Daniel J. Townsend, M. D., Lohrville, Ia. was born in Bureau county, Ill., December 9, 1856. He received his education chiefly within the limits of the Hawkeye State, graduating from the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines in 1887. Dr. Townsend has served as president and secretary of the Northwestern Medical Association. He has been examining surgeon of the United States pension board and is medical examiner of the New York Life, the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life of New York, the Pennsylvania Mutual and the Northwestern (of Milwaukee) Life Insurance companies; also a member of the American Medical Association and the Iowa State and the Iowa Central District Medical Societies. Dr. Townsend has taken an active part in State politics, being the present representative from the sixty-first assembly district.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL BOTKIN.

Alexander Campbell Botkin, lawyer, journalist, public official, etc., Helena, Montana, is a native of Madison, Wis., where he was

born October 13, 1842. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin (A. M.) and the Albany Law school (LL. D.), coming to Milwaukee, Wis., and (in the 70's) acquiring a wide reputation as a Republican journalist. Subsequently he removed to Helena, Mont., and in 1878-85 served as United States marshal of the Territory. In 1882 he was a Republican candidate for delegate to Congress; was city attorney of Helena from 1886-90; lieutenant governor in 1893-97 (having been put forth by the Republicans as a gubernatorial candidate in 1896) and in 1897 was selected as chairman of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

FRANK BENTON.

Frank Benton, B. S., M. S., assistant United States entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Coldwater, Mich., July 5, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; at Jackson, Mich.; the Michigan State Agricultural College (from which he received his degrees), and the universities of Tennessee, Athens (Greece) and Munich (Germany). Eleven years (1880-91) he spent in investigating the bees of Europe, Northern Africa and Western and Southern Asia. This was purely a private undertaking and indicates the enduring enthusiasm which he has as an apiarist.

Professor Benton commenced his career as an educator in the public schools of Michigan and also taught French, German and mathematics in the German-American Seminary of Detroit. Subsequently he was instructor in apiculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and instructor in French, Michigan State Agricultural College. He has been secretary of the Michigan State Bee Keepers' Association, and secretary of the

North American Bee Keepers' Association; is an honorary member of various European and American apiary societies; member of the National Geographical Society; corresponding secretary of the Entomological Society of Washington and (since 1896) assistant entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Professor Benton's labors have been of great practical as well as of theoretical value. He is the inventor of various devices for use in apiculture; particularly of the cage universally used in sending queen bees on long sea voyages, whereby superior breeders are obtained from Italy, the Orient and Carniola (Austria). He is the author of "The Honey Bee," "Bee Keeping" and other works which are text books to apiarists.

GEORGE THOMPSON FAIRCHILD.

George Thompson Fairchild, A. B., A. M., LL. D., vice-president of Berea (Ky.) College and professor of English literature in the same, was born in Brownhelm, Lorain county, O., October 6, 1838; educated at Oberlin College, obtaining the degree of A. B. in 1862, A. M. in 1865, and LL. D. in 1893. Although he was ordained a Congregational minister in 1871, his reputation is based solely upon his work as an educator. The first position which he occupied in this field was instructor in the Michigan State Agricultural College, occupying the chair of English literature in that institution from 1865 to 1879. During a portion of this period (1873-74) he was its acting president. In 1879 he removed to Kansas, acting as president of the Agricultural College of that State from 1879 to 1897, and ex-officio member of the Kansas State board of education during the same period.

Since 1886 Professor Fairchild has been a life director of the National Educational As-

sociation, and served as president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1897. Since June, 1898, he has held his present position in Berea College. He is the author of "Rural Wealth and Welfare."

A. LINCOLN SUTTON.

Abraham Lincoln Sutton, attorney-at-law, South Omaha, Neb., was born in Oregon, Wis., June 21, 1866. He is a graduate of Olivet College, Mich., and after teaching school was admitted to the bar. He settled in Oregon for the practice of his profession and at once became a leader in local politics, being elected justice of the peace and (after his removal to Nebraska) to the State legislature. He served two terms in the latter body. He also served one term as county commissioner of Douglas county and has otherwise been under great public responsibilities.

IRVIN ROBBINS.

Gen. Irvin Robbins, senior vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Indianapolis, Ind., is a native of Moscow, Rush county, that State, where he was born March 30, 1839. In June, 1860, he graduated from Butler College, Indianapolis, both in literature and law, but at the breaking out of the rebellion in April, of the succeeding year, joined the Union service as a private of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to be adjutant in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Infantry in 1862; in November, 1863, became captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, and in July, 1864, major in the same command. On the 6th of September, 1865, he received his honorable discharge, but, instead of devoting himself to the practice of the law,

became interested in various business and manufacturing enterprises.

For many years General Robbins has been well known as a carriage manufacturer, as a leader in military and G. A. R. circles and an influential citizen in many fields of action. He has been a prominent member of the board of trade and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1883 he served as superintendent of police and from 1893 to 1897 as adjutant general of the State of Indiana. For the past decade he has been an especially active member of the G. A. R. In 1891 and 1892 he was assistant adjutant general of the department of Indiana and in 1896 was elected adjutant-general, while in 1900 he was chosen to his present responsible position as an officer of the national organization.

JOHN COBURN.

John Coburn, lawyer, soldier and ex-member of Congress, No. 1518 Henricks street, Indianapolis, Ind., was born on the 27th of October, 1825. He received his education chiefly at the County Seminary, Indianapolis, and the Wabash College of Crawfordsville, Ind. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1851 served as a member of the legislature, lower house. He was judge of the court of common pleas in 1859, 1860 and 1861 and from September, 1861, to September 1864, was colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general for gallantry in action.

Mr. Coburn was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was a member of the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, serving from 1867 to 1875. He was upon the regular committees of banking and currency, and of military affairs (chairman), and on the special committees on the

Ku-Klux outrages and the Alabama elections.

Mr. Coburn has always taken an active part in the public affairs of Indianapolis and the State at large. He is one of the founders of the Indiana Soldiers' Home; has served on the Indianapolis school board and has been greatly interested in the Historical Society of Indiana. He has delivered many addresses on public occasions and is at home on the political stump.

HENRY LAFAYETTE HINES.

Henry Lafayette Hines, surveyor of customs for the port of Springfield, Mass., is a native of the Old Bay State—born in Palmer, on July 28, 1860. His education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by years of night study and extensive reading. He has labored on a farm, worked in metal, kept books, has been employed as a reporter and made a record as a journalist, litterateur and government official.

From an early age Mr. Hines has been interested in politics, and since the Blaine-Cleveland campaign has been an active and prominent Republican. His first political office, however, was the one which he now fills and which he has occupied since 1891. He has been a reporter for the Springfield Homestead; city editor and managing editor of the Northampton Herald and city editor of the Springfield Daily Union.

Mr. Hines is a stockholder in the company which controls the last named publication; has been a member of the Connecticut River Navigation Association and prominent in various enterprises and movements of a public nature. Of late he has taken a leading part in the work for the relief of the returned soldiers of the Spanish-American war. He is a man of many-sided character—popular, versatile and able—and undoubtedly

destined for higher political honors than those which he has already enjoyed.

BERNARD M. SKULIK.

Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Skulik, pastor of St. Hyacinth's church, La Salle, Ill., organizer (founder) and head direktor-general of the Societas Sedes Sapientie (Universal Society the Seat of Wisdom), is a native of Szoppinitz, Prussian Silesia, and was born of Polish parents on the 20th of August, 1867. Both his father and mother were children of large property holders, the former seeing service in the Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, as well as the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. His parents being able to give their son the benefits of a thorough and liberal education and, moreover, being themselves persons of strong intelligence and culture, Bernard attended the elementary school in his native town, and from his fourteenth to his nineteenth year was educated by learned priests privately and at Lemberg and Krakau, Poland. Afterward he journeyed to Rome and pursued courses in philosophy, rhetoric and Latin and Italian literature. During most of this period (about a year), he was a student in the Papal Seminary at St. Appolinare, and was appointed prefect in the Scuola Gregoriana in the Via dell Anima. In this position he remained three years, studying also theology in the Papal University, the Universita Gregoriana. For another three years he studied theology in the oldest seminary at Rieti, where he received Holy Orders at the hands of Bishop Bertuzzi. Then for another year he studied philosophy and theology in the University of Minerva, in Rome. On March 9, 1893, he passed the examination for Doctor of Theology, maxima cum laude, before the faculty of theology (ten professors) of the Universita Romana, at the anticamera in the Vatican Collegium Theologicum.

On the 15th of June of the same year he came to America and was made pastor of the mixed congregation in Passaic, N. J., by Bishop Wigger, of Newark. This parish, which he had to organize, consisted of Slovaks, Hungarians, Bohemians, Germans and Italians. He set about at once to build a church and school, and organized several societies. When he had been a year in Passaic, N. J., he gathered together the Slovaks in Shamokin and Mt. Carmel in the diocese of Harrisburg, and was their first pastor. Here he bought a printing press and began the pub-



lication of four newspapers—two in Polish, one in English and one in Italian. As these did not prove a financial success, although he sunk all his private capital in them, he engaged in missionary work for a time in South Chicago and later accepted charges of the Polish and German congregations in Brighton and Germantown, Ia. After continuing this work about one year he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where for three years he officiated as assistant of the large parish of St. Josephat. At the same time he edited the Polish weekly "Katolik," and also gave catechetical instruction as a professor in the Polish high school in Milwaukee.

During the last year of his studies in Rieti (the oldest seminary in the world) Reverend Dr. Skulik joined the "Societas Sedes Sapientiae," the object of which is the spreading of Catholic knowledge by means of Catholic societies and the Catholic press. He is its general director and its head and soul. The society numbers ten thousand members, among them three thousand priests, five cardinals, eighteen archbishops and bishops and other prelates. In Rome he published a monthly journal of thirty-six pages, with an edition of fifty thousand copies, entitled "Sedes Sapientiae," which was the central organ of the society. Besides this, the society had seven Italian, two German and five Polish journals, several branch societies, and hundreds of lending libraries. On August 20, 1894, at the congress of "Societas Sedes Sapientiae," Dr. Skulik was chosen by three cardinals and twelve archbishops and bishops Ablegate or representative; he received five apostolic blessings from His Holiness, Leo XIII.

During the last ten years Dr. Skulik has written forty-five pamphlets and two large works, in the Polish, German, Italian, Latin, Slovak and English languages. Besides these tongues he is master of Bohemian, French, Spanish and Russian. Although eminent for his theological writings, he is perhaps most generally known for his German pamphlet "Der Schnapps," or as it has been translated into English, "Whiskey;" this is considered one of the most noteworthy temperance tracts of late years. For the Polish *Teologia Pastoralna*, "O Masonach;" Italian *Compendio di Teologia Dogmatica*. On November 21, 1892, in recognition of his literary ability, he was made honorary chaplain of the Basilica at Loretto; on September 29, 1898, corresponding member and director of the Central Committee in Rome and Commissary for America of the Anti-Free Mason Society in Rome; on August 22, 1898, corresponding member of the Papal Academy "Tiberina;"

on October 30, 1892, member of the Papal Academy "Arcadia;" and on December 23, 1898, a member of the Papal Academy, "Immaculata Conceptio." In the spring of 1899 he was called to the Church of St. Hyacinth at La Salle, Ill., by Right Reverend John L. Spalding, D. D., and his congregation is now the largest in the Peoria diocese and one of the most progressive in the northwest, including seven hundred families and many friends in the neighboring congregations.

FRANKLIN H. MAXAM.

Franklin H. Maxam, M. D., Princeton, Gibson county, Ind., is a native of the county in which he now resides and practices and was born on February 14, 1850. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1877; subsequently pursued courses at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Vienna, Austria (1880-81), and the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital (1888). Dr. Maxam is a Republican in politics.

JAMES REMINGTON FAIRLAMB.

James Remington Fairlamb, A. G. O., organist and choirmaster, Church of the Messiah, and supervisor of music in the public schools, 191 West 79th street, New York City, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 23, 1838. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city and from an early age was a teacher of piano music and a church organist. He was a pupil of M. Masset, Paris, and Maestro Mabellini, Florence, in singing, and of Prudent and Morimontel, Paris, in piano, and Danhauser, Paris, in harmony and composition. He secured

his first position as church organist at the age of fourteen; and, after filling important positions in Washington City and Philadelphia, subsequent to his return from abroad, served in that capacity for seven years with St. Ignatius Episcopal church, and for five years with the Rutgers Riverside church, New York. From 1861-65 Professor Fairlamb was United States consul at Zurich, Switzerland, being an appointee of President Lincoln, and during this period enjoyed association with many eminent foreign musicians. He is a founder of the American Guild of Organists and a member of its council, holding, moreover, important offices in the Society of American Musicians and Composers. His musical compositions include many songs, piano pieces and church anthems, two operas, a mass and an oratorio. He has been honored with a number of prizes and was decorated by the late King Carl of Wurtemberg with the "great gold medal of art and science," the highest of four awards for accomplishments in the fields of art and science in that kingdom. The new national hymn, "Unfurl the Starry Flag," first sung at the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York by five thousand public school children, is among the latest of Mr. Fairlamb's compositions.

GEORGE LEONARD ANDREWS.

George Leonard Andrews, general, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., August 31, 1828. He was the son of Manasseh and Harriet (Leonard) Andrews, and pursued a course at the Bridgewater Normal school. Subsequently he attended the West Point United States Military Academy, graduating with the best record of any member of the class of 1851. In July of that year he was appointed brevet second lieutenant, corps of engineers, United States Army, and from 1851 to 1854 served as assistant engineer, under Gen-

eral Thayer, in the construction of Fort Warren in Boston harbor. He was assistant professor of engineering at West Point, 1854-55; appointed second lieutenant of engineers, February 2, 1854, resigning in September, 1855. For the succeeding two years he was engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, Manchester, N. H.; 1857-59, assistant engineer, in government service, in the construction of light houses on Lake Champlain, and 1859-60 he held the same position in the construction of fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. J.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he assisted Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in the dispatch of troops; became lieutenant colonel of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, May 24, 1861, serving in the Army of the Potomac; appointed colonel of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, June 13, 1862, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam. In September, 1862, at New York, he was engaged in forwarding troops and supplies to New Orleans for the Banks expedition. He was promoted to be brigadier-general on November 10, 1862, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, serving from February 15, 1863, to February 15, 1865, as chief of staff to General Banks. He engaged in the advance on Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; in the engagement at Fort Bisland, April 13-14, 1863; the advance upon Opelousas and Alexandria and the siege of Port Hudson, May 25 to July 9, 1863.

General Andrews commanded the Corps d'Afrique, July 10, 1863, to February 13, 1865; was provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Gulf, February 27 to June 6, 1865. He had the honor of being one of two generals who volunteered to precede Admiral Farragut and the navy up the torpedo-lined harbor of Mobile under the fire of the batteries on a transport with troops. This dangerous service was successfully accomplished and he

was present at the attack on Mobile, March 26 to April 12, 1865. He served as chief of staff to General Canby, June 6 to August 24, 1865; was appointed brevet major-general March 26, 1865, and left the volunteer service on August 24, 1865.

In addition to the above, it may be stated that General Andrews received the surrender of Gen. Frank Gardner, at Port Hudson; was in eighteen of the larger engagements of the War of the Rebellion, sometimes being twenty-four hours in the saddle, and had three horses shot under him.

From 1865 to 1867 he was a planter in Washington county, Miss., United States marshal for Massachusetts from 1867 to 1871; professor of French at West Point, 1871-82, and professor of modern languages in the same institution in 1882. He retired from active service with the rank and pay of colonel in the regular army on August 31, 1892.

After his retirement from active service, General Andrews resided at Brookline, Mass., and was commander of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Military Historical Society, the Winslow Lewis Lodge of Free Masons, and other societies. He also contributed considerably to the magazines and encyclopedias and died at his home in Brookline, April 4, 1899.

JOSEPH MAULL CAREY.

Joseph Maull Carey, real estate dealer, farmer and ex-United States Senator, Cheyenne, Wyoming, was born in Milton, Delaware, January 19, 1845. After taking a partial course at Union College he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1867. He commenced practice in Philadelphia and after an experience of two years there removed to his present residence in Wyoming. His ability soon attracted attention and in 1869 he was appointed United States district at-

torney for Wyoming, serving in that capacity for three years. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming from 1872-77 and mayor of Cheyenne from 1880-84. He also represented the territory at the Centennial Exposition. He was a representative of the lower house of Congress in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first sessions and was the first United States Senator from Wyoming, serving until 1895. From 1876-96 continuously he was a member of the Republican National committee.

Mr. Carey is one of the largest dealers in lands and live stock in Wyoming and was for a long time president of three of the leading cattle companies of the State. In fact he has been for many years one of the most active forces in the upbuilding of the prosperity of the Territory and State of Wyoming. He is president and general manager of the Wyoming Development company, the largest irrigation enterprise yet undertaken in this section of the country. In the Fifty-first Congress he secured the passage of the bill which admitted Wyoming as a State and during his administration as mayor of Cheyenne secured the building of a magnificent water sewerage system for that city.

GEORGE LAIRD SHOUP.

George Laird Shoup, merchant and United States Senator from Idaho, Boise, was born in Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836. After receiving a primary education in his native State he removed with his father to Illinois in June, 1852. For the succeeding seven years he was engaged in farming and stock raising near Galesburg, Ill., removing to Colorado in 1859 where, until the breaking out of the Civil war, he occupied himself in various mining and mercantile enterprises. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Union army as a member of an independent com-

pany of scouts, during which time he had many encounters with Indians and desperadoes on the Pecos, Canadian and Red River of the South, also on the border of Texas and the Indian Territory, and later on the Arkansas river and its tributaries. Soon afterwards he was commissioned second lieutenant and until the spring of 1863 was engaged in scouting in the far west and southwest. In the year mentioned he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy and in May of that year was assigned to the First Colorado Regiment of Cavalry. He served as a member of the Constitutional convention of Colorado in 1864 and after an absence of thirty days from his command he returned to active military duties. In September, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry and at the expiration of his term of service was mustered out in Denver. In 1866 he established himself as a merchant in Virginia City, Mont., and at Salmon City, Idaho. Since that year he has been engaged in various mercantile, mining and stock raising enterprises and has become very widely known as a business man of ability and a man of pronounced and valuable views upon all questions of public concern. Mr. Shoup was a member of the territorial legislature during the eighth and tenth sessions; was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1880; a member of the Republican National committee from 1880-84, 1888-90, 1892-94 and 1895-98. In 1884-85 he was United States commissioner for Idaho at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition, held at New Orleans, La.; was appointed governor of Idaho Territory in 1889 and elected to that position in October, 1890. He became a member of the United States Senate in December of that year and was re-elected in 1895, his term of service expiring March 3, 1901. His long experience as a legislator during the territorial period of the history of Idaho peculiarly fitted

him to discharge his duties as chairman of the Senate committee on territories. He is also a member of the committees on Indian affairs, military affairs, pensions and Indian depredations.

CHARLES E. WALTON.

Charles E. Walton, M. D., Cincinnati, O., was born in the city above named on May 30, 1849; graduated from the Ironton high school and the Marietta College and the Pultt Medical College, taking post-graduate courses in medicine in New York City and Vienna. He has held positions on the surgical staff of the Bethesda Hospital, and as professor of surgery and gynecology in Pultt Medical College; has also been president of the State Homeopathic Society and first vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

WILLIAM H. DRAPIER.

William H. Drapier, for years prominent in the public affairs of the State of Indiana and now a resident of Indianapolis (No. 420 N. Senate avenue), was born opposite the Old South church, Boston, Mass., September 4, 1832. He came West at an early age, being chiefly educated at Begg's Academic Institute, Louisville, Ky., and the University of Notre Dame du Lac, near South Bend, Ind. At an early age he became an expert stenographer and engaged in journalism as editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph County Forum. He was thus engaged for a period of eleven years and subsequently owned and edited the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Commercial Gazette and Railroad Review, the Journal of Commerce and the Saturday Evening Mirror. He has served several times as an officer of the Indiana Editors' and Publishers' Association, but is now retired from active journalism. He was commissioned a

colonel and chief of staff of a brigadier-general of the State militia in 1861; during the same year became assistant secretary of the Indiana State Senate; has been minute clerk of that body, as well as stenographic assembly reporter for twenty-five years; official reporter of the United States Senate, in the Constitutional conventions of Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois and Michigan and of the Army of the Cumberland.

Colonel Drapier was secretary and for twenty years resident trustee of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana; was the first secretary of the Indiana branch of the National Prison Reform Association, and first vice-president of the Indiana State Forestry Association. As a member of the religious order, the Disciples of Christ, he has been signally honored. For a decade he has served as a member of the executive board of the State Christian Sunday School Association and its recording secretary for three years; has been recording secretary of the United States General Christian Missionary convention, four years; corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of Churches of Christ in Indiana, three years, and recording secretary General Christian Sunday School Association of the United States.

EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Edward Oliver Wolcott, lawyer and United States Senator, Denver, Colo., was born in Longmeadow, Mass., March 26, 1848. In 1864 he served for a short time as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers and entered Yale College in 1866. He did not, however, complete his course, but graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1871 and removed to Colorado to practice his profession. He took his seat as a United States Senator on March 4, 1886, for the term expiring March 3, 1895. At the expiration of

his term he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1901. Mr. Wolcott served as chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads and as a member of the committees on civil service and retrenchment, interstate commerce and finance. He has been especially prominent as a bimetallist and was chairman of the commission appointed by President McKinley to arrange an international agreement on this question.

PHILIP D. McCULLOCH, JR.

Philip D. McCulloch, Jr., lawyer and congressman, Marianna, Lees county, Ark., was born in Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn., June 23, 1851. He received his higher education at Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn., and at the age of twenty began the study of law. In August of the next year he was admitted to practice and since then has thus been actively engaged. In 1874 he became a resident of Marianna and in 1878 was elected by the Democrats to the office of prosecuting attorney of the first judicial district of the State. He was returned to that position for three successive terms, declining a renomination. In 1888 Mr. McCulloch served as presidential elector for the first congressional district and in July, 1892, the Democratic Congressional convention assembled at Paragould nominated him by acclamation to represent the first district in the Fifty-third Congress. He was not only elected to that session, but has since served his constituents in Congress continuously, ably representing them as a member of the committees on rivers and harbors and private land claims.

FREDERICK VERNON COVILLE.

Frederick Vernon Coville, chief botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., was born in Preston, Chenango county, N. Y., March 23, 1867. He is a graduate of Oxford Academy and Cornell University and completed his course in the latter institution in 1887. After his graduation he became an instructor in botany, continuing to be thus engaged in 1887-88. During this time he was also employed on the geological survey of Arkansas; from 1888-93 was assistant botanist in the United States Department of Agriculture and has been head of this division since 1893. Since the year named he has been curator of the United States National Herbarium. Professor Coville has been a persistent advocate of the leasing of the public grazing lands and as a writer has come into considerable prominence before the general public because of his works on the "Botany of the Death Valley Expedition."

EDWIN WATERMAN MITCHELL.

Edwin Waterman Mitchell, M. D., Cincinnati, O., professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Miami Medical College, was born at Newark, O., May 29, 1854, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1876 and received his degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Ohio in 1882. He served as principal of Logan (O.) high school from 1876-78 and of the Circleville (O.) school in 1878-80. While a resident of Cincinnati he has been, as stated, identified with the Miami Medical College and a member of the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. He has also been president of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society.

ISAAC HODGEN TRABUE.

Isaac Hodgen Trabue, attorney-at-law and dealer in lands, Punta Gorda, Fla., was born

in Russell county, Ky., March 25, 1829. He was educated under private tutors, at the Kentucky Military School and at the law department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. His father operated a number of coal mines at Hawesville and he himself was their superintendent. In early life he was an ardent Democrat of the Douglas type; a co-worker with Leslie Combs and George D. Prentice in the task of keeping Kentucky within the Union ranks. Although he was a large slaveholder himself, he placed his men in the military service of the United



States and his women, as nurses, in the soldiers' hospitals. He had already served as aid to Governor Magoffin, when, in May, 1861, he raised the first company of volunteers in Jefferson county for the Union army. He was a colonel under Generals Anderson and Sherman and was of great service to the Federal transports by supplying them with coal on the lower Ohio river, through the joint labor of soldiers, negroes, refugees and guerrillas furnishing millions of bushels of coal, without which General Grant and the army would have fallen short of supplies.

After the Civil war he practiced law in Louisville for many years, the bulk of his busi-

ness being damage cases brought by poor people against railroads and steamboats. In 1872 he was a Republican candidate for Congress from the first Kentucky district; elector at large on the Greenback (Peter Cooper) ticket, 1876; Greenback candidate for State treasurer in 1877, and for attorney general, in 1879, and elector on the Benjamin F. Butler ticket in 1884.

Colonel Trabue was very successful while a resident of Louisville, but, on account of failing health, moved to Florida in 1885. He founded the city of Trabue (afterward changed to Punta Gorda by the railroads) and became a large dealer in ranch and lumber lands.

He married Virginia Taylor, the granddaughter of William Scarborough, who in 1819 ran the first steamer across the Atlantic, the "Savannah" of Savannah.

He is one of the best known amateur chess players in the country, being the author of what is called American Chess. In 1883 he beat Zukertort, the world's champion.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor, capitalist and lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers, was born in Ferncliff, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, New York, July 13, 1864, a part of the family estate and now his country home. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Harvard University, graduating from the latter with the degree of B. S. in 1888. During the succeeding three years he was engaged in foreign travel and since has been employed as active manager of the family estates. In this capacity he is a director of the Illinois Central, Ann Arbor, and (president) the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western railroad companies; of the Western Union Telegraph company; the Astor National, National Park and the Plaza banks; the Mercantile and the Morton Trust companies, and the Title

Guarantee and Trust company; Niagara Falls Power, Cataract Power and Conduit and the Electric Vehicle companies and manager of the Delaware & Hudson company. He is the inventor of a pneumatic road improver and the author of "A Journey in Other Worlds."

Colonel Astor has devoted much of his time to military matters and has made a good record both as a disciplinarian and an active field officer. He has served as colonel on the staff of Governor Levi P. Morton and on May 13, 1898, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers, serving on the staff of Major General J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U. S. A., in the inspection of camps at Chickamauga park and Tampa. At personal expense he raised and equipped a battery of artillery, and was assigned to the staff of Major General William R. Shafter, commanding the army of invasion in Cuba. In all the operations of the Santiago campaign he was an active participant and conducted himself bravely and ably, at the conclusion of which he was made bearer of dispatches from General Shafter to the Secretary of War.

JAMES CARROLL BECKWITH.

James Carroll Beckwith, portrait and genre painter, 58 West 57th street, New York City, was born in Hannibal, Mo., September 23, 1852, his father being a merchant of that city. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the National Academy of Design, where he remained for two years, and then pursued a course of five years at *École des Beaux Arts*, as well as under Carolus-Duran. In 1878 he returned to America and began portrait painting in New York City.

Mr. Beckwith has been highly honored in his art specialty. Both from the Paris salon and the exposition (1889) he has received

honorable mentions and medals. Since 1894 he has had a membership in the National Academy of Design and has been identified with the Society of American Artists, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, etc.

NESTOR MORROW.

Nestor Morrow, Kaufman, Texas, was born in the county of that name, September 11, 1850. He was also educated in the State of Texas, being a graduate of Trinity University, Tehuacana. He afterward taught school and was admitted to the practice of law; from 1880-84 he was county attorney of Kaufman county; county judge from 1892-96, and representative in the State legislature from 1898-99. Among other important measures which he advocated was that providing for a State income tax on persons and corporations. It was greatly through his able efforts that it passed the house, although it was defeated in the Senate. Mr. Morrow has also served two years on the board of managers of the North Texas Insane Asylum.

RUPERT TARPLEY PICKENS.

Hon. Rupert Tarpley Pickens, attorney-at-law and Democratic leader, Lexington, N. C., is a native of Buncombe county, that State, born in the year 1862. He pursued a collegiate course at Yadkin, N. C., and graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1886. He taught in Yadkin College for one year and, for a time, was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. Since his admission to the bar, however, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, but has taken a lively interest in all political contests and is well known as an able campaign speaker.

From 1887 to 1890 Mr. Pickens was a

citizen of Gilmer county, Ga., leading his party in the legislative election of 1888. He was mayor of Ellijoy, Ga., for two years, and in 1891 located at Lexington. Here he has served as mayor for four years and, in 1896, his popularity was again evinced by the fact that in the election of that year he led his party on the legislative ticket.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

John Robertson, M. D., Cincinnati, O., was born at Kinloch-Rannoch, Scotland, January 16, 1854. He is a self-educated man; has been a school teacher and editor of the Schoolcraft (Mich.) Dispatch and News and of the Wayne County Courier, of Detroit. He has done much for the advancement of medical science and is widely known as the inventor of an effective apparatus and process for the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. Dr. Robertson is also well known as a Prohibitionist; has been a candidate for various positions and is a leading campaign orator; is a writer of ability, being author of the political satire (a poem), "The Last Strike for Liberty."

JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH GORDON.

Joseph Claybaugh Gordon, superintendent of the Illinois State School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, was born at Piqua, Ohio, March 9, 1842. He was chiefly educated in private schools and at Monmouth (Ill.) College, engaging for a number of years thereafter as a professor in the Western Military Institute, Dayton, Ohio. This was in 1867-69. In the latter year he entered his long career as an instructor of deaf-mutes, and in this work he is an acknowledged pioneer and authority, as well as the originator of many improved methods of teaching. From 1869-73 Prof.

Gordon was a teacher in the Indiana School for the Deaf and during the succeeding twenty-four years held a professorship in the National College for the Deaf, at Washington City. In 1897 he was chosen to his present position, the head of the largest institution for the education of the deaf in the world.

ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

Abby Morton Diaz, one of the most graceful, practical and broad-minded writers of juvenile stories and domestic literature, as well as a speaker upon kindred topics, in the country (home address: Belmont, Mass.), is directly descended from the Pilgrims and was born in Plymouth, Mass. in 1821. George Morton, one of her ancestors, was the author of "Mourt's Relation," the first printed account of the colony and published in England. By marriage he was connected with Governor Bradford's family and his son, Nathaniel, was secretary of the colony for a period of forty years, up to the time of his death.

Abby Morton was educated in the schools of Plymouth and the Normal school at Bridgewater, also in Plymouth county; engaged in teaching and for many years has been organizing educational, philosophical and religious clubs among women and children, as well as writing stories and essays and delivering lectures. In early womanhood she was secretary of the Plymouth Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, director of a local charitable society and a founder and many years president (still vice-president and director) of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She has also organized similar societies in Buffalo and other places, having been identified with the Boston Moral Education association and the Metaphysical club of Boston. She has been a leading figure in nationalism, Christian

socialism and for seventeen years has been prominently identified with the philosophy and science of Mental Healing.

Mrs. Diaz is a student of Oriental religions and philosophies and a member of the Boston Authors' Club as well as of the leading suffrage, educational and literary societies of Belmont. The most active and absorbing work in which she is at present engaged, however, is in founding a home for her grandchildren and in superintending a free reading room for children, in connection with Mrs. Quincy Shaw's Neighborhood Settlement House, at Cambridge.

Among Mrs. Diaz' best known publications are "The William Henry Letters," with sequel ("William Henry and His Friends"), descriptive of rustic schoolboy life; "The Cat's Arabian Nights," a collection of wonderful cat stories; "Domestic Problems," (work and culture in the household); "Only a Flock of Women" and "The Religious Training of Children."

J. GARDNER SMITH.

J. Gardner Smith, M. D., New York City, was born in Hancock, Mass., on the 31st of December, 1861; received his education in the common, grammar and high schools of Pittsfield, Mass., and at Williston Seminary (Easthampton, Mass.), graduating from the last named in 1883. Dr. Smith obtained his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, class of 1887. For many years he has been a close student and a widely known teacher of physical culture. From 1885 to 1888 he served as physical director of the Young Men's Institute, New York City, and from the latter year has held the same position with the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A. During 1890 to 1896 he was special instructor in physical training for the New York City

public schools and, as such, made a high reputation. In 1899 he was chosen president of the Physical Education Society, and is a member of the Harlem Medical Association (having served one year as its president) and the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Smith has always taken a deep interest in religious matters, being at the present time superintendent of the Mount Morris Baptist Bible School. He was for a number of years connected with the out-patient departments of several hospitals. His private practice has obliged him to give up most of these interests and devote himself strictly to his professional work.

OSCAR TURNER.

Oscar Turner, lawyer and congressman, Louisville, Ky., was born in Woodlands, Ballard county, Ky., October 19, 1867. He came to Louisville at an early age and received much of his education at the Rugby school, afterward studying law at the University of Kentucky and later at the University of Virginia. Upon graduating from the latter, in 1891, he commenced the practice of his profession in Louisville and has there continued it earnestly and successfully. Mr. Turner was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress as a representative of the fifth Kentucky district, also representing his State on the National Democratic Congressional committee.

MELVILLE DeLANCEY LANDON.

Melville DeLancey Landon, ("Eli Perkins"), journalist, author and lecturer, 57 West 75th street, New York, was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, September 7, 1839. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1861, and soon thereafter secured a clerkship in the Treasury department. In 1864 he was a major on the

staff of General A. L. Chetlain, at Memphis, and afterward became a cotton planter in Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1867, while travelling in Europe, he was selected by Cassius M. Clay as secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg. He returned to the United States in 1870 and since then has been engaged in literature. He established the New York News Association, of which he is president.

Except for form's sake, it would be almost superfluous to add that Mr. Landon, as "Eli Perkins," is best known as humorist, both his lectures and his writings bristling with a reckless kind of drollery which is peculiar to him. His works are: "History of the Franco-Prussian War in a Nutshell;" "Saratoga in 1601;" "Wit, Humor and Pathos;" "Wit and Humor of the Age;" "Kings of Platform and Pulpit;" "Thirty Years of Wit;" "Romance and Fun in China and Japan;" "Eli Perkins on Money: Gold, Silver or Bimetallism."

JAMES DUVAL PHELAN.

James Duval Phelan, mayor of San Francisco, Cal., 301 Phelan building, was born in that city, April 20, 1861. His father, James Phelan, who was a merchant in the pioneer times of the Golden State, accumulated a large fortune and left it to the son. James D. graduated from St. Ignatius College in 1882, receiving the degree of B. A., and studied law in the University of California. He has been closely identified with the military organization of the State, serving as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Bartlett and major in the second brigade, N. G. C. He was a member of the California State commission of the World's Columbian Exposition and vice-president of the board, being also prominent in the organization and management of the Midwinter Fair of San Francisco. He has twice been elected mayor of his native

city and is, all in all, one of its leading men of affairs.

ALFRED WARD LAMSON.

Alfred Ward Lamson, Cleveland, O., attorney-at-law and judge of the court of common pleas of the third subdivision of the fourth judicial district of Ohio, was born at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, O., on the 9th of October, 1845. He prepared for college at the preparatory school of the Western Reserve University, graduating first from the Cleveland Military Institute and next from the law department of the Michigan University, from which he received the degree of LL. B. In October, 1885, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and has held that position continuously ever since. He has also served as trustee of Baldwin University and of several benevolent associations.

AARON HODGMAN COLE.

Aaron Hodgman Cole, biologist, educator and lecturer on bacteriology and zoölogy, 5481 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Ill., was born in Greenwich, N. Y., October 21, 1856. In 1877-80 he pursued a course at Colgate Academy, entering Colgate University and remaining there for four years. Graduating therefrom in 1884, he obtained the degree of A. B. and in 1887 that of A. M. He was a teacher of sciences at the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., from 1884-88; lecturer on zoölogy and geology, Colgate University, 1888-92, graduate student in Johns Hopkins University in 1889, and in the University of Chicago in 1893, 1896 and 1898, and has been instructor in biology, Chicago high schools since 1892, and lecturer in biology, University of Chicago, extension division, since 1895. His specialty has been a series of popular lectures on bacteriology. To illustrate his

lectures on botany and zoölogy he has invented methods by which the images of living plants and moving animals may be exhibited, greatly magnified on a screen. He has also invented several pieces of scientific apparatus. Mr. Cole has been a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the State Microscopic Society of Illinois.

CHARLES M. ZION.

Charles M. Zion, lawyer, Lebanon, Ind., was born in that city, September 7, 1854. After receiving a primary education and a training in Asbury University, Indiana, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He has served as prosecuting attorney for the twentieth Indiana judicial district and stands high as a lawyer. Mr. Zion has also taken an active interest in politics and has always effectively advocated measures of public utility and welfare. He has been an officer and an organizer of the Artificial Gas, the Natural Gas, the Lebanon Telephone, the Indiana Mutual Telephone and the American Trust companies, as well as of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association.

SILAS GAMALIEL PRATT.

Silas Gamaliel Pratt, music composer, 176 W. 86th street, New York City, was born at Addison, Vt., August 4, 1846. When he was an infant the family removed to Plainfield, Will county, Ill., but when twelve years of age he came to Chicago and, for some time, was in the employ of H. M. Higgins and Lyon & Healy, music dealers. While thus earning his livelihood he studied music, and, previous to going abroad for instruction, in 1868, had attained such proficiency as to give

public recitals. In piano technique, harmony, composition and counterpoint, he enjoyed a thorough training under several of the masters of Berlin, but he practiced so unceasingly that his wrists became strained and he was obliged to confine his attention to composition.

In 1871 Professor Pratt's first completed symphony was produced in Berlin and in the winter of that year he returned to Chicago. Having recovered his strength he commenced to teach, completed a lyric opera entitled "Antonio and Lucy," organized the Apollo Club and became organist of the Church of the Messiah. In 1875 he returned to Berlin, spending two summers at Weimar, as a pupil of Liszt, and the winter of 1876 as vice consul of the United States. He had completed his "Centennial Anniversary Overture" in 1875, and it had been twice performed in Berlin. Returning to Chicago, in 1877, he commenced the composition of "Zenobia," his first grand opera, which was not produced until 1883. In the meantime he had continued teaching and had organized several noteworthy series of concerts. In 1884 he organized and conducted a grand opera festival and soon afterward visited England, having the honor of hearing portions of "Zenobia" and other of his compositions rendered at the Crystal Palace.

Professor Pratt next directed the Omaha musical festival, completed the opera "Lucille" and, in 1888, removed to New York. Other compositions which may be mentioned: "Allegory of the War in Song," "Triumph of Columbus," "Magdalen's Lament," "Prodigal Son" (Symphony), "The Tempest" (Symphony), "Paul Revere's Ride," "The Revolution," "The Battle Fantasia" and "The Battle of Manila Bay."

He conceived the idea and superintended the programme of "Chicago Day," one of the grandest features of the World's Columbian Exposition. On July 4, 1894, he gave a con-

cert of American music at the Antwerp Exposition and was one of the founders of the Manuscript Society, in 1896. Since 1895 he has been principal of the West End Private School of Music, New York City.

JAMES A. TAWNEY.

James A. Tawney, lawyer and congressman, Winona, Minn., was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., January 3, 1855; is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His schooling was limited, his early occupation being that of a blacksmith. He is one of the best known politicians of the State, having served four years in the upper house of the legislature, and has now entered his fourth term as a congressional representative from the first district.

CHARLES HENRY WEBB.

Charles Henry Webb, author, Nantucket, Mass., was born in Rouse's Point, N. Y., January 24, 1834. In his early days he led rather a roving life, but in 1860 began his journalistic career as a reviewer of books in the employ of the New York Times. In this capacity, and as a regular editor, he was employed for about three years, when he removed to San Francisco, where he founded *The Californian*, of which he continued editor until 1866. He continued his contributions to the New York and Eastern press and produced several plays at the San Francisco theaters. He subsequently located in Nantucket, Mass., where for many years he has devoted his time to literary work. He is known as the author of "Liffith Lank or Lunacy," "St. Twel'mo," "The Wickedest Woman in New York," "John Paul's Book," and "Vagrom Verse." He has also shown considerable ingenuity as an inventor, notably of the "Adder," an add-

ing machine, and the Remington cartridge loading machine.

CARL BECK.

Carl Beck, M. D., New York City, was born April 4, 1856, at Neckargemuend, Germany, his grandfather being an army surgeon with the first Napoleon and several of his ancestors well known ministers of the Lutheran church. It was at the home of his grand-uncle, a clergyman of this denomination at Freiburg, that he received his elementary instruction, and was subsequently (1868-73) a student at the Heidelberg gymnasium. His professional training was obtained at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Jena, his degree of M. D. being received from the last named in October, 1878.

Dr. Beck served his official term as a medical officer in the German army (Gardecorps at Berlin), 1876. He commenced the private practice of medicine October 15, 1878, at Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony; was for two years assistant at the private surgical institutions of Dr. Lehmann, Dresden, and Dr. Hassfurth at Eibenstork, Saxony. In 1880 he was "Knappschaftsarzt" at Bleialf, Rhenish Prussia (lead mines), and in 1882 came to the United States. Dr. Beck has been visiting surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital, New York City, since 1886, president of the medical board of this hospital; has been visiting surgeon to the German Poliklinik since 1883; and president of the medical board of the Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum and is professor of the New York School of Clinical Medicine. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the American Medical Association; of the

German Medical Society of the City of New York; also of the German Club; Arion Society; German Society and Thirteen Club.

Dr. Beck gives his attention exclusively to surgery. He was the first surgeon to make experiments on the lower animals with reference to resections of the intestine. He performed the first successful resection of the pylorus (for cancer) in New York, 1886, at St. Mark's Hospital; was the first, in 1882, to advise resection of the rib for pyothorax in all cases, without regard to the origin; and was the first in this country to demonstrate



the use of the new cystoscope, at St. Mark's Hospital, in August, 1887.

Dr. Beck has invented several new operations and many surgical instruments and aseptic appliances which have come into general use. His contributions have also been widely circulated in the medical press of Germany and America and he is the author of a book entitled "The Modern Theory and Technique of Surgical Asepsis." His articles on musical topics from a medical point of view have attracted much attention. Being a friend of music he has done much for German opera in New York. It was at his residence where the agitation meetings for

German Opera under the late Anton Seidl were held.

Dr. Beck was married in 1881 to Miss Hedwig, youngest daughter of Heinrich Friedrich Loeser, president of the Supreme Court of Saxony. They have three children.

"The Real and Ideal in Literature," "Modern English Prose Writers," "The Midsummer of Italian Art," "The Life of Bismarck," "The Life of Tintoretto." Besides being well known as a litterateur he is a good marksman and an expert hunter.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

James G. Maguire, lawyer and ex-congressman, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Boston, Mass., on the 22nd of February, 1853. In infancy he was brought by his parents to California and was educated in the public schools and a private academy of Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. He then served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of blacksmith; subsequently taught school for a year and a half and in 1875 was elected to the State legislature. In January, 1878, Mr. Maguire was admitted to the bar of the State Supreme Court and in 1882 was elected judge of the superior court of the city and county of San Francisco. He served in that capacity for six years and has been a representative of the fourth district in Congress since the Fifty-third session of that body. He is a leading Democrat and has served on the committee of Pacific railroads.

FRANK PRESTON STEARNS.

Frank Preston Stearns, author, Arlington Heights, Mass., was born in Medford, Mass., January 4, 1846. After fitting himself for college at a private school he entered Harvard in 1863 and helped to organize its first baseball nine, assisting also in the establishment of the first college newspaper. Although thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father, his own efforts enabled him to enjoy a course of art study in Germany and Italy. Mr. Stearns' chief publications are:

BERNARD A. MACFADDEN.

Bernard A. Macfadden, editor of *Physical Culture*, New York City, was born near St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1868. He was educated in its common schools and, although he commenced life as a bookkeeper, has since become well known as an athlete, lecturer and author. His lectures and his literary work deal exclusively with subjects connected with physical development, his books "*The Athlete's Conquest*" (a novel) and "*Macfadden's Physical Training*" being quite popular.

SHELDON JACKSON.

Sheldon Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., was born in Minnville, Montgomery county, N. Y., May 18, 1834. He obtained an academic education at Hayesville, O., and Glens Falls, N. Y., graduating from Union University in 1855, and Princeton Theological seminary in 1858. In May of the latter year he was ordained by the Albany presbytery and, as a missionary, was assigned to the Indian Territory. With his wife, he labored among the Choctaw Indians, but, on account of ill health, entered the service of the Home Board of Missions and was transferred to the colder climate of southern Minnesota and western Wisconsin. From 1859 to 1864 his headquarters were at Lacrescent, Minn., and during the fall of 1863 he engaged in hospital work in Tennessee and Alabama, under the auspices of

the Christian commission. From 1864 to 1869 his headquarters were at Rochester, Minn., and his field of activities was greatly extended. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of Presbyterian missions (domestic) from Mexico to Canada and from Nevada to Nebraska, his family removing to Denver. In March, 1872, he established the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian and conducted it for ten years.

In August, 1877, Dr. Jackson visited Alaska as the first ordained missionary of the United States and, under his superintendence, within the succeeding eight years many schools and churches were established among the natives. During this period the law was passed, chiefly through his initiative, extending the educational features of the Interior Department over the Territory of Alaska, and in 1885 he was appointed to his present position. In December, 1887, he established the North Star newspaper, at Sitka, the home organ of religious education and civilization. In 1880 he built the church and founded the Industrial Training School for Native Children, at the Territorial capital, and in 1887 founded the Museum of the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, having organized the society itself. The northernmost school which he has established is at Point Barrow. There is no one person in the country, in short, who has done more to civilize the natives of Alaska and thus develop the natural industries of the territory than Dr. Jackson. He has not only taught them English but morality, and has also accomplished a most practical benefit to the native population in the introduction and domestication of the reindeer, thereby saving much suffering and actual starvation. A portion of the year (from April to October) he is in Alaska, and during the remainder of the time he is at Washington, furnishing information and aiding the commissioner of education in administering the schools.

In May, 1897, Dr. Jackson was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church—a merited honor. During this year he was also appointed special agent of the agricultural department of the Yukon valley and in 1898 was chosen by the War department as special agent to Lapland. He may be said, in fact, to have introduced civil government generally into the territory of Alaska and, having accomplished this, may be justly entitled one of the real pioneers of the century.

AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER.

Austin Barclay Fletcher, A. M., LL. B., attorney-at-law, financier and author, 32 Liberty street, New York City, was born in Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852, and comes of a noted Norman family which has been traced to the times of William the Conqueror. The name is derived from "fleeche" (arrow), or "flechiere" (archer). The American branch was founded by Robert Fletcher, an Englishman, who came to Concord, Mass., as early as 1630, and John W. Fletcher was a co-worker with Wesley. In the annals of American history members of the family have figured as governors, jurists and educators of note, having been widely scattered.

After receiving an academic education in Franklin and Wilbraham, Mass., he pursued a business course at Bryant & Stratton's College, Boston, and in 1876 graduated from Tufts College. Boston University subsequently conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. While a college student Mr. Fletcher was not only president of his class and society, but was considered the best all-around athlete. After graduating he attended the school of oratory of the Boston University, and the law department of that institution. Later he taught in both schools, being lecturer on forensic oratory at the law school.

In 1878 he graduated from the oratorical department and in 1879 from the law school and from 1878 to 1881 served as professor of oratory at Brown University.

In the latter department of the educational field Mr. Fletcher made such a marked success that his time threatened to be unduly absorbed by his studies in connection with it. The same, perhaps, may be said of his business career, as he was treasurer and president of one of the largest wool and leather corporations in the country. But once he had fairly entered the province of the law his business and oratorical training was made to enter the service of his life work and permanent avocation. The result has been that, in his professional capacity, he has organized and reorganized many important business concerns and is the general counsel for banks, trust companies and large corporations. He has been called to the directorship of financial and railway companies and, withal, when it becomes necessary for him to enter the court room as an advocate, there also his oratorical abilities are shown to be as remarkable as his counsel is practical in the counting room or in the business office.

JAMES GUNN.

James Gunn, merchant and ex-congressman, Boise, Idaho, is a native of the Empire State and was born March 6, 1843. When he was an infant his parents took him to Wisconsin and in the western part of that State he was educated until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He then volunteered as a private in Company G, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, serving with that command until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain. In 1866 he removed to Colorado and resided in the counties of Gilpin and Clear Creek for about nine years, being during that period

mayor of Georgetown. In 1875 he moved to the Pacific slope and as a prospector lived in Nevada and California. When the mining excitement of 1880 broke out in Idaho he joined the migration to that State and located in the town of Hailey in Wood River Valley. He took a lead in local and State politics and in 1890 was elected to the upper house of the first State legislature. In 1892 and 1894 he was nominated by the Populists for Congress and although defeated was elected in 1896 on a Fusion ticket. He was returned to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Populist, the opposing candidates running upon the Republican and Silver Republican tickets.

DANIEL BASCOMBE HODGSON.

Daniel Bascome Hodgson, captain United States revenue service, commander of the "McCulloch," was born in New York City, February 4, 1836. From 1849 to 1861 he was attached to the United State marine service, entering the revenue service as third lieutenant on November 12 of the latter year. In 1863 he was promoted to be second lieutenant; first lieutenant in 1864, and captain in 1868. This position, the highest in the revenue service, he therefore reached in about seven years.

Captain Hodgson is one of the oldest and most efficient officers in this branch of the navy. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with Atlantic coast stations, seven and a half years with the Lake and two and a half with the Pacific. Six years of this period he has been on life-saving duty. In November, 1897, he assumed command of the cutter "McCulloch," reaching Singapore via the Suez canal, April 8, 1898. At Hong Kong, ten days later, he joined the American squadron under Dewey, and the "McCulloch" served as a dispatch boat at the battle of Manila Bay. On June

17th Captain Hodgson was ordered home and appointed to command the U. S. S. "Fessenden," then stationed at Detroit, Mich.

CHARLES LEACH WATROUS.

Charles Leach Watrous, horticulturalist, Des Moines, Ia., was born in Freetown, N. Y., January 13, 1837. He pursued literary and law courses at the University of Michigan and previous to the Civil war had commenced the practice of the legal profession. In 1861-62 he served the Union cause as a captain of the Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, but was obliged to retire from duty because of a gunshot wound received at the second battle of Bull Run. He has become widely known as a horticulturalist, serving as president of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1886-87 and since 1897 as president of the American Pomological Society. He was re-elected to the latter office in September, 1899, for a term of two years. Mr. Watrous also represented his constituents in the legislature of Iowa from 1883-85, but has had little time or inclination to devote himself to politics.

GEORGE HENRY FOX.

George Henry Fox, A. M., M. D., 18 East 31st street, New York City, was born in Ballston Spa, the Empire State, October 8, 1846. He is a graduate (1867) of the University of Rochester, from which he obtained his degree of A. M., and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. Soon afterward he went abroad and for three years pursued his professional studies in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Fox commenced practice in New York City in 1874 and, being thoroughly qualified

by special training, has devoted himself to diseases of the skin. In 1875 he was surgeon of the New York Dispensary; in 1877 clinical professor of diseases of the skin, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; in 1879 clinical professor of dermatology, Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.; 1879-80 same chair in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1885 in the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York.

In his specialty Dr. Fox is an author of wide repute and has come into unusual prominence by his skillful adaptation of new photographic processes to the illustration of medical subjects. Among other works he is the author of "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases" and "Illustrated Medicine and Surgery."

JACQUES REICH.

Jacques Reich, artist etcher, studio No. 2 West 14th street, New York City, was born in Waniskoltz, Hungary, August 10, 1852. After studying art in Budapest he came to the United States in 1873 and became a student at the National Academy of Design, New York, the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and subsequently in Paris. He then returned to Philadelphia, confining his talents to pen-and-ink drawing and copper etching. In 1885 he located in New York City and is well known as the etcher of many copper portraits which appear in "Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography," "Scribner's Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings" and other standard works.

MAURICE BLOOMFIELD.

Maurice Bloomfield, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,

Md., was born in Bielitz, Austria, February 23, 1855. After studying in the Chicago University, he entered the Furman (S. C.) University, from which he graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. M. Johns Hopkins conferred that of Ph. D. upon him in 1879 and Princeton LL. D. in 1896.

Dr. Bloomfield edited, for the first time, from the original Sanskrit MSS. of the Sutra of Kancika and translated the Atharva Veda in the "Sacred Books of the East" (edited by Max Müller). His latest work is a "Concordance of the Vedas." He is a contributor to historical and mythological literature of ancient India and Greece and is also a learned Latin ethnologist; is a member of the German Oriental, American Oriental and the Royal Bohemian Societies.

ROBERT LOWRY.

Robert Lowry, lawyer, soldier and ex-governor, Jackson, Miss., was born in Chesterfield, S. C., March 10, 1829. When a child of three years his father moved to Tennessee and afterward to Mississippi. He received his education at the "old field schools" of that day and commenced life as a clerk in a country store; subsequently read law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-nine years, opening an office at Brandon, Miss.

At the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Mississippi Infantry Regiment. He was elected major of the regiment and after the battle of Shiloh, colonel of the command, in 1864 being promoted to brigadier-general.

In 1865 General Lowry returned to Brandon and resumed the practice of his profession, soon after which he was elected State Senator. During his term he resigned and was appointed by the governor one of two commissioners to visit the President of the United States, in behalf of Jefferson Davis,

ex-President of the Confederate States, then in prison at Fortress Monroe. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and during that year, and in 1875, he canvassed the State in behalf of Democracy and home rule. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic State convention for governor and elected, being re-elected in 1885.

At the expiration of his second term, in January, 1890, he resumed the practice of law at Jackson, the capital of the State. Since that time he and Colonel W. H. McCordle have written "A History of Mississippi" and also a "History of the State" for the use of schools.

EMIL A. de SCHWEINITZ.

Emil A. de Schweinitz, chief of biochemic division of the Agricultural Department and dean of the Columbian University Medical School, Washington, D. C., was born in Salem, N. C., January 18, 1866. He graduated from the university of that State in 1882 and later pursued higher courses of learning at the University of Göttingen, Germany, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. (1886). He received the degree of M. D. from the Columbian Medical School, Washington, in 1894, and is now dean of the same, holding the chair of chemistry and toxicology. He served as a delegate to the International Tuberculosis Congress, 1898 and 1899, and has made special investigations into bacterial toxins, antitoxins, matters of hygienic importance, etc.

WILLIAM D. VINCENT.

William D. Vincent, hardware merchant and ex-member of Congress, Clay Center, Kansas, was born on a farm near Dresden, Tenn., October 11, 1852. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to Riley

county, Kans., and was educated in the public schools and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

For the past twenty-one years Mr. Vincent has been a merchant of Clay Center and one of the most prominent citizens of his section of the State. In 1880 he was elected a member of the city council and, in 1884, a presidential elector on the Greenback ticket. Since 1892 he has been a member of the national committee of the People's party and as a Populist was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the fifth district, serving as a member of the committees on railways and canals and manufactures. Mr. Vincent was also a member of the State board of railroad commissioners in 1893 and 1894 and, for many years, has been among the foremost advocates of public enterprises in his district, which includes the counties of Clay, Ottawa, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.

KNUT MARTIN OLSON TEIGEN.

Knut Martin Olson Teigen, Ph. D., M. D., Minneapolis, Minn., was born August 23d, 1854, near Utica, Wis. He was educated in district and parochial schools, by private tutors, at Luther College, Decorah, Ia., and at the University of Wisconsin. At this institution, and privately later, he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian-Danish and Volapük. At Luther Seminary, in Madison, Wis., he pursued theological studies for a year in the theoretical department, whereupon he in 1877 commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. F. F. Laws, of Stoughton, Wis. Dr. Teigen matriculated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1879, graduating therefrom in March, 1882. During a couple of months the

same spring he practiced in Decorah, Ia., whereupon he moved to Fargo, North Dakota, where he resided for twelve years, till he, in March, 1894, settled in Minneapolis, his present home.

Dr. Teigen is an exceptionally studious man, aiming to keep abreast of the times. He has been not only a wide reader, a deep student and a prolific contributor to several departments of human investigation and learning, but has also enjoyed special professional training at Bellevue Hospital of New York City, in operative surgery, gynecology,



microscopy, analytical chemistry, physical diagnosis and clinical examination and semeiology, under the most eminent specialists and authorities of New York.

He is a member of the Cass County (N. D.) Medical Association, the North Dakota Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Mimer Literary Society of Madison, Minn., the Fargo Scientific Association and the Gimle Literary Society. He served as vice-president of the State board of health, and on the State Board of Medical Censors of North Dakota, from 1891-94, and during the Columbian Exposition he was a

member of the advisory council of the World's Fair Medical Congress.

He is a member of the following fraternities: Druids, Knights of Labor, Odd Fellows, Sønner af Norge, and of the National Union, Hennepin Council, 844, where he is chief medical examiner.

Dr. Teigen is a valued contributor to medical literature, as also to the secular, scientific and religious press. He is a profound student of philosophy and the natural sciences, and had applied successfully "kataforetic" electricity in practice over three years before Thomas Edison announced his discovery of the method in 1889.

In medical literature he is the author of papers on a number of important subjects, of a series of popular essays on mental and nervous disease, and through his recent volume of poems and sketches, entitled "Ligt og Uligt," and written in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and American, he has become famous. The humor of this work has been compared by competent critics to that of Mark Twain in his happiest moods, and the merciless satire of the author, in lashing immigrated European conceit, professional or otherwise, has by reviewers here and abroad been found to have a pungency resembling that of Dean Swift in his best efforts. The main trend of the work, however, is that the privilege of American citizenship is the sovereign title on earth, that Columbia takes a back seat for nobody in anything, and is more to be trusted to "lead on the world, like guiding star" than any king, queen or emperor who ever attempted that undertaking. The book has been very kindly received both in Europe and here, and brought its author the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Northern Illinois College of Fulton, Ill.

The doctor has also been a prolific controversialist on political economy and was in 1892 unanimously nominated for Congress by the People's party of North Dakota, from

which he soon withdrew his name, however. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is known far and wide as a man of big-hearted kindness and unostentatious generosity.

In 1875 Dr. Teigen was married to Miss Mathea Lunde, who died in 1890, leaving five children. His second marriage occurred in 1894 to Miss Amanda Roos-Lindholm.

FRANK JENNE CANNON.

Frank Jenne Cannon, journalist, capitalist and ex-United States Senator, Ogden, Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, that State, January 25, 1859. After graduating from the University of Utah in 1878, he entered journalism as a reporter, subsequently becoming editor of the Standard, published at Ogden. It may be added that for the past fifteen years Mr. Cannon has been identified with most of the public enterprises which are a part of the progress of the Territory and State of Utah. For the past decade he has acquired considerable prominence in politics. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1892 and 1896, but because of his opposition to the financial plank of the platform withdrew from the latter (the St. Louis convention) and joined the Silver Republicans. In 1894 he was returned as a delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and from January 22, 1896, to March 3, 1899, served in the Senate of the United States.

JAMES L. BARTON.

James L. Barton, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass., was born in Chittenden county, Vt., September 23, 1855. He graduated from the Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1881 and from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1885. From 1885 to

1892 he served as missionary to Armenia. He was elected president of Euphrates College, Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, at the end of that period. He is trustee of Jaffna College, Ceylon, and the International Institute for Girls, in Spain. He returned to America in 1892 and was appointed to his present position in 1894. Dr. Barton is also trustee of Middlebury College, Vermont, the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary.

ALBERT LEARY GIHON.

Albert Leary Gihon, M. D., New York City, medical director, with rank of commodore, on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 28, 1833. He was educated in the public schools and at the Central high school, Philadelphia, after which he studied medicine at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating therefrom in 1852 when only nineteen years of age. During 1853-54 he was professor of chemistry and toxicology and in May, 1855, entered the naval service as assistant surgeon. Dr. Gihon was advanced in rank until, in 1892, he became senior medical director of the navy. In May, 1895, under the constitutional limitation of age, he was placed upon the retired list, with the rank of commodore (brigadier-general). He had been forty years in the service and during this long period had been unemployed but one year and ten months. From 1873-75 he was surgeon-of-the-fleet, on the European station; from 1875-80, head of the medical department of the United States Naval Academy; 1878-83, inspector of recruits and recruiting stations; 1880-83, member of board of inspection of the navy; 1880-95, director in charge of United States Naval hospitals at Norfolk, Va., Mare Island, California, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C.

Since 1876 Dr. Gihon has represented the medical department of the navy in the prominent medical, sanitary and climatological associations and at the international medical congresses. He is a fellow and ex-president of the American Academy of Medicine; ex-president of the American Public Health Association; ex-president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; also a member of various societies, medical, historical and scientific, both American and foreign.

From his earliest connection with the navy, Dr. Gihon has made naval hygiene his specialty, and has had the satisfaction of seeing his "Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene," first published in 1871, become accomplished facts. He is the author of numerous papers and addresses on this subject, on Public Health, Sanitary Reform, State Medicine, Higher Medical Education, Vital Statistics, Demography and Climatology; has also contributed largely to professional journals and general periodicals, and for six years was one of the editors of the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences." He is the originator of the proposed monument to Benjamin Rush, to be erected in the city of Washington, having for fifteen years been chairman of the committee which has the project in charge.

Since his retirement, Dr. Gihon has lived most of the time in Paris and Switzerland with his wife and his sons, the latter ranking high among the younger American artists of the French capital.

EUGENE ALONZO WEBSTER.

Eugene Alonzo Webster, collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia (home address, Orangeburg, S. C.), was born at Montpelier, Vt., February 16, 1849. He was

educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., studied law and was admitted to the bar. At different times he has served as county treasurer; trial justice of the peace; deputy collector and collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina.

LEWIS WALLACE.

Lewis Wallace, lawyer, soldier, diplomatist and author, Crawfordsville, Ind., was born in Brookville, that State, April 10, 1827. He was educated chiefly in Indianapolis, and became a lawyer under license of the Supreme Court of the State, locating finally in Crawfordsville, Ind. He served a term in the war with Mexico as a second lieutenant. In the Civil war he was adjutant-general of Indiana, colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, brigadier-general and then major-general. As brigadier-general he commanded a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, after which he was promoted to major-general upon the recommendation of General Grant for good conduct at Donelson, and in that capacity commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh. He engaged next in defending Cincinnati from General Kirby Smith, and was successful. He was then transferred east, and by President Lincoln put in command of the middle military department, and in 1864, when General Jubal Early marched against Washington, Wallace met him at Monocacy Junction and, giving battle, gained thirty-six hours on him, thus enabling General Grant to get troops in the fortifications of the capital sufficient to save it; in this affair Wallace had five thousand eight hundred troops and Early about twenty-five thousand. Wallace was also president of a commission appointed to investigate General Don Carlos Buell's operations at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky; also second officer of the military commission appointed to try the assassins of

President Lincoln; also president of the commission appointed to try Captain Wirz, commandant at Andersonville.

General Wallace was governor of the Territory of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881, and United States minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885. Although his reputation as a soldier and a diplomatist is high, his fame as an author is even broader. "The Fair God," "Ben-Hur" and "The Prince of India" are his most noted works.

OBADIAH CYRUS AURINGER.

Obadiah Cyrus Auringer, author and clergyman, Troy, N. Y., was born at Glens Falls, in that State, June 4, 1849. After obtaining a primary education his regular schooling was interrupted for many years on account of a leading desire to study mankind at first hand. As he had a decided bent for literature and the languages, however, he pursued these studies in private, and also commenced at an early age to contribute poems to newspapers and magazines. His father died, his mother married again, and until he was twenty-two years of age he was a farmer, a hotel clerk and a railroad station agent.

In 1871 Mr. Auringer joined the United States navy, remaining in the service for more than four years and being stationed in the West Indies. Subsequently he resumed agricultural pursuits and continued his contributions to the literature of the day, the *Century*, *Outing*, the *Independent* and other standard periodicals welcoming them to their columns. His stories and poems gradually assumed a religious tone, which evinced the tendency of his mind. Finally he commenced the systematic study of theology under Rev. J. N. Crocker, of Saratoga, and Rev. A. J. Fennel, of Glens Falls, and in 1889 was licensed to preach at Northwood, N. Y. He continued in this capacity until 1892, having in the

meantime (1890) been ordained as a member of the Utica Presbytery. In December, 1892, he was installed in his present charge as pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Auringer published his first book, a volume of sea poems, in 1877, under the title "Voice of a Shell." "Scythe and Sword" appeared in 1887; "Heart of the Golden Roan," 1891; "Book of the Hills," 1896, and "The Christ" (with J. O. Smith), in 1899. Since 1890 he has been a member of the Authors Club, New York.

JOSEPH ALLEN McCULLOUGH.

Joseph Allen McCullough, lawyer and legislator, Greenville, S. C., was born in that county, September 9, 1865. He pursued the higher branches at Wofford and South Carolina colleges, graduating from the latter institution in 1887 with the degree of LL. B., having previously been honored with that of A. B. In that year he also commenced the practice of his profession. Within the past five years Mr. McCullough has steadily advanced as a figure in State politics. He has served as city attorney of Greenville for six years and from 1896-99 was a member of the South Carolina State legislature. He has also been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress and the governorship, in 1898 declining the nomination of the latter at the hands of the Prohibitionists.

Mr. McCullough's reputation, however, mainly rests upon his professional ability and it is his expressed determination to withdraw entirely from politics. He has been identified with much of the most important litigation of his section of the State; has held the position of corporation counsel of Greenville for about eight years; has been president of the Carolina Loan and Trust company; is well known as a forceful and interesting speaker on both

general and professional topics and is, in short, a man of varied characteristics and abilities.

JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

John Lancaster Spalding, Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Ill., was born at Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840, and received his education at Mount St. Mary's College and the University of Louvain, Belgium. In 1863 he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed assistant in the cathedral at Louisville, Ky. Within a few years he perceived the need of the colored people for a place of worship in which they could separate themselves from the white parishioners. In 1869, therefore, he organized a colored congregation and built the church known as St. Augustine. Of this he became the pastor and soon afterward chancellor of the diocese and secretary to the bishop. In 1873 he inaugurated the missionary work in the parish of St. Michael's, New York City, in which he gained added fame as a preacher, lecturer and an effective worker for the church. At the creation of the diocese of Peoria, in 1887, he was appointed bishop, and in that capacity has been recognized as among the ablest prelates of the Catholic church. Bishop Spalding is also widely known as an author of both prose and poetry, the former being chiefly historical and polemical and the latter patriotic and lyrical.

JAMES ALSTON CABELL.

James Alston Cabell, lawyer, legislator and writer, Richmond, Va., is a native of that city. He is a graduate of Richmond College and also of the University of Virginia, having had three degrees conferred upon him by the latter institution. While at the university he was prominent in athletics, as well as in his studies; was editor of "The Virginia

University Magazine," which he conducted with marked ability, and won the scholarship in the scientific department, and a thousand-dollar prize. Some of his scientific researches, published in the London Chemical News, while a student, attracted the attention of Prof. Joseph Henry, and upon the advice of that distinguished physicist he was called to a professorship in the Central University of Kentucky, which he filled for two years. The confinement of this service not suiting him, he resigned his professorship and came to the bar in the winter of 1879 and 1880, joining his father in the practice of the law at Richmond, Va. In 1884 he was elected a member of the city council of Richmond, and made an excellent record, taking a prominent part in the advancement of educational facilities and in municipal reform. In 1893 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia, leading the ticket, which was a very strong one. He was re-elected and served until 1897, when he declined re-election. He took a leading part in the deliberations of the assembly, serving as chairman of the library committee, chairman of the committees on propositions and grievances, or general laws, which had general supervision of all matters pertaining to corporations, insurance, and the great mass of general laws. He also served on the committee of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, courts of justice, and privileges and elections. He always took an active part in the debates on the floor of the house, and favored especially increased appropriations for educational institutions; improvements of the natural resources of the State; a firm but conservative policy towards corporations, and purity in the election laws of the State. In 1896 his constituents desired him to become a candidate for Congress, but he had determined, at the close of his legislative duties, to devote himself to his profession and his literary pursuits.

Mr. Cabell is chairman of the Virginia Com-

mission on the Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, having been first appointed by Governor O'Ferrall in 1894, and subsequently by Governor Tyler. He is a member of the State Bar and the American Bar associations; a life member of the American Historical Association, and the Virginia Historical Society, having served a number of years on the executive committee of the latter. He was for several years president of the Richmond Athletic Club and was elected president of the temporary organization of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati in 1890; president of the Sons of the Revolution in 1895; president of the alumni association of Richmond College in 1896, and commander of the Virginia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars in 1899. He is an active, honorary or corresponding member of a number of literary, historical and scientific societies in this country and abroad, and is the author of a number of scientific, historical and biographical treatises and papers.

WILLIAM HENRY BURR.

William Henry Burr, phonographer and author, 1017 K street N. W., Washington, D. C., was born in Gloversville, N. Y., April 15, 1819. In 1838 he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and, having no liking for either the learned professions or glove making, became a portrait painter. About 1845 he studied phonography, according to the Pitman system. His first essays at verbatim reporting were for the local press and the Albany Atlas, followed by reports of some of the Agassiz lectures for the New York Tribune and the Senate proceedings for the Washington Union. He was employed as first assistant to Henry M. Parkhurst, in the latter work, from 1848 to 1854, and in 1857 he formed a partnership with William Blair Lord, under the firm name of Burr &

Lord, which became very prominent in this line not only in New York but throughout the country. Mr. Burr became widely known as a court reporter and as an official reporter for the Congressional Globe, holding the latter position from 1865 to 1869. In the latter year he retired with a competency to pursue sundry lines of literary research and composition.

For a number of years Mr. Burr has become widely known for his exposure of various literary impostures and for his championship of such claims as that Thomas Paine wrote the "Letters of Junius" and the declaration of independence, and that Francis Bacon was the author of the plays and poems attributed to Shakespeare.

SILAS PINCKNEY HOLBROOK.

Silas Pinckney Holbrook, M. D., East Douglas, Mass., was born in Norfolk, that State, on the 7th of November, 1837. In 1859 he graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., with the degree of A. M., and in 1862 received his M. D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He has obtained a substantial practice; has held the position of physician to St. Joseph's Home Hospital, Boston, Mass.; has served on the local school committee, and has otherwise taken an active part in professional and public affairs outside the immediate field of his practice.

ELWYN WALLER.

Elwyn Waller, A. M., E. M., Ph. D., analytical and consulting chemist, 159 Front street, New York City, was born in that place, March 22, 1846. He attended several of its private schools and pursued a higher course in Harvard College from 1863-67. From the latter

he obtained his degree of A. M. in 1870 and the same year graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines, with the degree of E. M. During 1871 he served as mineralogist and chemist to the San Domingo expedition and from 1872-85 was inspector and chemist in the New York health department. In 1875 he obtained from Columbia College the degree of Ph. D. For a short time after leaving Columbia he was employed as a rodman to a surveyor; was then for a year assistant to Professor C. F. Chandler, Columbia College, and after that, from 1871-85, was a regular assistant and instructor in chemistry at that college. From 1885-93 he was professor of analytical chemistry at Columbia College. Dr. Waller is also author of several papers on sanitary and analytical chemistry and is a member of the leading chemical societies of America and Europe.

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY.

Charles Carroll Bonney, lawyer, Chicago, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1831. He was educated in the public schools, at Hamilton Academy, but chiefly by private study, teaching in the public schools and Hamilton Academy from the age of seventeen until he removed to Peoria, at the age of nineteen. He there taught an academic school for two years; was public lecturer on education for Peoria county in 1852-53; vice-president of a State teachers' institute, and took a leading part in establishing the present educational system of Illinois. Mr. Bonney commenced reading law when but seventeen and became a writer for the public press at nineteen. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852 and that of the United States Supreme Court in 1866; was president of the Illinois State Bar Association and vice-president of the American Bar Association in 1882, and has taken a leading part in the proceedings of

both associations. He removed from Peoria to Chicago in 1860, where he has since resided. From 1885-90 he served as president of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States, and from 1890-93 as president of the International Law and Order League. He is the author of "Rules of Law for Carriage and Delivery of Persons or Property by Railway," "Summary of the Law of Marine, Fire or Life Insurance," also numerous addresses and essays upon important subjects. He served as president of the World's Congress Auxiliary, World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893.

WILLIAM HENRY.

William Henry, attorney-at-law, Cameron, Clinton county, Mo., was born in Harrison county, Ky., April 6, 1842; educated in the common schools of Dekalb county, that State, and in September, 1861, entered into the six months' service of the Union army, subsequently serving as first lieutenant in a regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry, and being mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864. Mr. Henry was admitted to the bar in 1866, being in continuous practice at Cameron ever since, with the exception of a term of service, commencing in 1871, as judge of the court of common pleas.

SAMUEL J. JONES.

Samuel J. Jones, M. D., LL. D., Chicago, was born March 22, 1836, at Bainbridge, Pa.; graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, with the degree of A. B. in 1857, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1860 and that of LL. D. in 1884; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. In December of the last named year he received the appointment of assistant sur-

geon, United States Navy, and was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1863. He remained in the service until 1868, when he resigned to commence the practice of his profession in Chicago.

Dr. Jones has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1868. In that year he was delegated to the meetings of the medical associations of Europe, and at Dresden, in September of that year, participated in organizing the first Otological Congress ever held. In 1870 he was again delegated from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the foreign societies, and at that time spent some months abroad in medi-



cal research and investigation; in 1881, represented the same association and the American Academy of Medicine in the Seventh International Medical Congress, London. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society; of the American Otological Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, and one of its delegates to the Centennial International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; of the American Academy of Medicine, vice-president in 1887, president in 1889; of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, president of the sec-

tion on otology, and ex-officio member of the executive committee; of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, was its vice-president, and is a member of its board of trustees; one of the founders of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society; of the Western Association of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, president in 1894 and 1895; president of Illinois, Alpha Chapter, of the Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in the United States, founded in 1776, whose membership has always been restricted and conferred as a recognition of scholarship.

Dr. Jones was professor of ophthalmology and otology in Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, from 1870 to 1897; established the eye and ear department of St. Luke's Hospital in 1869, of Mercy Hospital and South Side Dispensary in 1870, and had charge of all of them until 1880. Is still surgeon to the eye and ear department of St. Luke's Hospital. Was on the medical staff of the Illinois State Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1874-82; and surgeon to the Illinois Naval Reserve, 1894-95. He is president of the National Pure Food Association.

Dr. Jones edited the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner from 1887-92, and outside of articles in this journal has made reports of surgical cases to the American Journal of the Medical Sciences; papers and reports on ophthalmology and otology to the Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and to the Centennial International Medical Congress.

JOSEPH TORNEY JOHNSTON.

Joseph Torney Johnston, soldier, lawyer, governor of Alabama, Montgomery, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in the year 1843. He served as a Confederate soldier for four years, was thrice wounded and at the close of the Civil war was a captain. Afterward he

studied law and commenced practice at Selma, Ala., remaining there from 1866 to 1884, when he removed to Birmingham. He has been chairman of the State Democratic executive committee and is now serving his second term as governor. The latter is the only elective political office he has ever held, as, besides conducting a large and lucrative law business, he has been at the head of such important enterprises as the Glass, Iron and Steel company and the Alabama National bank, both of Birmingham.

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY.

Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., June 19, 1855. His father, Robert Lewis Dabney, was professor in the Union Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church of Virginia and later professor of philosophy in the University of Texas. He was also Stonewall Jackson's chief of staff and biographer.

Charles W. Dabney graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1873, and from 1877 to 1878 was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Emory and Henry College, Virginia; from 1878 to 1880 studied chemistry, physics and mineralogy at Berlin and Göttingen; received Ph. D. of the University of Göttingen in 1880. He was professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina, 1880; director of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station at Raleigh and State chemist of the North Carolina geological survey, 1881-87; discovered and explored the phosphate deposits of North Carolina; made explorations for pyrites and collected the useful minerals of the State for exhibition in the State museum. He has represented North Carolina at various expositions and was chief of the department of the

Government and State Exhibits of the New Orleans World's Exposition in 1884-85.

Dr. Dabney has advocated technical education in various papers and lectures and was instrumental in the establishing of an industrial school at Raleigh, which has since become the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was elected to the presidency of the University of Tennessee in 1887 and has done much to promote its progress in the erection of laboratories and the enlargement of its curriculum. In 1889 he received the degree of LL. D. from Davidson College. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. The board of trustees of the University of Tennessee promptly gave him a four years' leave of absence to enable him to accept the position. He was chairman, in 1895, of the board of management of the United States Government Exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of several German and American Chemical societies, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Virginia Historical Society.

All the reports and bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Carolina, between 1880 and 1888, covering many points in agricultural chemistry, are from the pen of Dr. Dabney. Other publications refer to explorations for phosphates, for pyrites and for tin in North Carolina. He has published a number of chemical, educational and historical papers in magazines and reviews, and the publications of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, between 1887 and 1891, were either written in whole or edited by him.

Since his connection with the Department of Agriculture Dr. Dabney has had direction of the scientific work of the department, and the supervision of its publications, both scientific and popular.

WILSON H. GARDENIER.

Wilson H. Gardenier, attorney-at-law, Oswego, N. Y., was born in Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., September 26, 1838. He received his education principally at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at the outbreak of the Civil war assisted in organizing troops. Although elected first lieutenant of a company, private affairs prevented him from going to the front and he resigned the position. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, was principal of an Oswego public school in 1866-67, but since the latter year has been regularly engaged in the practice of his profession.

LUCIUS CARROLL HERRICK.

Lucius Carroll Herrick, M. D., secretary and librarian of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society and editor of the Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, 1447 Highland street, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Randolph, Vt., September 2, 1840. He received his non-professional education at the West Randolph Academy, the Orange county grammar school and the Castleton Medical College. On November 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and in December, 1863, was discharged for promotion, being commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Fourth United States Colored Cavalry. With his regiment he was mustered out of the service March 20, 1866. In the meantime he had completed his medical studies, pursuing them at the universities of Michigan and Vermont and graduating from the medical department of the latter in 1864.

At his honorable discharge from the service in 1866, Mr. Herrick located in New York City for the practice of his profession, continuing there for two years. From 1868 to 1882 he was a Woodstock (O.) physician

and since the latter year he has been a practitioner of Columbus, O. He has served as president of the Champaign County (O.) Medical Society, vice-president of the Central Ohio Scientific Association, treasurer of the Ohio State Sanitary Association and librarian of the Woodstock (O.) Library Association, and has held other village and township offices.

For the past fifteen years Dr. Herriek has devoted himself to the study, preservation and preparation of genealogy. In 1885 he compiled and published a "Genealogy of the Herriek Family" and for some time has been secretary of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. In 1898 he edited the year book of the "Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

LEVIN IRVING HANDY.

Levin Irving Handy, educator, journalist and ex-representative-at-large, Newark, Del., was born December 24, 1861, at Berlin, Md. He was educated in the public schools of Maryland and New York and as a teacher came to Smyrna, Del., in 1881. From 1887-90 he was superintendent of free schools in Kent county and from 1892-96 served as chairman of the Democratic State Central committee. Since 1890 he has been a popular lecturer and was editorial writer on the *Wilmington Every Evening* in 1894-95. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat for the term expiring March 3, 1899.

JAMES HENRY JORDAN.

James Henry Jordan, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, Indianapolis, was born in Woodstock, Va., December 21, 1842, and when a boy of eleven years removed to Indiana. Here he lived upon a farm until the

outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers as a private of the Army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded and at the conclusion of hostilities returned to his home to continue his education. In 1868 he graduated from the literary department of the Indiana University and from its law department in 1871. Judge Jordan commenced practice thirty years ago and since that time has been prosecuting attorney and city attorney; member of the Republican State Central committee, 1881-86, and chairman of the same in 1882; judge advocate G. A. R. Department of Indiana, in 1893, and judge of the Supreme Court of the State since 1894.

JOHN HOYT.

John Hoyt, Davenport, Ia., one of the leading music dealers of the city and in early life a farmer, was born in Bernardston, Mass., on the 20th day of June, 1829. He received his education in district schools and at Goodale Academy, Mass. He is recognized as a prominent citizen of Davenport, having taken an influential part in all that tends to the building up of the city, such as its railways, its manufactures, schools, parks, etc. Was a member of the city council two years and is at present (1899) president of the Business Men's Association, director of the First National bank, and vice-president and director of the Masonic Temple Association.

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

Daniel Hudson Burnham, architect, Chicago, was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 4, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago and later spent two years under private instruction at Waltham, Mass., and one year at Bridgewater, Mass. He returned to

Chicago in 1867 and took up the study of architecture, forming, in 1873, a co-partnership with John W. Root, under the firm name of Burnham & Root, which continued until the death of Mr. Root, in 1891. Among the buildings planned and constructed by Mr. Burnham may be mentioned the Rookery, The Temple, Masonic Temple, Illinois Trust bank, Great Northern hotel and many other buildings in Chicago and elsewhere, including the Mills building, San Francisco; Ellicott Square, Buffalo; Society for Savings, Cleveland, and the Land Title building, Philadelphia. From 1890 to 1893 he served as chief and director of works, World's Columbian Exposition.

JOHN ALLAN WYETH.

John Allan Wyeth, M. D., one of the leading authorities on surgery in the United States and president of the faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital (home address, 19 West 35th street, New York City), was born in Marshall county, Ala., May 26, 1845. The name was originally "Wythe," the American founder of the family locating at Cambridge in 1645. Its male members were heroes of Lexington, five of them (including the great-grandfather of our subject) being with the militia who drove the retreating British into Boston. Dr. Wyeth's father, Louis, was a lawyer and a judge, dying in 1889, at the age of seventy-seven. His mother (Euphemia Allan, before marriage) was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of Tennessee, who was a native of England.

Having attended the public schools of Gunter'sville, Ala., and the La Grange Military Academy, Ala., at the age of sixteen the boy joined the army of the Confederacy and, for fifteen months, was a prisoner at Camp Morton, Ind. In 1867 he began the study of medicine and two years later graduated from

the University of Louisville. From Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1873 he obtained the "ad eundem" degree, and during the same year was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy of that institution. From 1874 to 1877 he was prospector to the chair of anatomy and in 1878 carried away two prizes offered by the American Medical Association for the best essays on various subjects relating to surgery.

For a period of seventeen years, from 1880, Dr. Wyeth served as surgeon of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and in 1882 he founded the New York Polyclinic Medical School, the first post-graduate medical institute to be established in the United States. This he thoroughly organized, assumed the chair of surgery from the first and has held the deanship of the faculty since 1893. He has been twice president of the New York Pathological Society and in 1893 was first vice-president of the American Medical Association. But it is as an author that he is most widely known, his "Text-Book on Surgery" taking its place with the best works of the kind ever published. He has also written many historical and biographical sketches.

CHARLES L. JEWETT.

Charles L. Jewett, lawyer, New Albany, Ind., was born in Hanover, that State, on the 6th of October, 1850. After receiving his education at Hanover College and Indiana University, he was admitted to the bar in 1871. Previous to entering into his professional work, however, he was attached to a surveying party in Montana. Since becoming a resident of New Albany he has taken a leading part in politics. He served as chairman of the Democratic State committee, member of the State legislature, district attorney of the fourth district, prosecuting attor-

ney of the fifth circuit, speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, and judge advocate of the eighth army corps and superior of the provost court, at Manila, Luzon. Judge Jewett's rank in the United States army is that of lieutenant-colonel.

VINSON M. WHITLEY.

Vinson M. Whitley, attorney-at-law and ex-member of the State legislature, Redboiling Springs, Tenn., was born in that town, August 12, 1855. After receiving a fair education, in 1873 he became a public school teacher. He was admitted to the bar; in 1882 was elected clerk of the circuit court on the Republican ticket, and in 1893 was a member of the Tennessee State legislature.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

L. Bradford Prince, lawyer, chief justice and ex-governor, Santa Fe, N. M., was born in Flushing, N. Y., July 3, 1840. He received his primary education in his native town and is a graduate of Columbia Law School. Since boyhood he has been a Republican, and it is a matter of record that when only a youth of sixteen he received a vote of thanks from the local club for active work in the Fremont campaign. From 1860 to 1878 his reputation continually increased as an orator in behalf of Republicanism, and in 1868 and 1876 he served as a member of the national conventions. In 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the New York assembly and served in the upper house of the State legislature in 1876 and 1877.

Dr. Prince's broadest reputation, however, has been made in New Mexico. From 1879 to 1882 he was chief justice of the territory and held the gubernatorial office from 1889 to 1893. He is also widely known for

his work as an educator and historical litterateur. He has written various historical and legal works, contributed to the periodical press and has served as president of the Historical Society of New Mexico from 1883 to the present time. Since 1882 he has been president of the University of New Mexico at Santa Fe and has also been at the head of the affairs of the New Mexico Horticultural Society, the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration and the Agricultural College of New Mexico. His degree of LL. D. was obtained from Kenyon College, Ohio, and from Colorado College. In religion he is a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a member of the general conventions from 1877 to 1898, and founder, in 1880, of the American Church Building Fund, which has caused the erection of hundreds of church buildings.

JOHN C. KEY.

John C. Key, attorney-at-law, Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., was born in that locality, on the 25th of February, 1826. He was educated in the schools of his county, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the State legislature in 1859, 1860 and 1877; was a delegate to the State Constitutional convention in 1877 and was returned to the legislature in 1882 and 1883.

Before the Civil war Captain Key was elected to the command of a volunteer company known as the "Jasper Volunteers," afterward organized as Company B, Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment. He was subsequently promoted to be major in that regiment, which, within six months, suffered a loss of four hundred and sixty-six in killed and wounded. Of this number forty-six were in Captain Key's company, which was incorporated into the Second Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Stonewall Jackson.

He was wounded several times, but returned to civil life and became especially prominent in the development of the railroad system of his part of the country. He was one of the pioneers in the construction of the Macon railroad, of which for a time he was president.

Captain Key is a States-rights Democrat; has long been a pronounced Methodist; is a Royal Arch Mason and a teetotaler—a man of sterling convictions, bravely and forcibly supported.

THOMAS ELLIOTT BARTLETT.

Thomas Elliott Bartlett, pastor of the South Baptist church, Providence, R. I., was born September 20, 1853, in Newburyport, Mass. Was educated in the high school of his native town, at Brown University and the Newton Theological Institution. Since graduating from the last named, Mr. Bartlett has continued in his present pastorate. He also takes a deep and active interest in educational matters, being now secretary of the Rhode Island Educational Society.

EDWARD GAY.

Edward Gay, landscape painter, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (son of Richard Gay and Ellen Kilduff), was born in Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1837. He removed to the United States in 1848, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he studied under James M. Hart. The years 1862-67 were spent abroad, under Schirmer and Lessing, in Carlsruhe. In 1867 he opened a studio in New York City and in 1870 was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. He also became a member of the American Water Color Club. His early prominent paintings include "Mountain Stream" (1860); "Der Alt Wasser" (1869);

"Ready for the Reapers" (1875); the "Slopes of the Mohawk" (1877); "The Last Load" (1878); "Old Estate" (1881); "On the Sogne Fjord, Norway," (1884). In 1887 Mr. Gay won the competition prize of two thousand dollars for his "Broad Acres," now hung in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. This was followed by a series of large canvases of shore and field, including "Washed by the Sea," owned by the Layton Gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Waving Grain," owned by Minneapolis Fine Arts Gallery; "Mother Earth," which won a medal at the Winter Exposition, San Francisco, 1893, and the "Atlantis," "Waste Sands," "El Dorado," "Those Happy Summer Fields" and "My Lady's Estate," which hang in private galleries.

WOLCOTT LE CLÉAR BEARD.

Wolcott Le Cléar Beard, writer, 51 West 10th street, New York City, was born in that city November 10, 1867. He graduated from Hobart College with the degree of B. S. in 1889 and with that of C. E. in 1891. He at once secured employment as a civil engineer on the irrigating works of Arizona, and in 1898 was appointed first lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Engineers. In this capacity he served throughout the Puerto Rican campaign of the Spanish-American war. He is the author of "Sand and Cactus" and various other magazine stories dealing with life in Arizona and the west.

WARREN BURLINGHAM STEERE.

Warren Burlingham Steere, M. D., Des Moines, Ia., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., December 9, 1832. After pursuing his literary studies at the Lagrange Institute of Indiana, he was matriculated at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which

he graduated in 1862. In 1886 he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., having in the meantime acquired a large local and surgical practice at Des Moines. For a period of fourteen years Dr. Steere served as a United States examining surgeon on the board of pensions; was four years professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Iowa Eclectic Medical College and in 1886-87 occupied the chair of obstetrics in the medical department of Drake University. He was for a time engaged in the manufacturing business in Chicago, his business being entirely wiped out in the great fire of October, 1871. Since becoming a resident of Des Moines he has been quite prominent as an Odd Fellow, serving in 1899 as president of the Relief Association connected with that order.

J. ALLEN SMITH.

J. Allen Smith, LL. B., Ph. D., professor of political economy, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., was born in Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 5, 1860. He was educated in the higher branches at the University of Missouri, from which, in 1886, he obtained the degree of LL. B., and from the University of Michigan he received his degree of Ph. D. in 1894. In 1887 he located as a lawyer in Kansas City, Mo., and continued to practice that profession for five years, when he entered the University of Michigan as a post-graduate student. Here he continued for three years, chiefly devoting his time to political economy. In 1895 he occupied the chair of that science at Marietta College, Ohio. He continued in this position for two years and in 1897 assumed the duties of his present position in the University of Washington. He is well known as a writer on political economy and as the author of the work entitled "Multiple Money Standard."

J. ADELPHI GOTTLIEB.

J. Adelphi Gottlieb, M. A., M. D., D. C. L., LL. D., physician, educator and civic worker, New York City, was born in Vienna, Austria, May 10, 1870. He obtained his education wholly in the United States, in the public schools and under private tutors of New York City, numbering among the latter such eminent men as the late Rev. Dr. Wise and Rt. Rev. John Hall; in various academies of the metropolis; the University of the City of New York (1890), National University (1891).



Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery (1893) and New York State University.

Graduating in medicine, Dr. Gottlieb commenced practice in New York City. During the threatened cholera epidemic of the year previous, however, he had come into considerable prominence because of the microscopically illustrated lectures which he delivered at the American Museum of Natural History on the "Bacillus Cholerae Asiatica." In 1893 the doctor was appointed honorary representative for the United States and examiner for the Society of Science, Arts and Letters, of London, England; also served as member of the International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence in the same year.

Since his graduation Dr. Gottlieb has rendered clinical services in the department of genito-urinary diseases, Chambers Street Hospital; department of surgery, laryngology and ophthalmology, out-door-poor department of Bellevue Hospital; and in the departments of general medicine, dermatology and gynecology, in the University Medical College dispensary. He has also attended post-graduate courses in bacteriology in the Loomis laboratory, N. Y., and other special courses at Harvard and the leading laboratories and colleges. At present he is consulting physician to many hospitals and charitable institutions in New York; examiner in lunacy, appointed by the State Supreme Court of New York; director and professor of forensic medicine, N. Y. Medico-Legal Institute and Laboratory of Scientific Technology; late brigadier-general and surgeon-in-chief commanding Auxiliary Military Medical Corps (a volunteer medico-military body of which he is the founder). He is an active member of the New York County Medical Association; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; charter member of the Medical Association Greater City of New York; fellow New York State Medical Association; permanent member American Medical Association; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; American, New York and Royal Microscopical Societies; American Public Health Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; also fellow of the American Geographical Society, and associate of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York Press Club, etc.

Apart from professional work the doctor is prominent in commercial life, being president of the Co-operative Publishing Alliance, N. Y., one of the directors of the Empire Chemical corporation, and numerous other business enterprises; he is editor of the Inter-

national Medico-Military Courier and is the recipient of many foreign distinctions for his active labors in international affairs. He is the author of many literary and scientific works and papers, a recent work being "History of the Ancient and Primitive Masonic Rite of Memphis," of which he is an authority, being a thirty-third and ninety-six degree Mason of various Masonic bodies of the world, a rare distinction. He is also widely known as an archaeologist. The collection of antiques and curios owned by him is one of the finest in the country. Many of the specimens are family heirlooms from the historic Santa Anna, of Mexico, and his trusted aide-de-camp, General Gabor Naphegyi, M. D., who was the doctor's maternal uncle.

As a patriot and philanthropist the doctor has achieved an enviable reputation. Realizing the great need of protecting the community from the ravages of pestilence, catastrophe, etc., he founded the National Volunteer Emergency-Service Medical Corps, the first and most powerful and efficient military medico-sanitary systems throughout the civilized world—a monument to the progress of the twentieth century. The object of this greatest of all philanthropies is "To render medical or other aid and relief to the community in maintaining an equipped, trained and drilled service corps to anticipate, prepare and execute sanitary measures which will insure the health and safety of life and limb of the people, to render aid to injured, transport sick and injured to place of succor, provide food, medicines and temporary shelter to victims of calamities as exigencies may require and to place equipment and service at the disposal of the public subject to instant call by military or civil authorities, National, State or Municipal." This corps stands in the same relation to the community in protecting the life and limb of the people as does the National Guard and State Militia in guarding the property of the citizen. Sur-

geon-Major-General Gottlieb has been unanimously chosen commandant director general of the corps and president of the civil corporation of this colossal work of philanthropy.

JOHN TYLER MORGAN.

John Tyler Morgan, attorney-at-law and United States Senator, Selma, Ala., is a native of Athens, Tenn., born June 20, 1824. Since he was nine years of age he has resided in Alabama, where he obtained his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession continuously, with the exception of the Civil war period, until his election to the Senate in 1876. He served as presidential elector in 1860 and during the next year was a delegate to the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession. As a private of Company A, Cahaba Rifles, he joined the Confederate army, being assigned to the Fifth Alabama Regiment. He was promoted to be major, lieutenant-colonel (Fifty-first Alabama Regiment) and brigadier-general. The last named grade he reached in 1863 and was placed in command of a Virginia brigade, but the colonel of his old regiment having been killed he resigned the brigadier-generalship and rejoined that command. In 1863 he was again appointed a brigadier-general, his new command including his own regiment. After the war he resumed practice at Selma; was chosen a presidential elector in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in the same year and took his seat March 5, 1877. Since that year he has continuously served in the upper house of Congress and is generally considered one of the ablest leaders in the South, having been mentioned for president on the Democratic ticket. He has also achieved considerable distinction as a diplomatist, serving on the Bering Sea Fisheries commission in 1892 and on the Hawaiian

commission in 1898, the latter body being appointed to organize a government for the newly acquired territory of the United States. He has served upon several of the most important committees in the Senate, such as those of foreign relations, Indian affairs and the Pacific railroads. He is also chairman of the select committee on the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, his abilities both as a lawyer and a financier being brought into effective play in the last named positions.

GEORGE CLEMENT PERKINS.

George Clement Perkins, business man, financier and United States Senator from California, Oakland, was born at Kennebunkport, Me., August 23, 1839. His early life was passed upon a New England farm and as a cabin boy. When sixteen years of age he shipped "before the mast" on a vessel bound for San Francisco, Cal., arriving in the autumn of that year. Instead of engaging in mining ventures he established himself at Oroville as a general merchant. He was successful from the first and later invested his capital in banking, milling, mining and steamship enterprises. In these lines he has been engaged for the past quarter of a century, controlling various companies whose business extends along the coast of the Pacific States, Mexico, British Columbia and Alaska. Mr. Perkins was elected to the State Senate in 1868 and served in that capacity for eight years. In 1879 he was elected governor of California, continuing thus until January, 1883. Upon the death of Hon. Leland Stanford he was appointed United States Senator and took his seat on August 8, 1893. By subsequent elections he has continued to serve in this capacity. His present term will expire March 3, 1903. Mr. Perkins has been a leading figure for many years in the commercial, art and scientific affairs of San Francisco,

having served as president of the Merchants' Exchange and the San Francisco Art Association, as well as director of the California Academy of Sciences and other public institutions.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NORTHRUP.

George Washington Northrup, D. D., LL. D., was born at Antwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y., on October 15, 1826. He prepared for college by private study and entered Williams College as a sophomore, graduating from that institution in 1854. Three years later he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, after which he became an instructor in church history therein and one year later advanced to the full professorship. In 1867 he became president of the Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park. In 1892, when the University of Chicago was founded, he was instrumental in bringing about the union of the two institutions, which made the theological seminary the divinity school of the university. He was considered one of the leading pulpit orators of the Baptist denomination. During his pastorate of the First Baptist church of Rochester the church experienced one of the most remarkable revivals in its history. He died in Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1900.

EDWARD GAYER ANDREWS.

Edward Gayer Andrews, bishop, New York City, was born in New Hartford, N. Y., August 7, 1825. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1847 and the following year entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. For six years he was a pastor in Central, N. Y., and from 1854-64 was a teacher and principal of Cazenovia Seminary. From 1864-72 he was pastor in Stamford, Conn.,

and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1872 was consecrated bishop. He visited missions in Europe and India in 1876-77; in Mexico in 1881, and in Japan, Korea and Chicago, 1889-90. He was a delegate to the English and Irish Methodist churches in 1884.

JOHN LAMB.

John Lamb, farmer and congressman, Richmond, Va., was born in Sussex county, the Old Dominion, June 12, 1840. Received his education chiefly at the private schools of Charles City county and in early life was a surveyor. During the Civil war he served as captain of a company in the Third Virginia Cavalry, receiving three wounds while in the service—one of them being so severe that his life was despaired of. For twenty years he was sheriff and treasurer of Charles City county, removing to Henrico county in 1888. Here (at Richmond) he has since resided, and for a number of years past has been engaged chiefly in farming and milling. In 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by the Democrats of the third district, defeating the Hon. S. S. Lewis, of the State Supreme Court. His record was so acceptable that in 1898 he was re-elected without opposition in the Democratic convention, defeating the Republican nominee by a large majority.

CHARLES CURTIS.

Charles Curtis, member of Congress, first district of Kansas, Topeka, was born in North Topeka, Shawnee county, that State, January 25, 1860. He was educated in the common and the high schools of his native city, reading law with Judge A. H. Case and being admitted to the bar in 1881. From the first he seemed to have been remarkably successful and in 1884 was elected county attorney

of Shawnee county and was honored with a re-election in 1886 and is credited with a very superior record as an occupant of that office. Notwithstanding that the State went over to Populism in 1890 by immense majorities, Mr. Curtis, who has always been a staunch Republican, was elected to Congress, in 1892, from the fourth district of Kansas by a plurality of 2,800, and continued to represent that district until 1899. In 1897 the county in which he lives was legislated into the first district and he was nominated in and elected from that district in 1898.

Mr. Curtis is of Indian extraction and is often referred to as "the Indian congressman." He is naturally very much interested in the condition of the aborigines and since occupying his seat in Congress has made a careful study of the legislation for their welfare. He framed an enactment "for the protection of the people of the Indian territory" during the Fifty-fourth Congress. This has since become a law, and is bound to settle many of the difficult questions that have always troubled the government and the people of the territory. He is ranking member of the committee of the house on Indian affairs, chairman of the committee on the expenditures of the Interior department, and also serves on several other important committees and sub-committees. He was appointed at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress as one of the members of the Republican caucus committee to frame a financial measure for Congress to consider at its next sitting.

JOHN JAMES MONAGHAN.

John James Monaghan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilmington, Del., was born at Sumter, S. C., May 23, 1856. Educated at St. Charles College, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., he was ordained

as a priest of the diocese of Charleston, on December 19, 1880. From that time until he assumed the duties of his present position, in 1897, he was called to the following charges: assistant priest in Charleston at St. Joseph's church and then at St. Patrick's church; from 1882-87 was rector in Greenville, S. C.; pro-rector at Cathedral, Charleston, S. C., and chancellor of the diocese, 1887-88. From 1888-97 he was assistant to vicar-general at St. Patrick's church, Charleston, and on May 9th of the latter year he was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons bishop of Wilmington at St. Peter's cathedral, in that city.

EDWARD MITCHELL BARNEY.

Edward Mitchell Barney, pastor of the First Universalist church, Beverly, Mass., was born in Lynn, that State, on the 28th of February, 1871. He is a graduate of Tufts and Harvard colleges, and is known chiefly as a writer of fiction, although his articles on economic problems are beginning to attract attention. Besides his literary labors he has charge, as stated, of a large congregation of Universalists at Beverly.

BENJAMIN W. BAKER.

Benjamin W. Baker, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., president of the Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, was born in Hutton township, Coles county, Mo., November 25, 1841. Until he was twenty years of age he lived upon a farm, obtaining such a limited schooling as was possible, but upon the breaking out of the Civil war joined the Union army as a private of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was four times wounded and while able to be in the ranks followed the fortunes of that command. Soon after the conclusion of hostilities he resumed his edu-

cation, then, as now, carrying in his shoulder a four ounce ball as a reminder of his fighting days.

In 1870 Dr. Baker graduated from the State Normal University at Normal, Ill., and taught there four years while pursuing his theological course at the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. He joined the Central Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1874, being the presiding elder of the Streator district, in 1885-89. He has served as pastor of charges at Wetsika, Lexington, Fairbury and Sheldon, Ill., Denver (St. James church), Colo., etc. He was financial secretary of the Illinois Wesleyan University from 1883 to 1893 and president of Chaddock College from 1893-98. From the latter institution he received his degrees of A. M., Ph. D. and D. D. Since 1898 he has served in his present position.

JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY.

Gen. John Singleton Mosby, soldier, lawyer and diplomatist, 4 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Powhatan county, Va., December 6, 1833; graduated from the University of Virginia in 1852 and was admitted to the bar three years later. From 1855 to 1861 he practiced his profession at Bristol, Va. He entered the service of the Confederate army as a private and during the war became one of the most conspicuous cavalry leaders in either army. He was soon promoted to be adjutant in the First Virginia Cavalry, but obtained his fame during the last three years of the war as colonel of the so-called Mosby's Partisan Rangers, his chief duty being the destruction of railroads and supply trains. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Virginia, becoming a Republican and an enthusiastic supporter of General Grant. From 1878-85 he was United States consul at Hongkong,

China. While serving in that capacity Li Hung Chang offered him the command of the Chinese army, but General Mosby declined to thus serve against the republic of France. Because of this refusal he received a letter of thanks from the prime minister of France.

ORATOR FULLER COOK.

Orator Fuller Cook, special agent in charge of plant introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was born in Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., May 28, 1867. He graduated from Syracuse University in 1890 and was at once appointed an instructor in the department of biology. In the succeeding year, however, he was appointed an agent to Liberia by the New York State Colonization Society and at once departed for the scene of his labors. He remained there for six years, during that period holding the professorship of sciences in the Liberia College. He returned to the United States in 1897 with a valuable collection of plants and animals for the United States National Museum and since that year has held his present position in the Department of Agriculture. He has also written numerous technical papers on biological subjects and made many scholarly and interesting reports on Liberia and African colonizations and botany.

JOSIAH FORREST KENNEDY.

Josiah Forrest Kennedy, A. B., A. M., M. D., secretary of the Iowa State board of health and of the State board of medical examiners, Des Moines, was born in Land'sburg, Pa., January 31, 1834. He received an academic education at Williamsburg, Pa., and graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, that State, in 1855, receiving the

degree of A. B. In 1858 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in the same year he graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, pursuing a post-graduate course at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In the Civil war he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, becoming surgeon-in-chief of the Seminary Hospital, at Georgetown, D. C. He had removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1858 and after the war he served for many years as United States pension examining surgeon at Tipton and Des Moines, Ia. He was also professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the Iowa University and of the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines. For seven years he was secretary of the Iowa State Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the National Pure Food and Drug Congress and the Polk County Medical Society. In 1891 he was honored by being selected as a delegate from Iowa to the International Health Congress of London. Since 1885 he has held his present position on the State board of health. He has contributed widely to medical literature and is at present editor of the Iowa Health Bulletin.

THEODORE COOPER.

Theodore Cooper, consulting engineer, New York City, was born in Coopers Plains, Steuben county, N. Y., January 12, 1839. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., class of 1858, and after graduating therefrom was employed as assistant engineer on the Troy & Greenfield railroad and Hoosac tunnel. From 1861-62 he was connected with the engineering department of the United States Navy and during the Civil war participated in the siege of Yorktown, battle of West Point and York

River and in blockade service on the North Carolina and Texas coasts. For three years succeeding the War of the Rebellion he was an instructor in engineering at the United States Naval Academy and subsequently was engaged as superintending engineer of the St. Louis (Mo.) bridge, as general superintendent of the Delaware Bridge company and as assistant general manager and superintendent of the Keystone Bridge company. He has become well known as a designing and consulting engineer for numerous railroads as well as for his professional work in the designing and constructing of bridges. Especially is he high authority on iron and steel construction. He was one of the pioneers in the construction of elevated railroads in New York City and has been a member of the Rapid Transit commissions of both New York City and Boston, Mass. He acted as a member of the board of bridge experts on the construction of the Hudson river bridge and superintended the building of Washington bridge over the Harlem river. Besides being a recognized expert and an authority in practical work, Mr. Cooper is well known as an author, his chief works being "Cooper's Bridge Specifications" and "History of American Railroad Bridges."

WILLIAM HALL MORELAND.

William Hall Moreland, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento, Cal., was born at Charleston, S. C., April 9, 1861. Until he was twenty years of age he was a college student at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., having received from that institution, at different times, the degrees of M. A., B. S. and D. D. He was prepared for the ministry at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. In 1884 he was assistant at Christ church, Hartford, Conn.; in 1885-93, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd,

Nashua, N. H.; 1893-99, rector of St. Luke's church, San Francisco. He was consecrated to his present position January 25, 1899.

ALFRED MILNES.

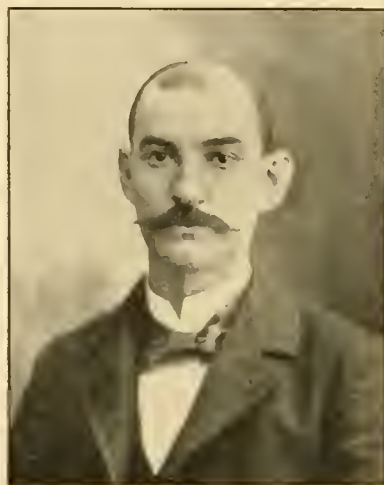
Alfred Milnes, manufacturer and postmaster, Coldwater, Mich., is a native of Bradford, England, and was born May 28, 1844. He has been educated, as to the elementary branches, in the common schools of Utah, Iowa and Michigan, but when little more than a boy served for three years in the War of the Rebellion as a private in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. He has been a resident of Coldwater since 1861; has been mayor of the city for two terms; State Senator two terms; lieutenant-governor one term, and represented his district in the Fifty-fourth Congress. He is still a stockholder in several important manufacturing concerns.

SAMUEL HARLAN KELLEY.

Samuel Harlan Kelley, attorney-at-law (railroad and corporation exclusively), Benton Harbor, Mich., was born in Marion, Ind., March 27, 1861. When five years of age he went with his parents to Savannah, Mo.; received an academic education at the Missouri State University and in 1884 graduated in law from the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Previous to this year, however, he had taught school (two terms in Andrew county, Mo., 1880-81); been employed as a railway postal clerk on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad (1881-82), and held the position of adjudicator of claims in the United States treasury department (1882-85). While living at Washington, holding the position last named, Mr. Kelley commenced the study of law and graduated from the Columbian University, as stated. In 1885 he was trans-

ferred to the Interior Department and during the succeeding year appointed chief clerk of the United States land office at Wakeeney, Kans. After remaining in that position for about two years he purchased the Scott County News, at Scott City, Kans., of which he was editor and proprietor in 1887-89, as well as a practicing attorney.

In the latter year Mr. Kelley removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in the practice of the law as a member of the firm Kelley, Craig & Crosby. Within the succeeding years it established as large and important a



legal business as any firm in that section of the State. Upon being appointed an attorney for the "Big Four" system, in 1893, he removed to Benton Harbor, Mich. He still retains his connection with the C. C. C. & St. L. railway and is also general attorney for the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus and the South Haven & Eastern railways, as well as for other corporations.

Mr. Kelley has always been an active Republican, being considered an able manager and effective campaign orator. While a resident of Kansas and Missouri he was a member of various committees and, at one time, secretary of the Missouri Republican

club. Since coming to Benton Harbor he has continued his political activity, but declined offices proffered by the State and the general government.

LESTER ANTHONY BEARDSLEE.

Lester Anthony Beardslee, rear admiral United States navy, retired, Little Falls, N. Y., was born in that place, February 1, 1836. He received the appointment of midshipman, March 5, 1850, and graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1856. Passing through all the grades of the department up to his present position, he was commissioned rear admiral May 25, 1895, and retired for the age limit, February 1, 1898, being in command of the naval forces on the Pacific station from 1894 to 1897.

In the War of the Rebellion Admiral Beardslee was executive officer of the monitor "Nantucket" in the attack on Charleston, S. C., April, 1863, and after participating in the capture of the Confederate sloop "Florida," in October, 1864, brought the prize from the Brazilian coast to the United States. In 1870 he brought the tug "Palos" through the Suez canal (flying the American flag for the first time in those waters) on a trip to China, and, while in command of the U. S. S. "Jamestown," in 1879-80, discovered and named Glacier Bay, Alaska. At one time he served as a member of the government board appointed to test American metals and report upon them in connection with their resisting qualities and durability as war material.

GEORGE TURNER.

George Turner, attorney-at-law and United States Senator, Spokane, Washington, was born in Edina, Mo., February 25, 1850. He was educated in the common school of his

native State and from 1862 to 1866, while yet a boy, was a telegraphic operator in military service. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, but entered politics at an early period of his career, serving as United States marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabama from 1876 to 1880. In 1884-88 he served as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Washington and in 1889 as a member of the Constitutional convention of the State of Washington. Since the spring of 1888 he has been engaged in the practice of law and in mining at Spokane. In the fall of 1896 he was elected United States Senator from Washington for the term commencing March 4, 1897, and ending March 3, 1903.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BAILEY.

Benjamin Franklin Bailey, M. D., Lincoln, Neb., president of the State board of health, was born in Littleton, N. H., June 22, 1860. Received his education at Claremont, N. H., Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College of the last named city in 1881. He commenced practice in New Hampshire, and at one time was secretary of the State Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Bailey removed to Lincoln, Neb., and was elected president of the State board of health in 1897, having previously served as president of the Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society, as well as treasurer of the Nebraska State board of health and the State Medical League. He has confined himself strictly to professional lines and consequently has no political record.

HOWARD AYERS.

Howard Ayers, president of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Olympia, Washington, May 21, 1801. He is a graduate

of Harvard University (S. B., 1883) and the University of Freiberg, Germany, (Ph. D., 1885), pursuing special courses in the universities of Strasburg and Heidelberg; in 1890 the University of Missouri also conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

From 1889 to 1893 Professor Ayers was director of the Lake laboratory, and since 1889 has been a member of the staff of instruction at the Marine Biological laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. From 1894 to 1899 he was instructor in zoology at Harvard University and Radcliffe College, as well as professor of biology at the University of Missouri and president of its scientific association. Since July 1, 1899, he has held his present position at the head of the University of Cincinnati. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists and the American Morphological Society, as well as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

ISIDOR STRAUS.

Isidor Straus, merchant, Sixth avenue and 14th street, New York City, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, February 6, 1845. When a child of nine he came to the United States with his parents and settled in Georgia, receiving most of his systematic education at the Collinsworth Institute, located at Talbotton, that State. Very early, however, he entered a business career, first as a clerk in a paper mill and afterwards as an employe in his father's store, at Columbus, Ga. In 1864, then only nineteen years of age, he was appointed secretary to John E. Ward, the agent of the Confederacy for the purchasing of supplies, and in this capacity he accompanied his superior to Europe. About this time he also joined a Liverpool ship owner in a clerical capacity and in 1865 became associated with

his father in the line of glassware, china and crockery.

Mr. Straus is still thus engaged. Since 1888 he has also had an interest in the department store of R. H. Macy & Co., and since 1892 has been identified with the Brooklyn dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus. He has, further, come into wide prominence as a public man. On account of the pressing nature of his private business he refused the postmaster-generalship, offered by President Cleveland, but served in Congress in 1893-95, making a strong record as an opponent of protection and free silver. He has also been president of the Educational Alliance of New York and a member of the bridge commissions of New York and Brooklyn.

ELISHA CHENERY.

Elisha Chenery, M. D., 65 Chandler street, Boston, Mass., is descended from an old English family, the American branch of which was founded by Lambert Chenery (or Chinery) who, with his two sons, came to Watertown, Mass., in 1630. Five years later, with a colony of six neighbors, he took up the township of Dedham, where Isaac settled and, marrying a Dorchester wife, became the progenitor of several generations of Dr. Isaac Chenerys. John remained in Watertown, now Belmont, and married Sarah Boylston, whose homestead is still occupied by the Chenerys. Mrs. Boylston, by her first husband, Thomas, had a son Thomas whom she educated as a physician and he was the first surgeon of Brookline, Mass. He was father of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, who introduced inoculation for smallpox into Boston seventy years before the discovery of vaccination by Jenner and forty-three years before the French physicians dared to resort to it. Through another son of Dr. Thomas Boylston, in the fifth generation from Sarah

Boylston, came John Adams, the first vice-president and second president of the United States. Mrs. Sarah (Boylston) Chenery had a son, John, by her second husband. She afterward became a widow by the death of her husband at Northfield in King Philip's war.

The doctor's great grandfather, William, and his brother, John, were of the minute men who fought at Lexington on the 10th of April, 1775, and at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. His wife's great-grandfather, Jonathan Parker, of Roxbury, was one of the "Indians" on board of the British tea ship in Boston harbor. He later captured two of General Howe's cannon and induced a neighbor to do the same. These guns were not found, but were used in action during the revolution, two of them being captured; the other two are now in Bunker Hill monument. Dr. Chenery's father-in-law, William Grose, of Jay, Me., was a veteran of the war of 1812, both himself and his wife being descendants of the Puritans on all sides.

The subject of this biography is a native of North Livermore, Me., being born August 23, 1820. He is a graduate of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me.; of Bowdoin College and Harvard Medical College, graduating from the last named institution March 2, 1853. He at once settled for practice at Searsmont, Me., and later removed to Wiscasset, that State, and (January 13, 1870) to Boston, having since continued at the place last named. In the Civil war he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, but was taken ill with diphtheria and resigned before reaching the front.

Dr. Chenery is quite widely known as an educator, holding the chair of pathology and therapeutics on the faculty of the Boston Dental College, as well as being its dean, from 1877 to 1881; served also as professor of principles and practice of medicine, College

of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1881-85. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association and other professional organizations.

JOSEPH B. SHOWALTER.

Joseph B. Showalter, M. D., oil producer and congressman, was born at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., February 11, 1851. Received a varied education in the public schools, at George's Creek Academy, and then taught school in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. He engaged in the oil business with his brothers in Butler county, Pa., and became extensively interested in petroleum production. He studied in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and practiced medicine for several years at Chicora, Pa. Mr. Showalter has served two years as a representative of the State legislature and four years in the State Senate. While a member of the latter body he secured the establishment of the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children and is now one of its trustees.

CHARLES E. PHELPS.

Charles E. Phelps, lawyer, soldier, legislator and jurist, Baltimore, Md., was born in Vermont, May 1, 1833. Since he was eight years of age, however, he has resided in Maryland, so that, within that State, he has been educated and passed his entire life of maturity. In 1852 he graduated from Princeton University, N. J., and in 1853 from the Harvard Law School, receiving his degree of A. M. from the former institution in 1855.

Mr. Phelps at once secured standing as a lawyer and man of affairs and in 1860 served

as a member of the Baltimore common council, being elected on the Reform ticket. From 1859 to 1861 he was captain and major of the Maryland Guard and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Maryland Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he was promoted to the colonelcy and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. On May 5, 1864, he had a horse shot from under him in the Wilderness and three days later, at Spottsylvania, another mount was killed; he himself was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Phelps, however, was recaptured by Sheridan's cavalry; was promoted to be brevet brigadier-general, U. S. V., and Congress voted him a medal for gallantry in action. The Union party elected him to Congress in 1864 and the Conservative party returned him in 1866.

In 1876 General Phelps was chosen president of the Baltimore school board and during the strike riots of 1877 was colonel of the Eighth Maryland Regiment. He was elected judge of the city Supreme court, in 1882, for a term of fifteen years, and in 1897 was re-elected for a like period. He also occupies the law chair in the University of Maryland and has accomplished considerable in the line of authorship. Among his best known works are "Judicial Equity" and "Falstaff and Equity."

ROBERT BOGARDUS SNOWDEN.

Robert Bogardus Snowden, soldier and capitalist, Memphis, Tenn., was born in New York City, May 24, 1836, and is a lineal descendant of Everardus Bogardus, one of the first settlers of New Amsterdam. He passed his early years in Nashville, where he attended the Western Military Institute and the University of Nashville. Subsequently he pursued various mercantile avocations in New

Orleans and Nashville and from 1858-61 was a merchant in the latter city. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as adjutant of the First Tennessee Infantry, General Johnston's division. Later he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, and fought bravely on the Confederate side until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. From 1865-70 he founded and conducted the Memphis (Tenn.) Importer and for many years past has been a large dealer in Memphis real estate, being at the present time president of the Real Estate and Improvement company of that city. In 1895 he was appointed major-general of militia commanding the interstate drill at Memphis, Tenn. He has been long identified with the railroad and insurance business of this section of the State, having served as director of the Citizens' Street Railway of Memphis. He has also been largely interested in gold and iron mining and cotton planting.

WILLIAM BUCK DWIGHT.

William Buck Dwight, professor of natural history and curator of museum in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the son of an American missionary and was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 22, 1833. In 1849 he came to the United States to reside permanently and is a graduate of Yale College (A. B., 1854), Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., (1857), and Yale Scientific School (Ph. B., 1859).

Since the year last named, or for more than forty years, Professor Dwight has been a leading educator. From 1859 to 1865 he was principal of the Englewood (N. J.) Female Institute; 1867-70, principal of Officers' Family School, West Point Military Academy; 1870-78, associate principal Connecticut State Normal school, New Britain, Conn.; profes-

sor of zoology, Martha's Vineyard (Mass.) Summer Institute, 1878-90, and since the last named year has filled his present position on the faculty of Vassar College.

Professor Dwight has also done considerable literary work. In 1872-73 he served as editor of the Connecticut School Journal and was editor of the department of geology of the Standard Dictionary during its preparation in 1893-94. With his brother, the late Rev. James H. Dwight, he is also said to have originated the so-called Roberts College of Constantinople. For twenty years he has made geological and paleontological explorations, chiefly in Dutchess county, N. Y. Many of the results have been published in the American Journal of Science, but the greater part remains to be recorded in permanent form. Among his ingenious scientific inventions may be mentioned a machine for making thin sections of rocks with accuracy.

CHARLES AVERILL BARLOW.

Charles Averill Barlow, farmer and ex-congressman, San Luis Obispo, Cal., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 17, 1858, receiving a common school education in his native city. When his father died in 1875, he removed with his mother to Ventura, Cal., learning the trade of a harness maker and later becoming a partner of his employer. Afterward he became a large fruit dryer and shipper and disposing of his business in these lines at Ventura he removed to San Luis Obispo county, where he engaged in wheat farming on a large scale. Mr. Barlow became prosperous and influential in this line of work, being at one time State lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance. Through the agricultural element he was elected to the State assembly in 1893 on the People's party ticket and subsequently engaged in the publication of the Reasoner at San Luis Obispo. As

this was the leading Populist paper in southern California his influence as a politician was much extended and in 1896 he was chosen chairman of the People's Party State convention, being nominated for Congress by that organization in August of the same year. His nomination was indorsed by the Democrats and Free Silver Republicans and he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Fusion candidate. His term expired on March 3, 1899.

RICHARD ROLLAND KENNEY.

Richard Rolland Kenney, lawyer and United States Senator from Delaware, Dover, was born in Sussex county, that State, September 9, 1856. In June, 1874, he graduated from Laurel Academy, Delaware, and later attended Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y. He read law with the Hon. Willard Saulsbury of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1881. Previous to this year he had served as State librarian for two terms. In 1887 he was appointed adjutant-general of the State, continuing in this office until the end of his term, January, 1891. Mr. Kenney was a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1892 and became a member of the National Democratic committee in 1896. This position he still holds. In January, 1897, he was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, taking his seat during the succeeding month.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY.

Stephen Russell Mallory, lawyer and United States Senator from Florida, Pensacola, was born in that State November 2, 1848, and is the son of Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida from 1851-61. He entered the Confederate army in the fall

of 1864 and during the succeeding spring was appointed midshipman in the Confederate navy. After a course of four years he graduated from the Georgetown (D. C.) College, and for two years was a teacher in that institution. In 1873, having moved to New Orleans, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, removing to Pensacola, Fla., during the succeeding year. There he has continued to practice, his political career commencing with his election to the lower house of the legislature in 1876. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1884. He represented the first district of Florida in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses and as a Democrat was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning with March 4, 1897, and expiring March 3, 1903.

LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Congregational clergyman, Norwich, Conn., was born in New Haven, Conn., January 1, 1830. He graduated at Yale in 1850; studied theology at Andover and Yale and in the latter institution also studied medicine. He was ordained in 1857 and served as pastor of churches at Litchfield, Conn., Brooklyn and Stamford, Conn. He subsequently passed several years in Europe (1872-77), and from 1878-82 was pastor of the Park Congregational church, Norwich, Conn., and later at Philadelphia. He is the author of "A Life Worth Living," "Church Papers," "Sermons," "The Simplicity That Is In Christ," "History of American Christianity," etc.

JOHN CLARKE DORE.

John Clarke Dore, educator and merchant, was born in Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822.

In 1843 he entered Dartmouth College, and after his graduation therefrom (in 1847) was appointed an usher in the Boylston school, Boston, a position equivalent to that of assistant superintendent. Two years later he was made principal. In March, 1854, he was appointed superintendent of the Chicago public schools and to him is due the public school system which is in operation in that city today. In 1856 he resigned this office and became interested in the manufacture of lumber as a member of the firm of T. Newell & Co. For many years he was an active member of the board of trade and in 1866 was its president. From 1868-71 he served as a member of the State Senate. He died in Boston, Mass., December 15, 1900.

JOSEPH C. BLOCH.

Joseph C. Bloch, judge of the court of insolvency, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Hungary, October 24, 1856. When he was about seven years of age his parents emigrated to this country, our subject receiving his education chiefly in Cleveland, Ohio, and Iowa City, Ia. He is a graduate from the law department of the Iowa State University, class of 1880. In 1892, 1893 and 1896 he served as a member of the Ohio legislature and was elevated to the judgeship of the insolvency court in 1896.

SAMUEL B. P. KNOX.

Samuel B. P. Knox, M. D., Santa Barbara, Cal., was born February 11, 1839, at Brownsville, Pa.; educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he obtained his professional degree in 1866, but before graduating he had seen ser-

vice in the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from January, 1863, to January, 1865, and as surgeon of the same regiment from January, 1865, to July, 1865. He removed to Santa Barbara, where he has since resided and practiced with success. For thirteen years he was physician and surgeon of the Santa Barbara County Hospital; examining surgeon of pensions for twenty years; and for twelve years he has served upon the board of trustees of the Santa Barbara Free Public library and a large portion of that period as president.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the United States, is of ancient Dutch lineage and was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. In 1880 he graduated from Harvard College and served as a member of the New York legislature from 1882 to 1884. During his second term, then but twenty-five years of age, he became the leader of the party in the assembly, and in 1884 he served as chairman of the New York delegation to the National convention which nominated Blaine for the presidency. President Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner and he thus served from 1889 to 1895, serving as president of the New York police board from the latter year until he was nominated by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy, on April 6, 1896.

To the duties of his new office Mr. Roosevelt brought the vigor, promptness and executive ability for which he had already become widely known and to his activity and alertness is largely credited the nation's remarkable readiness for hostilities, considering the short time given for preparation at the threatened outbreak of the Spanish-American war. With the complete equipment of the navy and the commencement of hostilities the assistant sec-

retary of war applied to the government for active service in the field. His many years of experience in the west, as a hunter of big game, had made him an expert horseman and marksman and he was therefore commissioned with Dr. Leonard E. Wood (now general and governor of Cuba) to raise a cavalry regiment among the cowboys and other sporting characters of the west. This organization, afterward known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, served most gallantly in the operations against Santiago, and he himself was



promoted to a colonelcy for bravery at La Quasina.

Returning to New York, after the surrender of that city, Colonel Roosevelt was at once taken up by the Republicans of the State as their candidate for governor and on September 27, 1898, he was formally nominated by them, being elected in November succeeding. Although he discouraged any attempts to make him the nominee for the vice-presidency on the national ticket, after repeated conferences on the part of the Republican leaders at the Philadelphia convention, his wishes were overruled and he was induced to allow the use of his name with McKinley for the presidency. The nomina-

tion, which was unanimous, was made June 21, 1900, and in the following November he was elected by a large majority.

GILBERT ASHVILLE PIERCE.

Gilbert Ashville Pierce, journalist and ex-United States Senator, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in East Otto, N. Y., January, 1841. He is a graduate of the law school of Chicago University, and served as lieutenant-colonel in the War of the Rebellion. In 1868-69 he was a member of the Indiana legislature and from 1872-82 he was editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean. He was governor of Dakota from 1884-86 and served as United States Senator from North Dakota from 1889-91. In the latter year he removed to Minneapolis and became editor of the Tribune, holding that position during the period of his service as United States minister to Portugal. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Minnesota and is also well known as an author.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON.

Charles A. Culberson, United States Senator from Texas (home address, Jefferson, Texas), was born at Dadeville, Ala., June 10, 1855. His father, David B., at one time represented the fourth Texas district in Congress. When he was an infant his parents removed from Alabama to Gilmore, Texas, and the boy passed through the public and high schools of that place. Subsequently he studied in his father's office, graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia and made a wide reputation in Texas as a criminal lawyer. Finally he was elected county attorney of Marion county, declined a nomination for the legislature and removed to Dallas. Here he formed a partnership with Judge Bokhout, which connection was

continued until 1890, when he was unanimously nominated for attorney-general by the Democratic State convention. This office he held four years and was governor of the State from 1895 to 1899, his gubernatorial term expiring in January of the latter year. Soon afterward he was elected to the Senate of the United States, his term covering the period from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1901.

GEORGE BEALL BALCH.

George Beall Balch, rear admiral United States Navy (retired), Baltimore, Md., was born in Tennessee, January 3, 1821. He served in the Mexican war and in 1850 was commissioned lieutenant. In 1862 he became commander, captain in 1866, commodore in 1872, rear admiral in 1878, and retired in 1883. During the Civil war he commanded the U. S. S. "Pocahontas" and "Pawnee," and participated in many engagements with Confederate batteries. From 1879-81 he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

JOSEPH TIMBLE ROTHROCK.

Joseph Timble Rothrock, commissioner of forestry for Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., April 9, 1839. In the Civil war he served as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and as captain of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, being wounded at Fredericksburg. He graduated from Harvard University, in 1864, with the degree of B. S., and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. Since 1877 he has occupied the chair of botany in the University of Pennsylvania

and since 1895 has been the State commissioner of forestry, his annual reports since that year constituting valuable additions to the science which is yet in its infancy in America.

Professor Rothrock was surgeon and botanist of the Wheeler surveys west of the one hundredth meridian; is general secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and assistant editor of "Forest Leaves." He is also author of "Vacation Cruisings," "Botany of the Wheeler Expedition," "Flora of Alaska," and "Revision of North American Guarineæ."

JOEL ASAPH ALLEN.

Joel Asaph Allen, naturalist, New York City, was born in 1838, at Springfield, Mass. In 1865 he accompanied Agassiz to Brazil and in 1885 was appointed curator of ornithology and mammalogy in the New York Museum, having held a similar position at Cambridge. From 1876-83 he was editor of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and from 1884-99 editor of The Auk (ornithological quarterly). From 1883-90 he was president of the American Ornithologists' Union. He is the author of "History of North American Pinnipeds" and "Monographs of North American Rodentia."

DAVID TURPIE.

David Turpie, lawyer and ex-United States Senator from Indiana, Indianapolis, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 8, 1829. In 1848 he graduated from Kenyon College and was admitted to the practice of law at Logansport, Ind., in 1849. He became judge of the court of common pleas in 1854 and was judge of the circuit court in 1856, resigning both of these offices. He served as a member of the Indiana legislature in 1853 and 1858 and in

1863 was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright and immediately succeeding Joseph A. Wright, who served by appointment of the governor. He was speaker of the State house of representatives, in 1874-75, and from 1878-81 served as a commissioner in the revision of the laws of Indiana. From August, 1886, to March, 1887, he was United States district attorney for the State of Indiana and during the succeeding year was sent to the National Democratic convention as a delegate-at-large. From March, 1887, to March, 1899, he served as a Democrat in the United States Senate, being assigned among other important committees to those on finance, foreign relations and private land claims.

JOHN JUDSON BAGLEY.

John Judson Bagley, manufacturer and governor, was born in Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832. In 1845 he settled in Michigan, entered a tobacco factory in Detroit in 1847, and rose to be one of the largest capitalists in that business. In 1872 he was elected governor of the State of Michigan and re-elected in 1874. He died July 27, 1881, in San Francisco, Cal.

SIDNEY CLARKE.

Sidney Clarke, attorney-at-law, Oklahoma City, O. T., was born in Southbridge, Mass., October 16, 1830. He received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, engaged for a time in local journalism and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Clarke removed to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1858, and during the Civil war was active and influential in both military and political affairs. He served as assistant adjutant-general, provost marshal-general and superintendent of volunteering, having charge of the recruiting of

troops in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota. In 1862 he was a Republican member of the Kansas State legislature and was a representative in the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses of the United States, the latter service covering the important period of Reconstruction from 1865 to 1871. In 1879 he was again returned to the lower house of the State legislature, being chosen speaker of that body. He removed to Oklahoma for the continued practice of his profession and in 1899 became a member of the Territorial council.

WILLIAM LUCAS AARON.

William Lucas Aaron, attorney-at-law, Joplin, Jasper county, Mo., was born in Quincy, Ill., April 21, 1856. He received his higher education at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and the Michigan State University, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1879. From 1892 to 1896 he was prosecuting attorney of Ellis county, Kans., and during the latter year was nominated by the Democrats for judge of the Kansas court of appeals. He was, however, defeated. Mr. Aaron located at Joplin, Mo., and is now engaged in a good professional practice. He is interested financially in the fruit lands of Idaho.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS CLAY.

Alexander Stephens Clay, lawyer and United States Senator from Georgia, Marietta, Cobb county, was born on a farm in that locality, September 25, 1853. He removed to Palmetto, Ga., where he received his early education and graduated from Hiwassee College in 1875. After studying law under Judge David Irwin of Marietta, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1877, and

since that year has been actively engaged in practice. In 1880-81 he was a member of the city council and in 1884-85, 1886-87 and 1889-90 was a member of the general assembly of the State, serving as speaker of the house for two terms. He became a member of the State Senate in 1892, being president of that body for two years; since 1894 he has been chairman of the State Democratic Executive committee and in October, 1896, was elected to the United States Senate. He has served on the Senate committee of agriculture and forestry, claims, immigration, post offices and post roads and to establish the University of the United States, his term of service expiring March 3, 1903.

EDWIN STEWART.

Edwin Stewart, LL. D., Rear Admiral United States navy (retired) and present paymaster general, Washington, D. C., was born in New York City, May 5, 1837; educated at Phillips Academy and Williams College, and entered the pay corps of the navy on September 9, 1861. Admiral Stewart was in active service during the Civil war, participating in the battles of Port Royal, Port Hudson and Mobile Bay. He was promoted to pay inspector, March 8, 1870; pay director, and was appointed paymaster-general May 16, 1890. He was re-appointed to that position in 1894, and is esteemed one of the ablest officials in the service. He was advanced to the rank of rear admiral, March 3, 1899.

FREDERICK W. BOATWRIGHT.

Frederick William Boatwright, M. A., LL. D., president of Richmond College, was born in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., January 28, 1868. He was educated at Richmond College and abroad, at the universities of

Halle, Leipzig and Paris, holding for a time the assistant professorship of Greek on the staff of his alma mater. From 1890 to 1895 he was professor of modern languages and since the latter year has been president of the college. He has also held several positions on the boards of management of other institutions, such as trustee of the Woman's College, of Richmond, of the Hartshorn Memorial College, etc.

ALFRED HENRY LOVE.

Alfred Henry Love, merchant and president of the Universal Peace Union, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born September 7, 1830. He graduated from its Central high school and while a pupil of fifteen edited a manuscript periodical, the Philadelphia Pickup. About the same time he assisted in organizing the American Literary Union, which was incorporated in 1858 by the State of Pennsylvania. It is still holding meetings and Mr. Love is its honorary president.

In 1847 Alfred entered his father's store; was a partner when twenty-one years of age and is still engaged in his line of business, as a commission merchant in cotton and woolen goods, devoting all his spare time to works of reform and humanity. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and for forty-three years he has visited prisons, conversing with their inmates and endeavoring to improve their condition. For a number of years he was vice-president of the society and editor of its Yearly Journal. He is vice-president of the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society, founded 1775, "for promoting the abolition of slavery; for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage; and for improving the condition of the African race."

In 1854 Mr. Love visited Europe. He was drafted into the United States army, in 1863, but, on account of his principles of peace and

morality, declined to serve, pay commutation, accept a substitute, or enter a plea of physical disability. Because of this stand he was threatened with the death of a deserter (shooting), but his life was saved by the intervention of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and the board of enrollment who pronounced him incapacitated for military service by reason of his near-sightedness. His stand against the laws, however, was taken upon Pennsylvania's fundamental Bill of Rights as drawn up by William Penn, viz.: "No human authority can in any case whatsoever control, or interfere, with the rights of conscience."

On May 16, 1866, Mr. Love organized the Universal Peace Union, of which he has since annually been elected president; the union was chartered April 9, 1888. Since 1867 he has also edited the Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration. He is a member of many reformatory societies; a believer in Republicanism and Republican institutions, in the broad sense of the word; is non-partisan, anti-sectarian and cosmopolitan, but, before all else, a radical peace man. Although still engaged in active business, he has a world-wide reputation for his unceasing disinterested and able efforts to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war, substituting the science of arbitration for the military system.

RICHARD MARTIN.

Richard Martin, lawyer, Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Liverpool, England, September 14, 1861. At an early age he removed with his parents to the Empire State, receiving a common school and academic education and graduating from the Allegheny College, from which he obtained the degree of A. B. Later he pursued a post-graduate course of three years, giving his attention to ethics, philosophy and divinity. He afterward took a regu-

lar course in law, at the same time teaching in the public schools. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar and during the first year of his practice was also employed as an editorial writer. He located at Pawtucket, R. I., and has since become well known both as a lawyer and a Republican politician. For eight years he has served as a member of the Republican city committee, a portion of that time as its chairman, and for six years he was a clerk in the house of representatives. It may be stated that Mr. Martin was the author of the remarkable celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the cotton industry in Pawtucket, that city now taking first place on the Western continent in that line. He also began the public agitation that resulted in the establishment of the present Y. M. C. A., located in Pawtucket, and is a leader in all fraternal organizations.

DANIEL DRAPER.

Daniel Draper, Ph. D., director of New York Meteorological Observatory, Central Park, N. Y., was born in that city April 2, 1841. He was a student of the University grammar school, New York City, and was also educated under the direction of his father, Professor J. W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., of the University of New York City. After leaving school he became an apprentice in the Novelty Iron Works of New York City, continuing there for five years, after which he served for a time as engineer on a steamship line which ran from New York to New Orleans. In 1863 he was placed in charge of the work on the ironclad in course of construction at the Novelty Iron Works and later served his father as his private amanuensis when the latter was engaged on his great work on "Intellectual Development of Europe" and "Civil War in America." Since 1868 Professor Draper has been director of the New York

Meteorological Observatory and since 1876 a member of the board of health of New York City. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Geographical Society and of the American Social Science Association of New York. He obtained his degree of Ph. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1880. It may also be added that he assisted his brother, the late Henry Draper, M. D., in the construction of the famous observatory at Hastings, N. Y.

MILES CROWLEY.

Miles Crowley, attorney-at-law, Galveston, Texas, was born in Boston, Mass., February 22, 1859. In his early life he learned the trade of a cooper, but subsequently removed to Galveston, Texas. Here he has attained great prominence in many fields. He has served as chief of the city fire department; as county judge; as member of the house of representatives, twenty-second session; twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the State Senate; also as a representative to the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States. He has always been prominent in educational affairs, having been trustee of the public schools for many years, and in politics has always been a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM GLASMANN.

William Glasmann, journalist, Ogden, Utah, was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 12, 1858. He received his education principally in the public schools of his native city, afterward following the trade of a saddler and harnessmaker and engaging in other mechanical and business pursuits. In 1892 he became editor of the Ogden Standard and for

several years has been one of the most prominent Republican leaders in Utah. He is a forcible campaign orator and is now president of the Republican State League. Mr. Glasmann has also been identified with several important business enterprises of Ogden—notably with the great beet sugar factory at that point, it being mainly through his persistent efforts that the five hundred thousand dollars was contributed to establish it.

FRANCIS TIFFANY BOWLES.

Francis Tiffany Bowles, naval constructor United States Navy, captain of the navy yard, New York City, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 7, 1858. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1879 and enjoyed a post-graduate course in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England. He served as a cadet engineer in the United States navy from 1879-81, when he was promoted to be assistant naval constructor at the Norfolk (Va.) yard, serving in this capacity until 1886. For the succeeding nine years he was naval constructor in charge when he was transferred to the New York navy yard in the same capacity. In the position of a naval constructor he has been the builder of such noted war crafts as the "Texas," the "Raleigh" and the U. S. S. "Amphitrite."

JESSE F. STALLINGS.

Jesse F. Stallings, attorney-at-law and congressman, Greenville, Ala., was born near the village of Manningham, Butler county, that State, April 4, 1856, and graduated from the University of Alabama when twenty-one years of age. Having studied law at that institution and in the office of Hon. J. C. Richardson of Greenville, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in April, 1879. He at

once located in Greenville, where he has since resided continuously. In November, 1886, he was elected solicitor for the second judicial circuit for a term of six years, but resigned in September, 1892, a few months before the conclusion of his term, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress. He had already served as a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1888 and since 1892 has represented the second district of Alabama in Congress.

R. W. MUHLEMAN.

R. W. Muhleman, M. D., Bellaire, Ohio, is a native of Hannibal, Monroe county, that State. He was educated at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1877; was a school teacher for some time after leaving Baldwin University, his career as a practitioner dating from the year of his graduation from the Cincinnati institution. Dr. Muhleman is president of the Crystal Window Glass company and of the Seal Glass Mando-lin company, as well as vice-president of the Ohio Valley Telephone company and the Bellaire Window Glass Company.

ELMORE S. PETTIJOHN.

Elmore S. Pettijohn, M. D., medical superintendent and lessee of the Alma (Mich.) Sanitarium, was born in Ripley, O. He received his education in the public schools of El Paso and Paxton, Ill., and at the Indiana State Normal school, Terre Haute, graduating from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1892. Before establishing himself in medical practice he taught in the city schools of both Paxton and Terre Haute. He became connected with the Alma Sanitarium, was appointed its superintendent and medical di-

rector, and in May, 1899, by authority of the board of managers, he assumed full control of that institution, which represents an investment of three hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Pettijohn is favorably known by the members of his profession and at one time held the position of secretary of the Chicago Pathological Society, and is the founder of the Practitioners' Club of that city. He is widely known in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been appointed to its general conference.

GEORGE DU RELLE.

George Du Relle, judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, Louisville, was born in York, Livingston county, N. Y., October 18, 1852. He is the son of Dr. George O. J. and Frances (Pierce) Du Relle. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early colonists of New England, his great-grandfather on his father's side being one of the first selectmen of Lee, N. H. Among his maternal ancestors was John Haynes, the first governor of Connecticut, and another was chief justice of that commonwealth and for over a quarter of a century a member of its colonial council. The Pitkins, who are among the oldest settlers of Connecticut and of the founders of the colony and State, represent one of the maternal branches of the Du Relle family.

Judge Du Relle, the subject of our sketch, located in Louisville in 1859, his mother having at this time married a second time, her husband being Professor S. B. Barton, of Center College, Ky. When the family removed to Louisville he became principal of the Presbyterian Female School of that city. Judge Du Relle therefore enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education in his earlier years under the special training of his father and later he attended school in Elizabeth, N. J., and New Haven, Conn. After spend-

ing a year at Yale College he returned to Louisville and after engaging in clerical employment for a time, commenced teaching in one of the public schools. At the same time he studied law and in 1874 graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville. He commenced the practice of his profession in the office of Col. R. W. Wooley and subsequently formed a partnership with H. C. Brannin. From 1882-86 he served as assistant United States district attorney for Kentucky and from 1889-91 filled the same position under another administration. From that time until his elevation to the bench in 1895 he engaged in private practice and reached the position of one of the leading members of the Kentucky bar.

Judge Du Relle has long been a firm Republican, although in the discharge of his judicial duties he is considered by all to be strictly impartial. He is a Presbyterian in religion and in fraternal circles is known as a prominent Mason; is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Filson Club.

CHARLES HERBERT STOCKTON.

Charles Herbert Stockton, captain United States Navy and president of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born on the 13th of October, 1845. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1865 and for the succeeding twenty years engaged in various cruises in different parts of the world. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the commission to select a naval station at Puget Sound and from 1889-91 was in command of the "Thetis" in the Arctic expedition to the mouth of the Mackenzie river. In 1892 he was promoted to commander and from 1895-97 was in command of the "Yorktown," assigned to the Asiatic station. During the

following year he was appointed to his present position. He is considered not only one of the foremost educators in his particular province but has acquired considerable reputation as an author on naval subjects.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD.

John F. Fitzgerald, insurance agent and congressman, Boston, Mass., was born in that city February 11, 1865. He was educated in the grammar schools, the Boston Latin schools, Boston College and also pursued a short course at Harvard University. After leaving college he obtained a position in the custom house, and then engaged in real estate and insurance. In the early '90s he began to take an active part in local politics and in 1892 was elected by the Democrats to the Boston common council. In 1893 and 1894 he served in the State Senate and in 1895 commenced his first term as a member of the National house of representatives from the ninth district of Massachusetts.

RUSSELL HERMAN CONWELL.

Russell Herman Conwell, D. D., LL. D., 2020 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Worthington, Mass., February 15, 1842. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy and at Yale College, the Albany Law School (graduate of 1866) and the Newton Theological Seminary. During the Civil war he was a captain of a company of Massachusetts volunteers and subsequently served as a staff officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He practiced the legal profession in Minneapolis from 1865-67 and during the subsequent year traveled in Germany, upon his return acting, for some time, as immigrant agent for the State of Minnesota in behalf of that country. For the succeeding

decade he devoted his time between journalistic and legal work, and in 1879 was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. From 1881-91 he was pastor of the Grace Baptist church, Philadelphia, founding the Temple College in 1888 and the Samaritan Hospital in 1890. Since 1891 he has been pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, and is the author of many biographical works of merit.

RICHARD HENRY ALVEY.

Richard Henry Alvey, chief justice of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia (home address: Hagerstown, Md.), was born in St. Mary's county, Md., March 6, 1826. His early privileges were limited, as he had no special opportunities, and his advancement came to him through close application to study and earnest effort. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of the clerk of Charles county and was there employed for several years, during which time he devoted his leisure hours and his evenings to reading law. He became thoroughly imbued with the desire to make its practice his life work and in 1849 was admitted to the bar. For half a century he has been a practitioner in Maryland and has won the highest judicial honors within the gift of the people. In 1850 he removed to Hagerstown. He had the usual experience common to young lawyers of building up a practice, and had to prove his ability and trustworthiness before his patronage grew to any extent. For a time he was associated in practice with Judge John F. Mason, and later was a partner of Hon. William T. Hamilton. He drafted the present jury law of Maryland, attended the legislature in 1867 to work for its passage and had the gratification of seeing the bill passed. At first it became only a local law in use in Washington, Frederick and Carroll counties, but before the session closed it was made general through-

out the State. During the same legislative session a Constitutional convention was called to which Judge Alvey was sent as a delegate from Washington county. He was made its chairman of the committee on representation and took an active part in all of its proceedings, largely molding the organic law of the State. His comprehensive knowledge of constitutional law made his services particularly valuable, and many measures there passed bear the impress of his strong mentality.

Under the new constitution he became a candidate for chief justice of the fourth judicial circuit for the counties of Washington, Allegany and Garrett. He was elected and by virtue of his office he became a member of the court of appeals of the State. In 1882 he was re-elected and upon the retirement of Chief Justice Bartol he was made his successor. In April, 1893, he was appointed chief justice of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland, and in 1895 that chief executive of the nation selected him as one of the commissioners to settle the boundry dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana in South America.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS.

Samuel Eberly Gross, real estate dealer, capitalist and author, Chicago, Ill., was born near Dauphin, Pa., on the 11th of November, 1843. He is of French Huguenot descent through the DeGros, LeRoye, DuBois and Blanshan families of France, of Holland descent through the Keyser, Custer, Sleght, Pennypacker, Vanderslice and Van den Wynaert lines, Saxon from the Von der Sahlers, and Swiss through the maternal lines of Eberly, Erb and Hershey. The paternal line Gross (DeGros) is carried back in "Historique de la Famille DeGros," by L'Abbe Van de Putte, to the year 1456, to Seigneur Jean de

Gros, of the Court of Dijon. Five of Mr. Gross' lineal ancestors participated in the French and Indian wars of the American colonies, and six bore arms in the American Revolution, among the latter being his great-grandfather, Capt. John Gross, who, at the conclusion of hostilities, settled in Dauphin county and acquired valuable farm and mill-ing properties.

The Gross arms are azure, a chevron between three saltires coupé argent; crest, a raven volant sable armed and langued guies; motto, "Teneo tenere majores."

The son of John C. and Elizabeth (Eberly)



Gross, the subject of this sketch, came with his parents to Bureau county, Ill., in 1845, and later removed with them to Carroll county. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, although but seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; but soon afterward he was mustered out of the service on account of his youth. In 1863, while he was a student at the Whitehall Academy, in Cumberland county, Pa., the Confederates invaded the Keystone State and he re-enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being appointed to the first

lieutenancy. For meritorious services in battle the young officer, on February 21, 1864, was promoted to captain in the same regiment, and served in Virginia until the conclusion of the war, participating in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap, Winchester and other battles, and receiving his honorable discharge on the 13th of July, 1865.

Captain Gross at once located in Chicago, whose energetic and progressive atmosphere was to his liking. Although he entered the Union College of Law as a student, with his unusual foresight he immediately commenced to invest his savings in real estate. He graduated from that institution in 1866 and at the same time that he commenced the practice of the legal profession he kept in touch with large and promising enterprises based upon real estate. He was especially interested in the boulevard system of Chicago and in 1868-69 took a leading part in its establishment.

The great fire found him at the head of one of the most prosperous businesses in Chicago. His office was burned, but with his usual energy and determination he saved his papers, records and books, and, before the flames were cold, was again in the field. During the dull times which followed the wide-spread calamity, and, especially during 1873-79, Mr. Gross returned to the practice of the law and devoted himself to scientific and literary studies, to which he had been partial since boyhood. He studied and wrote, and also applied his active and ingenious mind to the production of many inventions upon which he obtained patents. In the early '80s, Mr. Gross commenced to lay the foundation of the fortune which he now enjoys, by the purchase of farm lands adjoining the city, and converting them into beautiful suburban towns. Within the successive decade such of his creations as New City and Grossdale in the southwest; Gross Park in the north; Brookdale, Calumet Heights and Dauphin

Park in the south and Under the Linden in the northwest, came into being, and thousands of families found themselves, as if by magic, prosperous owners of homes. As a faint indication of what Mr. Gross has accomplished in this direction, it may be stated that he has built nineteen suburban towns and eight thousand houses and has sold more than forty thousand building lots. This is a record which it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to duplicate. Mr. Gross is a staunch advocate of all public improvements. He also takes a deep and active interest in political questions, having been nominated for mayor by the United Workmen's societies in 1889. Despite his varied interests and activities in his own country, he has been an extensive traveler throughout the world. Mr. Gross' successes have not all been along commercial lines. His methods of thought are synthetic as well as analytic, and during the years of engrossing business he has been an omnivorous reader of the best products of the literary world. He is a close student of books, as well as of men and affairs, and is the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Chicago. He is essentially a man of poetic tastes and has written much verse of a high order, abounding in striking metaphor and poetic imagery. A comedy, of which he is the author, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," from the University Press of Cambridge, has received the highest encomiums from journalistic sources and from those whose opinions carry the greatest weight in the literary world. Wholly original in plot and purpose, well wrought out as regards minor details and characters, dignified in tone, replete with epigram and happy conceits, the volume stands conspicuous among later works as a well sustained effort in pure and refined comedy. He has been an occasional contributor to the various literary periodicals of the better class, which have invariably given to his desultory poetic pro-

ductions favorable and welcome reception. A mere enumeration of the orders, societies and clubs with which he is identified is an indication of the breadth of his character and his untiring activity: commander Illinois Commandery Military Order Foreign Wars and historian-general of the National Commandery; secretary-general and ex-vice president general, Sons of the American Revolution; president Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution; deputy governor, Society of Colonial Wars of the United States; one of the governors of the Chicago Art Institute; also member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., Western Army of the Potomac, Huguenots of America, Holland Society and Society of American Wars, Relief and Aid Society, and the Chicago Union League, Union, Chicago Athletic, Twentieth Century, Caxton, Iroquois, Marquette, Washington Park, the Union Veteran and Chicago Press clubs.

A. LEO KNOTT.

A. Leo Knott, educator, lawyer, State legislator and assistant postmaster general, Baltimore, Md., is a native of Frederick county, that State, date of birth, August 29, 1830. He received the first rudiments of a classical education in St. John's College, Frederick, an institution of learning founded and conducted by the Jesuits. On the removal of his family to Baltimore he entered St. Mary's College, from which institution, after a six-years' course, he was graduated with honor. He subsequently received from it the degree of A. M. After his graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Hon. William Schley, a lawyer of high standing in his profession. While pursuing his professional studies he devoted a portion of his time to teaching. For a period of two years he was assistant professor of

Greek and mathematics in his alma mater; subsequently he established and for some time conducted a classical school in Howard county, known as the Howard Latin School. Admitted to the bar of Baltimore, he formed a partnership with James H. Bevans, which was dissolved after an existence of two years, since which time Mr. Knott has continued in the practice of his profession in Baltimore alone. In 1867 he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for the position of State's attorney for Baltimore city, and was elected without opposition. In 1871 he was re-nominated and re-elected for a second term of four years, and again re-nominated and re-elected for a third term in 1875. Upon his retirement from this office, in 1880, he resumed the general practice of his profession. In 1882 the nomination for a seat on the bench of Baltimore city was offered Mr. Knott by the Independent party on what was then known as the New Judge ticket, but this nomination was declined.

Mr. Knott represented his State in the National Democratic convention of 1864 and in that of 1872, and was a member of the National Democratic Executive committee from 1872-76. In 1884 he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for president, Grover Cleveland, making speeches in Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and New York. In 1885 Mr. Knott was offered and accepted the position of second assistant postmaster general under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, a position which he filled to its close. On his retirement from office, in April, 1889, he resumed the practice of his profession, opening offices in Washington and Baltimore. In 1899 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland from the second legislative district of Baltimore city. He took an active and a prominent part in the deliberations and proceedings of that

body; being the chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the judiciary committee. In June, 1900, Mr. Knott was chosen by the Democratic State convention a delegate to the Democratic National convention held at Kansas City July 4, 1900.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, lawyer, congressman and United States Senator, Fort Dodge, Ia., was born in Kingwood, Preston county, Va. (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858. He lived in his native State until he was twelve years old, and there being no public schools in the South, and few private ones, his early educational advantages were somewhat meager. He graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1875 and then taught school for two years at Sandwich, Ill., at the same time studying law during his leisure hours. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and with his brother, Henry, went to Chicago and expended the greater part of their money for law books, having left only enough to pay their expenses to Fort Dodge, Iowa, whither they went, opened an office and started in to practice law. Their privations and hardships were grievous and many, unknown to their folks at home, who supposed they were doing well, but they faced them courageously, determined to succeed. Young Dolliver's abilities as a public speaker gradually brought him into notice, and he became active in the local councils of the Republican party.

In 1888 Mr. Dolliver was elected to represent the tenth congressional district of Iowa in the house of representatives, and served with distinction in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses, in the last of which being a member of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, and his term would

have expired in 1901; but after the death of Senator John Henry Gear of Iowa, Governor Shaw, on August 22, 1900, appointed Mr. Dolliver United States Senator to fill the vacancy.

SILAS M. WEAVER.

Silas M. Weaver, judge of the District Court of the eleventh judicial district of Iowa, Iowa Falls, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was born on the 18th of December, 1845. He received an academic education in Fredonia, N. Y., where he taught school for a time, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y. In the latter year he came to Iowa, locating at Iowa Falls, and here he has since remained and won for himself a high place among the honored men of his city and State.

Judge Weaver has always been affiliated with the Republican party. He served as mayor of Iowa Falls; for three years was editor of the Iowa Falls Sentinel, and later associate editor of The Citizen. He was a member of the State house of representatives in the twentieth and twenty-first general assemblies; in the former session he served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and in the latter session as chairman of the board of managers in the impeachment trial of State Auditor John L. Brown. In 1886 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district, being re-elected in 1890, 1894 and 1898. He was the Republican nominee for judge of the Supreme Court in 1901, but was defeated.

MILTON PARK.

Milton Park, editor and chairman of the National Organization committee of the People's party, Dallas, Texas, was born in Augusta, Ga., January 1, 1846. He received his education in that State, graduated from Mer-

cer University and has generally been engaged in educational, editorial or reformatory work. In September, 1861, he joined the service of the Confederate States, being with the army of the Tennessee until the close of the Civil war. He was a so-called Bourbon Democrat until the second nomination of Grover Cleveland, when he became a leader in the organization of the liberal elements which were crystallized into the People's party. He is still one of the most prominent Populists in the country and has an especially strong following in the south.

Since July, 1890, Mr. Park has been the managing editor of the *Southern Mercury*, the *State Alliance Journal*; has been chairman of the National Organization committee since July, 1897, and on September 12, 1899, was made chairman of the Populist National convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio.

OLIVER LANARD FASSIG.

Oliver Lanard Fassig, section director, United States Weather Bureau and instructor in meteorology Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., was born in Columbus, O., April 5, 1860. He was educated at the Ohio State University, University of Berlin and Johns Hopkins University, and has been identified with the United States weather bureau since 1883. He was appointed to his present chair in Johns Hopkins University in 1897. He is also well known as editor of the "Bibliography of Meteorology" (4 vols., 1889-91) and "Report of the Chicago Meteorological Congress" (1893).

THOMAS MATHIAS LENIHAN.

Thomas Mathias Lenihan, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo., was born May 12, 1845. He received his early educa-

tion in Bardstown, Mo., and later attended the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. He was ordained a priest in the Dubuque (Ia.) Cathedral, November 19, 1867, and has held many important positions in the archdiocese of Dubuque. He was pastor of St. Benedict's church, Decorah, Ia., 1868-70; Corpus Christi church, Fort Dodge, Ia., and adjacent missions, and has built many new churches. He established new parishes and was made irremovable rector and dean until consecrated to his present position, February 24, 1897.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

John A. J. Creswell, lawyer, United States Senator and postmaster general, was born at Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md., November 18, 1828. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1848, with the first honors of his class, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In politics he was a Whig, but later became identified with the Democratic organization and was sent as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated James Buchanan for president. At the beginning of the Civil war, Mr. Creswell espoused the Union cause and finally became identified with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the National convention that nominated Lincoln for president in 1864, and in 1865, on the death of Thomas H. Hicks, was elected United States Senator to fill his unexpired term.

He was appointed postmaster general at the beginning of General Grant's term in 1869, and served in this position for five years. During his administrations many important reforms and improvements were inaugurated and successfully maintained in the postal service.

He was counsel for the United States before the court of commissioners on the Alabama claims, which court expired by law De-

ember 31, 1876. He was also one of the commissioners to close up the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust company. As an active practitioner of the law his conspicuous talents, which enabled him to fill with ability the prominent positions he had been called upon to fill, gained for him a commanding place in the estimation of his countrymen. He died December 23, 1891.

GEORGE W. FARIS.

George W. Faris, lawyer and congressman, Terre Haute, Ind., is a native of that State and was born on a farm in Jasper county, June 9, 1854. There his early life was spent and in 1877 he graduated from Asbury University. Owing to the loss of his father's property he was obliged to work his way through college, doing this by teaching school. He was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession. Although active in Republican politics for many years he had never held public office until his election to the Fifty-fourth Congress. Since that time he has served as a member of the lower house. Mr. Faris has made a substantial record both as a congressman and as a lawyer and has been frequently mentioned as a candidate for the bench. In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for the circuit judgeship and failed of an election by less than three hundred votes.

NEHEMIAH DAY SPERRY.

Nehemiah Day Sperry, contractor and congressman, New Haven, Conn., was born in Woodbridge, that State, July 10, 1827. He received his education at New Haven, worked on a farm and in a mill, taught school and finally mastered the trade of a house builder. When twenty years of age he established an independent business and his practical knowl-

edge and abilities were soon called into the service of the city. In 1853 and 1854 he served as a member of the common council and during this period was also selectman of the town of New Haven. In 1855 and 1856 he was secretary of the State of Connecticut, taking a deep and active interest in the organization of the Republican party. In 1864 he was a member of the convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency and later served as secretary for both the National and Executive committees of the Republican party. He was also for a series of years chairman of the Republican State committee and president of the State convention that supported Grant for the presidency. He was postmaster of New Haven from 1861 until the first election of Grover Cleveland, enjoying another term under President Harrison and making his entire incumbency of that office cover a period of twenty-eight years and two months. Mr. Sperry has declined several important appointments, such as a member of the commission to examine into the postoffice systems of the Old World. He also declined the nomination for Congress in 1886, but was elected to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses as a Republican, his opponents being Silver and Gold Democrats, Prohibitionists and Socialists.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

John Sharp Williams, lawyer and congressman, Yazoo City, Miss., is a native of Tennessee, being born at Memphis, July 30, 1854. His father served in the Confederate army and was killed at Shiloh. As his mother had already died and Memphis was threatened by the Union army, the family removed to the maternal homestead in Yazoo county, Miss. Here he received a fair education in private schools, which was subsequently supplemented by various courses in the Kentucky

Military Institute, near Frankfort; at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia and the German University of Heidelberg. After studying law at the Virginia University and in the office of Harris, McKisik and Turley, Memphis, in 1877 he was admitted to practice before the courts of Shelby county, Tenn. Since December, 1878, he has practiced in Yazoo City, and conducted a cotton plantation. He served as a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1892 which nominated Cleveland for the presidency and has represented the fifth district of Mississippi in the congresses of the United States from the Fifty-third to the Fifty-sixth inclusive.

SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS.

Severn Teackle Wallis, lawyer and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 8, 1816, and received a collegiate education at St. Mary's College, which, in 1841, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He had graduated in 1832 with the degree of A. B., at the age of sixteen, and obtained his M. A. degree two years later.

He commenced his legal studies, was graduated in the law at nineteen, and permitted to practice it, though he could not formally enter the bar until he reached his majority. He became one of the most prominent lawyers of Baltimore and was the candidate, in 1875, of the Independent and Republican parties for attorney-general, but was unsuccessful. He is the author of "Glimpses of Spain; or Notes of an Unfinished Tour," and "Spain; Her Institutions, Politics and Public Men." He died April 11, 1894.

JOHN WESLEY HOYT.

John Wesley Hoyt, A. M., M. D., LL. D., public official and educator (at present chair-

man of the National Committee of One Hundred to promote the establishment of the University of the United States), Washington, D. C., was born in Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, October 13, 1831. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1849, receiving from the University of Wisconsin the degree of LL. D. in 1876. He pursued a legal course at the Cincinnati Law School and courses in medicine at the Ohio Medical College and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from the latter, in 1853, obtaining his degree of M. D. For the succeeding two years he was professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in that institution and from 1855-56 filled the chair of chemistry and natural history in Antioch College, Ohio. During this period he became intensely interested in the organization of the new Republican party and is now recognized as one of its founders, canvassing six of the States during the presidential campaign of John C. Fremont. After removing to Wisconsin, for ten years he published the Wisconsin Farmer at Madison, managing the affairs of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at the same time. He was a leader in the movement which resulted in the national provision for State agricultural colleges; was United States commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, making, by request of the State department, special reports on the educational systems of the old and new worlds; founder and for six years president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; assistant in the organization of the Wisconsin State University; United States commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873 and president of its international jury, being decorated by the Emperor for his distinguished services; and also president of the international juries at the Centennial and New Orleans expositions. Later he served as railway commissioner of Wisconsin and State commissioner

of water routes to the seaboard. From 1878-83 he was governor of Wyoming; was president of its State University and founder of its Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; member of its Constitutional convention and author of the memorial to Congress asking for its admission into the Union. He has also been honored with a membership in the Pan-American Congress and was chairman (1893) of the Russian Famine Relief committee of the United States, through whose efforts five shiploads of supplies and one hundred thousand dollars were sent to the stricken districts. At the World's Columbian Exposition he was a representative of the committee on foreign affairs and in 1897 the Emperor of Korea appointed him commissioner plenipotentiary to the Universal Postal Congress of Washington, and in such capacity he induced that body to admit the empire into the postal union. For many years he has been interested in the establishment of the so-called University of the United States, being the original chairman of the committee appointed by the National Educational Association to forward such a movement and the present chairman of the National committee, which is composed of many of the most distinguished citizens of the country.

JOHN FORREST DILLON.

John Forrest Dillon, lawyer and jurist, New York City, was born in Washington county, N. Y., December 25, 1831. In 1838 he removed with his parents from Herkimer county, N. Y., to Davenport, Iowa. When seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of E. S. Barrows, M. D. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated at the age of twenty-one. He entered upon the practice of his profession, but finding, after a trial of a few months,

that it did not accord with his tastes, he commenced reading law in the office where his sign as a physician was displayed. He was admitted to the bar in Scott county, Iowa, in 1852, and at once commenced the practice of his new profession. This year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Scott county. In 1858, when twenty-seven years of age, he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, a district then composed of Scott, Muscatine, Jackson and Clinton counties. The first work he did after his election was the giving of a close critical study to all the then reported decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This resulted in the preparation of his first legal work, "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa." In 1862 he was re-elected without any opposition. During the year following his second election he was nominated by the Republican party for one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and was elected for a term of six years, taking his seat on the 1st of January, 1863. In 1869 he was unanimously renominated and re-elected for another term of six years without any considerable opposition, but before he qualified under his second election and while still holding the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court he was nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate as circuit judge of the United States for the eighth judicial circuit, embracing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and also the newly admitted State of Colorado. Judge Dillon's opinions on the Supreme bench of the State may be found in the twelve volumes of Iowa reports, from the fifteenth to the twenty-eighth volumes. In 1879 he removed to New York, where he has since resided. He is general counsel for the Missouri Pacific Railway company and the Western Union Telegraph company, and consulting counsel for the Manhattan Elevated and Union Pacific railway companies.

WILLIAM TIFFANY HAMILTON.

William Tiffany Hamilton, lawyer, governor and United States Senator, was born in Washington county, Md., September 8, 1820, educated at Jefferson College, and studied law under Hon. John Thomson Mason. He was elected to the legislature of 1846, and supported Governor Pratt in his efforts to save the State from repudiation; he was renominated in 1847, but defeated, though he ran largely ahead of his ticket. In 1848 he was a presidential elector for Cass. In 1849 he was elected by the Democrats to Congress. He was a supporter of the Clay compromise measure of 1850. He was elected to Congress again in 1851 and in 1853, in the last campaign receiving a thousand majority; in 1855 he was defeated by the wave of Know Nothingism that swept over Maryland. In 1867 he was elected United States Senator and in 1879 was elected governor of Maryland for a term of four years. He died in Hagerstown, Md., October 26, 1888.

JAMES RICHEY HORNER.

James Richey Horner, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg. His father is Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., LL. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the fall of 1880, Dr. Horner matriculated at the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, graduating in 1883. He then took a post-graduate course at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, graduating in 1884; was resident physician at Ward's Island Hospital, New York City; and afterward resident physician to the Pittsburg Homeopathic Hospital. From 1885 to 1896 he practiced in Pittsburg and Allegheny, being obstetrician to the Pittsburg Homeopathic Hospital.

In 1896 he determined to make a specialty

of mental and nervous diseases. Going abroad, he spent seven months in London, as clinical clerk to Hughlings Jackson. He also took lectures on insanity and psychology in Bethlem (Bedlam) and Guy's hospitals, London, under Drs. Savage and Rivers.

Returning to New York, he attended courses under Dana, Hammond, Sachs and Langdon Carter Gray. March 1st, 1897, he went to the Middletown, N. Y., State Hospital for the Insane, being assistant physician until the 1st of October, making special study of insanity and hospital construction and management. He was then called to Cleveland to take the professorship of nervous and mental diseases in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and is now located there, devoting his attention exclusively to that branch of his profession.

Dr. Horner was a member of the International Homeopathic Congress in London, 1896. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Ohio State Homeopathic Society, and the Cleveland Homeopathic Society; is neurologist to the Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and is associate editor of the *Medical Century*, New York and Chicago. In 1899 he was chairman of the bureau of neurology of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

WILLIAM WARD DUFFIELD.

William Ward Duffield, civil engineer, 1631 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., November 19, 1823; graduated from Columbia College, New York City, in the class of 1841, receiving the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1844. In 1847 he joined the staff of General Pillow as first lieutenant of the Second Tennessee Infantry for service in the Mexican war. He served in the War of the Rebellion as lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Michigan In-

fantry, colonel of the same and brigadier-general. He was twice wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. From 1878-79 he was State Senator from the third senatorial district of Michigan. His career as a civil engineer commenced in 1849, when he was employed upon the Hudson River railroad, and from that time until 1893 he served on various railroad lines in different States of the Union as chief engineer and as United States engineer in charge of the improvements on the White and Wabash rivers in Indiana and Illinois. From 1893-96 he was superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey.

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood, a widely known author of stories dealing with the early history of French Canada (Hoopeston or Chicago, Ill.), was born in Luray, Licking county, Ohio, December 16, 1847. In 1868 she graduated from the Granville (O.) Female College and was a school teacher before she was an author. "The Story of Tonty" is perhaps more generally considered her best novel, although there are many warm admirers of "The Romance of Dollard," "The Bells of Ste. Anne," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia," "The Craque-o'-Doom," etc.

JAMES BLACK GROOME.

James Black Groome, lawyer, governor and United States Senator, was born at Elkton, Md., April 4, 1838. He attended school, first at Hartsville, Pa., and on account of an affliction of the eyes, he had to relinquish a college course. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of Maryland in 1867; in 1871 he was elected a delegate to the legislature; in 1872

was an elector on the Greeley ticket, and in 1873, again a member of the house of delegates of Maryland. In 1874, upon the resignation of Governor White, Mr. Groome was elected by the legislature governor of Maryland, and was inaugurated March 4, the youngest governor Maryland had ever had except Enoch Louis Lowe. In 1878 Governor Groome was elected to the United States Senate. During President Cleveland's first administration he was made collector of the port of Baltimore. He died October 4, 1893.

JOHN H. HENDERSON.

John Hancock Henderson, lawyer and jurist, Indianola, Ia., is a native of Ackworth, Warren county, Iowa, where he was born September 16, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Indianola and at Simpson College, located at that point. Judge Henderson has been a resident of Indianola since 1850, his father being the organizing sheriff of the county as well as its first county judge. In his youth and early manhood he was a clerk in the county treasurer's office and engaged in the real estate business, being admitted to the bar, January 12, 1870. For many years he has been a prominent Republican, having served as a delegate to many of the local district and State conventions. In November, 1885, he was elected judge of the second circuit of the fifth judicial district of Iowa, serving in that capacity until January, 1887. In the meantime he had been elected as district judge of the same district and thus served from January, 1887, to January, 1896, being twice re-elected. His third term would have expired January 1, 1899, but he resigned on the first of January, 1896, and returned to the practice of law as a member of the firm of Henderson & Berry, which connection still continues. Judge Henderson has for many years been a member of the Amer-

ican Bar Association, and in 1897 was president of the Iowa State Bar Association. Since August, 1869, he has served as secretary of the board of trustees of Simpson College, having been a trustee since 1870. For five years he has been a member of the city public school board and is otherwise identified with the best public interests of Indianola. He is an active member of the Old Settlers' Association and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS MARION WILLIAMS.

Francis Marion Williams, Iowa Falls, Iowa, born in Morrow county, Ohio, January 9, 1850. As a boy and a youth he was reared on a farm in that county and received a thorough education, graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1877. While studying law he taught school and in the fall of 1879 came to Iowa, that year also marking his admission to the bar. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in the practice of the law, the scene of his professional work being chiefly in Hardin, Franklin and Wright counties. In 1883 Mr. Williams was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and in 1891 was elected mayor of Iowa Falls, and re-elected to the same office in 1900.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON.

Ephraim K. Wilson, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born December 22, 1821, in Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md. He attended the Snow Hill Academy until he was fifteen years of age and then entered a store in Philadelphia. He remained there but a year when Judge Asa Spence, who had married his sister, perceiving the talents of the youth, offered to bear the expenses of his education, and induced him to return

to school. He then entered Washington Academy, in Somerset, and afterward went to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., graduating from the latter in 1840. For six years after graduation he taught school and studied law. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature from Worcester county. In 1848 he opened a law office in Snow Hill, but, his health being affected, he withdrew from active practice in 1867. He had been a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1853, and from that time he was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in Worcester. After his retirement from the bar he was elected the examiner and treasurer of the school board of Worcester. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, declining a renomination.

In 1878 he was elected one of the associate judges of the first circuit; in 1884 he was elected United States Senator, was re-elected for a second term and died while in office, February 24, 1891.

HOMER NICHOLS LOCKWOOD.

Homer Nichols Lockwood, geographer and explorer, New York City, was born in Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 23, 1833. He was educated at the Victory Academy and the common schools and the Valley Seminary of that locality. After completing his education he taught school and engaged in the publication of geographical works. He spent twelve years in the Spanish-American countries engaged in topographical work, and has published maps of Cuba, Porto Rico and others in the Spanish language. In 1866-67 he served as a member of the New York State legislature and also aided in the construction of the Southern Central railway across the State of New York from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania line. The object of its building was to bring cheaper coal to central New York. Of this line he was di-

rector, auditor and secretary. It is now a section of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Mr. Lockwood is now virtually retired from active work, although he still makes long tours around the world and special trips to the Orient and Scandinavian countries. He is a member of the American Geographical Society.

JOHN ANDERSON McDOWELL.

John Anderson McDowell, educator and congressman, Millersburg, Ohio, was born at Killbuck, Ohio, September 25, 1853. He graduated from Millersburg high school, of which he was afterward principal for two years. He subsequently pursued a course at the Lebanon (O.) University and graduated from the Mt. Union College at Alliance, O. For seventeen years Mr. McDowell was superintendent of the Millersburg schools and has always been closely identified with the educational system of the State. He has been a county school examiner and instructor in teachers' institutes and a member of the faculty of the Wooster University summer school. He has also been engaged for many years in various agricultural and stock raising enterprises. In 1897 he was elected to Congress from the seventeenth Ohio district.

MONROE L. HAYWARD.

Monroe L. Hayward, United States Senator from Nebraska, Washington, D. C., (home address, Nebraska City, Neb.), was born in Willsboro, N. Y., December 22, 1840. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second New York Infantry, later being transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, and mustered out of the service in 1862. He graduated from the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, N. Y., shortly thereafter removing to Whitewater, Wis., with his

father. There he studied law and was admitted to the bar and in 1866 located at Nebraska City, where he has since resided. In 1875 he served as a delegate to the State Constitutional convention.

Although he has devoted himself mostly to law and dealings in real estate, he has held the office of district judge (1887), and has been United States Senator since 1899, his term expiring in March, 1905. He is one of the wealthiest men in the State, being the owner of many fine stock farms.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN.

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, A. M., LL. D., educator and soldier, Brunswick, Me., was born in Brewer, Me., September 8, 1828. His early education was received in the public schools and under private tutors and the Ellsworth (Me.) Military Academy. After graduating from Bowdoin College in 1852 with the highest honors of his class, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where, in addition to the regular, he devoted himself to the Oriental languages, graduating in 1855. His Master's oration on "Law and Liberty" was of such an unusually able character that he was diverted from his intended career of theology to that of education, being called to the faculty of Bowdoin College first as instructor in logic and afterward as professor of rhetoric and oratory, filling the latter chair until 1862.

In July of that year leave of absence was granted him to prosecute his studies in Europe, but instead he responded to the government's second call for troops and in August, 1862, entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. Until the end of the war he served continuously and conspicuously, rising rapidly through all the grades to the command of the first division, Fifth Army Corps,

and participating in more than twenty hard-fought engagements. Within a few months after enlistment he became colonel of his regiment. He received a Congressional medal of honor for his gallantry at Gettysburg, in the memorable defence of Round Top; was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the field for his charge at Petersburg with the Veteran Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. In the last named campaign of the war his two brigades led the infantry advance, with Sheridan, and for his brave and brilliant conduct on the Quaker Road, in March, 1865, he was promoted to be brevet major-general. In the battles of the White Oak Road and Five Forks and the final action at Appomattox Courthouse he further distinguished himself, and at the formal surrender of Lee's army commanded the parade, receiving the arms and colors of the Confederacy with a salute of honor.

At the disbandment of the Army of the Potomac General Chamberlain was assigned to the corps designed for service against the French forces in Mexico, but was mustered out January 16, 1866, and, although offered several diplomatic appointments, resumed his professorship in Bowdoin College. In the summer of that year he was elected governor of Maine by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and was three times returned to the gubernatorial chair. In 1871, on retiring from the governorship, he was elected to the presidency of Bowdoin College, which position he held for twelve years, continuing his lectures on public law for fourteen years. He was elected major-general by the legislature of Maine and in January, 1880, was the most prominent figure in the restoration of public confidence, amid the grave political troubles which then threatened the stability of the State government. In 1878 he served as United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and from 1885 to 1894 spent his time engaged in the building

of railroads and hotels and other improvements which became part of the Plant system. In 1866 the College of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; in 1869 he received a similar honor from Bowdoin and in 1880 he was elected a member of a literary society of Paris and of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain.

MILTON REMLEY.

Milton Remley, lawyer, Iowa City, Ia., was born in Lewisburg, W. Va., October 12, 1844. He lived and worked on his father's farm in Iowa, and besides attending the public schools studied under the private tuition of his father, and in 1863 entered Iowa State University, where he was graduated in 1867. He studied law under the direction of Judge C. R. Scott, at Anamosa, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar at Iowa City. He began practice at Anamosa, where he remained until 1874, when he established himself in practice at Iowa City.

Mr. Remley is a Republican in political faith and has been somewhat active in the local affairs of his party. At Anamosa he was a member of the city council; in 1892 he served as presidential elector-at-large, and in 1894 he was elected attorney-general of Iowa, and re-elected in 1896 and again in 1898.

EZEKIEL FORMAN CHAMBERS.

Ezekiel Forman Chambers, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., February 28, 1788. He commenced a collegiate course at an early age, at Washington College, Chestertown, where he graduated between sixteen and seventeen years of age. He began his legal studies under the late Judge James Houston and was admitted to the bar a few

days beyond the age of twenty. Upon the appointment of Mr. Houston to the district judgeship of the United States for Maryland Mr. Chambers succeeded to his professional business. In 1822 he was made a member of the State Senate, for the term of five years, and in 1866 was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Edward Lloyd. At the expiration of this term (six years) he was re-elected and served three years more, when, after nine years' service in the United States Senate, in 1834, he was appointed chief judge of the second judicial district and a judge of the court of appeals. This office he continued to fill until the year 1851, when the judiciary was remodeled and made elective by the new constitution. He was an active member of the convention of 1850, to remodel the constitution and propose a new one.

An offer was made him by President Fillmore to act as the secretary of the navy, in 1852, on the resignation of Secretary Graham. His health at this time was not good, and the offer was declined. He was honored in 1833 with a diploma as Doctor of Laws, by Yale College, and had a similar honor from Delaware College in 1853.

He was in service as a military man in the War of 1812, having command of a volunteer company in the regiment of Maryland militia, commanded by the veteran Colonel Reed, which was kept on active duty all the time the British were in the Chesapeake, and by which regiment the battle of Caulk's Field was so gallantly fought in 1814.

During Judge Chambers' career in the United States Senate he distinguished himself as one of the ablest debaters of that body. This quality of talent and facility of expression were noted characteristics to his death. They were pre-eminently employed in 1864, when, at the age of seventy-six years, he was a member of the convention of that year, and resisted with potential force the

encroachments of the majority upon the rights and prerogatives of his fellow-citizens.

While Judge Chambers was a member of the United States Senate and took equal rank with men of the most distinguished ability and patriotic statesmanship, he ranked as an advocate with the very first men of the Maryland bar, which at that time was not surpassed in brilliancy of talent. As a judge, Mr. Chambers' superior qualifications were readily recognized, and he occupied a commanding position in the estimation of his peers of the law. He died at Chestertown, January 30, 1867.

JOHN VEITCH SHOEMAKER.

John Veitch Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., surgeon-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, professor of skin diseases and applied therapeutics, and of materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia—in fact, one of the most widely known physicians and dermatologists—was born in Chambersburg, Pa., on the 18th of March, 1852. At the age of twenty he was graduated from the Dickinson College as A. B., and immediately (1872) removed to Philadelphia for the study of the medical profession. After pursuing a regular course in the Jefferson Medical College he graduated therefrom in 1874, with his degree of M. D. He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy and in 1876 lecturer on anatomy and diseases of the skin at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Within the succeeding four years he resigned these positions to give his undivided attention to the dispensary for the treatment of skin diseases, which he had established in 1875 and which had grown to such proportions that a hospital was opened for the accommodation of patients. In 1883 he became a lecturer on skin diseases in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, resign-

ing this chair in 1886 to accept that of professor of skin and venereal diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of that city. This chair he still occupies and since 1889 has also filled the professorship of materia medica, pharmacology, therapeutics and clinical medicine. He subsequently was chosen a trustee and treasurer of the college and, for some years, has been its physician.

In 1879, in conjunction with other physicians, Dr. Shoemaker founded *The Medical Bulletin*, which after the first year he conducted alone. Notwithstanding the cares of a large and growing practice, the steady demands of his clinics and variety of other duties, he resolutely pushed his work on *The Medical Bulletin*, having the desire to see it become a leading medical magazine. It became, as its founder hoped, one of the best known publications in the country. In 1881, having placed it in the first rank, Dr. Shoemaker relinquished its business management to other hands, but still edits it. In 1887 he began the publication of a weekly medical journal in Philadelphia, *The Medical Register*, which at a later date was merged with the *Medical Times*, forming the publication now known as *The Medical Times and Register*. He is the author of a text-book entitled "*A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*," now in its third edition. He has also published "*Charts on Skin Diseases*," "*Poisons and the Antidotes*," and a royal octavo volume of 425 pages on "*Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty*," and an especial work on "*Ointments and Oleates*," second edition. He is likewise a contributor to "*Wood's Practice of Medicine*." In 1891 he published a volume entitled "*A Treatise on Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics*," followed in 1896 by a fourth edition entitled "*Materia Medica and Therapeutics with Especial Reference to Clinical Application of Drugs*."

He is a member of the leading regular medical societies, county, State and national, and

has been successively secretary, vice-president and president of the American Medical Editors' Association. He is also an honorary member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Shoemaker served as secretary of the committee of American Medical Association, having in charge the arrangement for the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington in 1887, and was vice-president of the section of Dermatology and Syphilography of this Congress. He was a member likewise of the Tenth International Congress at Berlin in 1890, of the Pan-American Congress at Washington in 1893, and a delegate to and member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress in Rome in 1894.

Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Dr. Shoemaker in 1895. The same institution, his alma mater, gave him the degree of LL. D.

SAMUEL H. M. BYERS.

Samuel Hawkins Marshall Byers, diplomat, author and poet, perhaps best known as the writer of the patriotic song, "*Sherman's March to the Sea*," was born in Pulaski, Pa., July 23, 1838. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, serving with that hard-fighting organization, the Fifth Iowa Infantry. He was captured at Missionary Ridge and remained a prisoner at Libby and other Southern prisons for sixteen months. It was while in prison at Columbia, S. C., that he wrote "*Sherman's March to the Sea*," the song that gave the campaign its name. In a rebel uniform he witnessed the battle of Atlanta, his identity being afterward discovered, and narrowly escaped hanging as a spy. After two unsuccessful attempts he finally rejoined the Union forces and served upon General Sherman's staff, and also as a special dispatch

bearer to Grant and Lincoln. He had already attained the rank of adjutant of his regiment, but declined a captaincy in the regular army because of ill health; Governor Stone however brevetted him as major.

In 1869 he was appointed consul to Switzerland. After fifteen years of continuous service in that capacity he was promoted to be consul general for Italy and later was appointed consul general for Switzerland. He made a most commendable record abroad and returned to Iowa, locating in Des Moines.

He is the author of "The Happy Isles" (poems), "Iowa in War Times" (an illustrated military history of the State), "Switzerland and the Swiss," "Sixteen Months in Rebel Prisons" and "The March to the Sea." The last named is a verse narrative, descriptive of that picturesque campaign, and has been enthusiastically reviewed by the press and literary critics.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY.

Edward Samuel Lacey, banker, ex-congressman and ex-comptroller of the currency, was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., November 26, 1835, and is a son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey. He received his early education in the public schools of Eaton county, Mich., and at Olivet College, subsequently clerking in a general store at Kalamazoo. He returned to his home at Charlotte in 1857, and in 1862, with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, established a private bank which, in 1871, became the First National bank of Charlotte. He was the active manager of this institution from its organization, officiating as director and cashier, and upon the death of Mr. Musgrave became its president. He also assisted to organize the Grand River Valley Railroad company, of which, for many years, he was director and treasurer.

Mr. Lacey's first official position was that

of register of deeds of Eaton county, to which he was elected in 1860 and which he held for four years. From 1874 to 1880 he was a trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane; in 1876 a delegate to the National Republican convention at Cincinnati, and from 1882 to 1884 chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Michigan. He also served as the first mayor of the city of Charlotte, and in 1880 was elected to Congress from the third Michigan district, serving two terms.

But he distinguished himself in Congress chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the Forty-eighth Congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question, and his address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago, in 1885, increased his reputation, both as a practical and a theoretical financier. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of comptroller of the currency, to which he was appointed in 1889. His financial administration, which covered the succeeding three years, and was a critical period, was marked by vigor, firmness and conservatism, and greatly enhanced the national reputation which he had already gained. This position he resigned in June, 1892, when he assumed the presidency of the Bankers National bank, of Chicago, which position he still holds.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Montgomery Blair, soldier, lawyer, jurist and postmaster general, was born in Franklin county, Ky., May 10, 1813. He was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduated in 1835, and served a few months in the Seminole war. He resigned the army, studied and entered

the law, began its practice at St. Louis and was soon ranked amongst the foremost men of his profession. He was at once appointed United States district attorney for Mississippi, and in 1842 was elected the mayor of St. Louis. From 1843 to 1849 he served as a judge of the court of common pleas. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and was engaged chiefly in United States Supreme Court practice, in which he had many important cases, one of which was the famous *Dred Scott* appeal, and was the plaintiff's lawyer. In 1855 he was made by President Pierce solicitor in the court of claims. From this office he was removed by President Buchanan because Blair had left the Democratic party on account of its attitude on the Missouri compromise.

Judge Blair was the president of the Republican convention of Maryland in 1860. He was appointed postmaster general by President Lincoln and held that position until his resignation, September 2, 1864. As postmaster general his administration was effective. He introduced free delivery of mail in cities, money orders, and the assorting and distributing of mails on running trains. His order excluding alleged disloyal papers from the United States mails created great excitement, but Congress upheld his action. Mr. Blair supported the gentle policy of Andrew Johnson toward the south and was credited with being in those trying times one of his advisers. He was a strong advocate of Tilden's election, and when the electoral commission had finished its work he boldly attacked the title of Mr. Hayes. As a member of the Maryland legislature he succeeded in having resolutions passed reciting that Maryland's vote for president had not had due and lawful effect, by reason of the award of the electoral commission, and that the State desired Congress to investigate the subject. He held that "on the 4th of March succeeding the Tilden-Hayes campaign the man who was

inaugurated President was not the man who was elected President." In this view Mr. Blair is sustained by the general consent of the American public then and now. He was one of the foremost men of Maryland in endeavoring to have the odious test oaths taken from the constitution and statute books of Maryland. In this he was finally successful, but his great effort to have the courts review the title of Mr. Hayes was never awarded the success it deserved. He died July 27, 1883.

AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD.

Augustus Williamson Bradford, governor, was born at Bel Air, Harford county, Md., January 9, 1806. He received a good English education, and after a course in the Bel Air Academy took up the profession of surveyor. He afterward graduated at St. Mary's College, in 1824, studied law and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old. In 1831 he removed to Baltimore, and was a presidential elector on the Clay ticket of 1844. In 1845 Governor Pratt appointed him clerk to the Baltimore county court. In 1861 he was appointed one of the peace commissioners who assembled in Washington. In 1861 Mr. Bradford was elected governor under a nomination of the Union party, by a majority of thirty-one thousand, when Maryland was under military rule. He served as governor until 1866, and in the following year was appointed surveyor of the port of Baltimore by President Johnson. He died in Baltimore, March 1, 1881.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

William Alexander Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y., is known in two hemispheres for his devotion to the cause of education and of Sunday school work, to which he has given

practically his whole life. His father, William Duncan, a native of Lumphanen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and a descendant of the well known historic old Scottish family of Malcom and St. Margaret Duncan, emigrated to the United States, and became one of the first settlers of the city of Syracuse. He was an architect and builder, and much of the excellence of the early building of that city is due to his influence.

William A. Duncan was born in Oswego, N. Y., sixty years ago. His interest in secular and religious education began early in life, and on leaving school he became a teacher and afterward principal of an academy at Oneida, N. Y. He has done good work for the public school system of Syracuse, acting as a member of the board of education for fourteen years, and as its president for two years. This was the longest term of service ever given by a citizen of Syracuse on the educational board. He inherited his father's ability as an architect and he designed and erected the Seymour school, which attracted much attention as a model building for its purpose and has been widely copied in other cities. He was also connected for many years with the Young Men's Christian Association of Syracuse, acting as a member of its executive committee, and later as its president, the handsome and well-appointed building of the association being planned by him and erected during his presidency.

Mr. Duncan has long been connected with the work of the Chautauqua Assembly, and has been for seventeen years its secretary and superintendent; and, with the exception of its chancellor, Bishop Vincent, and its president, Lewis Miller, perhaps no man is more closely identified with the organization than he. He founded the Georgia Chautauqua Assembly at Albany, Ga., in 1888, and as superintendent of instruction has had a most important part in its successful establishment. This institution has prospered markedly, and, owing to

the peculiar educational conditions of the South, has been productive of great good. It has also been most helpful in promoting harmony between the intelligent and religious people of the north and south, since able representatives of the two sections meet constantly on its lecture platform and in the general work of the assembly, and such intercourse necessarily produces a truer estimate of each other's needs and limitations. As a recognition of this work the city of Albany, Ga., presented him with a gold watch.

But the work that is nearest Dr. Duncan's heart is that of the Sunday school, and it is this field in which he has won his widest reputation. He organized the Syracuse Sunday School Association, and was its first president; was also president for three years of the Onondaga County Sunday School Association. For twenty-five years he was the superintendent of the Plymouth Sunday school of Syracuse, and its branch schools, the "Goodwill" and the "Pilgrim," and founded Goodwill Congregational church. For twenty-one years he has represented New York State on the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association of the United States and Canada; and he has been for an equal period chairman of the New York State Sunday school executive committee, and is now honorary chairman. He has been connected with the Congregational Sunday-school and Publication Society of Boston, as district and field secretary for seventeen years. In 1881 he founded the "Sunday Schools at Work," the New York State Sunday-school paper, and the New York State Women's Sunday School Missionary Aid Association; and in the same year originated the "Home Class" work, for the purpose of furnishing an opportunity for systematic home or outside study of the Sunday-school lessons in connection with the regular Sunday-school. This is the most important, permanent and far-reaching work

of his life, and through this authorship will he be longest and best remembered, for from this beginning has grown what is known as the "Home Class," or "Home Department" of the Sunday-school. This department now comprises more than 250,000 students in the Sunday-schools of the United States, Canada and Europe, and has more than sixty thousand in New York State alone; and Mr. Duncan estimates that in the near future one million students will be connected with the organization. He has presented this work in all the international and world's Sunday-school conventions since 1881, and in thousands of State, county and local conventions. In 1891 he went to Europe in the interests of this work, and of the World's Columbian Sunday-school convention, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1893. He delivered addresses, and conferred with Sunday-school workers in all the principal European capitals; and at London, in conjunction with Bishop Vincent, he was offered a public reception by the Sunday-school workers.

Dr. Duncan's degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him in 1888 by Mt. Union (Ohio) College, in recognition of his indefatigable services for the intellectual and moral well-being of his fellow-men.

Personal chronology.—William Alexander Duncan was born at Oswego, N. Y., November 1, 1837; was educated in Syracuse; married Julia B. Coleman of Seneca Falls, N. Y., May 21, 1863; two daughters bless the union; he has made his home in Syracuse since 1840, and has devoted his life to Sunday-school and general educational work.

LEONARD BACON.

Leonard Bacon, clergyman, was born in Detroit, Mich., February 19, 1802. He was graduated at Yale in 1820 and at Andover in 1824. From 1825-66 he was pastor of the

First church in New Haven; from 1866-71 he was acting professor of revealed theology in Yale, and afterward lecturer on ecclesiastical polity and American church history. For fifteen years he was one of the editors of the Independent and was the author of "Manual for Young Church Members," "Slavery Discussed," "Christian Self-Culture" and others. He died in New Haven, Conn., December 24, 1881.

LAZARUS LOWREY REAMEY.

Lazarus Lowrey Reamey, Lieutenant Commander United States navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C., is a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, the Military Academy of Chester, Pa., and the United States Naval Academy, his course of instruction in the last named extending from July 25, 1866, to June 7, 1870. Since graduating he has been in continuous naval service, being promoted to lieutenant commander March 3, 1899. During the late war with Spain he was in command of the U. S. S. Monitor "Montauk" and the U. S. S. "East Boston."

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

Charles Nordhoff, author and journalist; born at Westphalia, Prussia, in 1830. He was brought to the United States by his father in 1834; attended the primary department of Woodward College in Cincinnati, served in a printing office, and went to sea in 1845, remaining at sea nearly nine years. Was connected with Harper's Magazine and Weekly 1857-61; with the New York Evening Post 1861-71; and with the New York Herald as its special Washington correspondent, 1874-90, when he retired from active journalism. He lives in California. Mr. Nordhoff has published: "Man of War Life,"

"The Merchant Vessel," "Whaling and Fishing," "Stories of the Island World," "Secession is Rebellion," "The Freedmen of the South Carolina Sea Islands," "Slavery Injurious to Free Laborers," "Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands," "The Communistic Societies of the United States," "Politics for Young Americans," "Reconstruction in the Cotton States," "God and the Future Life," etc.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS AIKEN.

Charles Augustus Aiken, D. D., was born in Vermont in 1827. In 1846 he graduated from Dartmouth and in theology at Andover in 1853. From 1854-59 he was pastor of a Congregational church, in Yarmouth, Me.; Latin professor at Dartmouth in 1859-66 and at Princeton in 1866-69. From 1869-71 he was president of Union College; later was professor of Christian ethics in Princeton Theological Seminary, and from 1882 professor of oriental and Old Testament literature. He was the author of many articles in religious periodicals and was editor of "A Book of Proverbs" in Lange's Commentary, American edition.

HENRY D. HARLAN.

Henry D. Harlan, lawyer and jurist, Baltimore, Md., was born in Hartford county, Ind., October 23, 1858. His literary education was completed in St. John's College, in Annapolis, where he was graduated with second honors in the class of 1878. He read law in the office of Henry D. Farnandis, at Bel Air, for one year, and in 1879 removed to Baltimore, where he matriculated in the Maryland University, in which he was graduated in 1881 with the highest honors. His career at the law school and during two years of practice

demonstrated the possession and exercise of superior legal talent, and in 1883 Judge Harlan was chosen associate professor in the law school of the University of Maryland to lecture on elementary common law and domestic relations. At the same time he was elected secretary and treasurer of the law faculty, with executive control of the school. He was subsequently made full professor and his connection with the law school still continues. In October, 1888, he was requested by Governor Jackson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George William Brown, the chief judge of the Supreme bench of Baltimore city, who had arrived at the constitutional age limit. The appointment was endorsed the following year by his election to the position by the people of the city for a full term of fifteen years. He is one of the directors of the Municipal Art Society, a regent of the University of Maryland, a trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a vestryman of Emmanuel church, and vice-president of the Churchman's Club of the Diocese of Maryland. He was one of the most active members of the commission under whose supervision the new court-house, costing over two million dollars, was constructed. He also takes part in the social life of the city and is a member of the University Club, the Baltimore Club and the Baltimore Country Club.

NICHOLAS SENN.

Nicholas Senn, M. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill., was born in Buchs, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, October 31, 1844. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1853, settling at Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wis. Here he attended the grammar schools and in 1864 graduated from the Fond du Lac high school. He taught school for several years and deciding to adopt the medical profession, commenced his studies in

Chicago. In 1868 he graduated from the Chicago Medical School, securing, as the result of a competitive examination, the appointment of resident physician to Cook County Hospital, serving the specified term of eighteen months. In 1869 he removed to Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wis., and commenced private practice not many miles from the locality where he had acquired his higher education and first medical training. The prescribed scope of a country practice, however, became a drag upon his professional aspirations, and in 1874 he settled in Milwaukee. He soon became attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital, and afterward, as his practice was directed into channels almost purely surgical, he was appointed either attending or consulting surgeon to nearly all the important charities of the county in which such services were required. Within a few years, although still comparatively a young man, his fame as a surgeon extended even beyond the confines of the great northwest. In 1878 he went to Europe, took a special course in the University of Munich and graduated during the succeeding year. Soon after his return to Chicago he was offered and accepted the chair of principles of surgery and surgical pathology in Rush Medical College. Dr. Senn is at present professor of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, attending surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and surgeon-in-chief to St. Joseph's Hospital. He is president of the American Medical Association, ex-president of the American Surgical Association, an honorary fellow in the College of Physicians (Philadelphia), a life member of the German Congress of Surgeons, a corresponding member of the Harveian Society (London), an honorary member of La Academia de la Medicina de Mexico, of the Edinburgh Medical Society, of the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society (Philadelphia) and of the Ohio and

Minnesota State Medical societies and a regular member of the American Medical and the American Surgical associations, of the British Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical, Chicago Gynecological, Chicago Medical and the Brainard Medical societies.

Dr. Senn is also surgeon-general of the National Guard of Illinois and ex-president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. He was appointed in May, 1898, during the early stages of the Spanish-American war, chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps, with rank of lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers, and chief of the operating staff with the army in the field. At the conclusion of hostilities in Cuba he was placed in charge of Camp Wykoff and soon after returned to the scene of his private practice in Chicago.

He is the author of "Four Months Among the Surgeons of Europe," "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Syllabus of Practice of Surgery," "Surgical Notes on the Spanish-American War," etc.

JOHN C. COOK.

John C. Cook, lawyer, jurist and congressman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was born near Tiffin, Ohio, December 26, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Heidelberg College, at that point, being admitted to the bar in 1867. He commenced the practice of his profession at Newton, Iowa, and located at Cedar Rapids in 1896. He has served as division attorney for the Chicago & North-Western Railway company in Iowa for ten years, as well as solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, his present position. His active practice as a

railroad attorney covered a period of fourteen years, and during that time he probably tried as many railroad cases as any lawyer in Iowa. In 1878 he was elected district judge of the sixth district of Iowa and represented the same district in Congress for two terms (1881-85).

JOE R. LANE.

Joe R. Lane, lawyer and congressman, Davenport, Iowa, is a native of that city, where he was born May 6, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of Davenport, at Knox College (Galesburg, Ill.) and the law school of the Iowa State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and located in Davenport for the practice of his profession. In 1898 he was elected as a representative from the second district to the Fifty-sixth Congress, for the term expiring March 4, 1901.

EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY.

Edward Otis Hinkley, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 6, 1824. He received a liberal education, attended the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Immediately afterward he began the practice of law in Baltimore and for more than half a century was a familiar figure in the courts of his native city, where his comprehensive legal learning and his ability to apply accurately to the points at issue the knowledge he had acquired, won him distinction. He was the author of two books, one on "Attachment" and the other on "Testamentary Law." He was a prominent member of the American Bar Association, was one of its founders, and served as its secretary from its organization in 1878 to 1893, when he declined a re-election. He possessed a broad, humanitarian spirit and was active in char-

itable work, and was prominently identified with Poor Association, of which he was president. He was also connected with many other organizations of a like description. He died July 13, 1896.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.

Salmon Portland Chase, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808. He was school examiner in Cincinnati, in 1839; was a member of the city council in 1840 and in 1845 projected what was called a liberty convention. He was a member of the Free-Soil convention held at Buffalo in 1848; was a United States Senator from Ohio in 1849-55 and in the latter year was elected governor of Ohio. He was re-elected to that position in 1857 and in 1860 was again chosen a Senator in Congress. He was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1864, and while occupying this position, presided over the Senate while acting as a court of impeachment during the trial of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. He died in New York City, May 7, 1873.

JOHN CLARENCE LANE.

John Clarence Lane, Hagerstown, Md., was born in Harmony, Frederick county, Md., March 13, 1850. His boyhood days were passed in Boonsboro, Washington county, Md., and liberal educational privileges fitted him for life's responsible duties. He pursued his studies in the Cumberland Valley Institute, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., in the Edgehill School at Princeton, N. J., and took a regular college course in the University of New Jersey at Princeton. After his graduation there he began to study law in Hagerstown, Md., and later matriculated in the Uni-

versity of Maryland, at Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar, in 1874, at Hagerstown, Md., where he has since resided and practiced. Aside from his law practice he is connected as a director with the Washington County National bank, of Williamsport and the Hagerstown Railway company. In his political affiliations he is an independent Democrat. In 1884 he was elected State Senator for Washington county and filled the position for four years.

JOHN SARTAIN.

John Sartain, engraver, was born in London, England, October 24, 1808. He brought the art of mezzo-tinting to the United States in 1830 and established Sartain's Magazine in New York City. He attained a national reputation as an engraver and received many decorations and medals. He was director of the Academy of Fine Arts for twenty-three years and chief of the bureau of art at the Centennial Exposition. Among the most noted plates engraved by him are "Christ Rejected," "King Solomon," "Civil War in Missouri," "Homestead of Henry Clay," "The Iron Worker" and "The Battle of Gettysburg." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1898.

EDWARD PAYSON ROE.

Edward Payson Roe, clergyman and author, was born March 7, 1838, in New Windsor, N. Y. He was a Presbyterian clergyman who retired from the ministry and devoted himself to novel-writing, among which are: "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening a Chestnut Burr," "His Sombre Rivals," "From Jest to Earnest," "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century," "A Day of Fate," "An Original Belle," "Driven Back to Eden," "The Earth Trembled," etc. He also pub-

lished two horticultural books, "The Home Acre" and "Success with Small Fruits." He died in Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888.

GEORGE WILLIAM RUDDICK.

George William Ruddick, lawyer, State legislator and jurist, Waverly, Ia., was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., May 11, 1835. In the State of Ohio and his native county he chiefly obtained his elementary education and literary training, entering the Albany Law School to pursue his professional course. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and soon after opened an office at Waverly. As early as 1860 he was serving as a member of the Iowa house of representatives, and continued in that body during the following year. Subsequently he held the county judgeship of Bremer county for one term; was circuit judge of the twelfth district from January, 1869, to October, 1871, and district judge from the latter date until January 1, 1893. As judge of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, for nearly a quarter of a century, he proved entirely worthy of the high esteem and confidence of the people, and achieved a success rarely equaled in the history of the State's judiciary. From the bench he entered into a lucrative law practice, which seemed to be waiting for him, at Waverly, his home city, and his success at the bar rivals his success while on the bench.

JESSE BURGESS THOMAS.

Jesse Burgess Thomas, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1777. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1779, and after receiving a common school education, studied law. In 1803 he removed to the then territory of Indiana and began the practice of law at

Lawrenceburg. He was a delegate to Congress from the territory of Indiana from 1808-09, and in the latter year was appointed one of the territorial judges of Illinois territory. In 1818 he was a delegate to the Constitutional convention, and was elected president of the convention that formed the constitution of Illinois. He was one of the two first United States Senators from Illinois, serving from March 4, 1818, to March 3, 1828. He was the author of the Missouri compromise. He died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, May 4, 1853.

ROBERT CUMMING SCHENK.

Robert Cumming Schenk, lawyer, soldier and congressman, was born in Franklin, Ohio, October 4, 1809. He served two terms in the Ohio legislature, was a representative in Congress from that State from 1843-51 and in 1861 entered the service of the Union army as brigadier and major-general. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first sessions of that body. He was appointed minister to England in 1870, and on his return to the United States, settled in Washington in the practice of his profession. He died March 23, 1890.

LOT MYRICK MORRILL.

Lot Myrick Morrill, lawyer, legislator, United States Senator and governor, was born in Belgrade, Me., May 3, 1813. He served as a member of the legislature of his native State and in 1856 was elected State Senator. In 1858 he was elected governor and served in that office until 1861, when he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. He was also elected United States Senator to succeed William P. Fessenden,

for the term ending in 1877; this position he resigned, however, in 1876 to accept the office of secretary of the treasury in President Grant's cabinet. In this capacity he served until 1877, when he was appointed collector of the port of Portland, Me. He died in Augusta, Me., January 10, 1883.

DELIA SALTER BACON.

Delia Salter Bacon, author, was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1811. She was a successful teacher and author of "Tales of the Puritans" and "The Bride of Fort Edward," a drama. In 1857 she published "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded," in which she zealously advocated the theory that Francis Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare, being the first to give the idea currency, although she did not originate it. She died in Hartford, Conn., September 2, 1859.

GIFFORD SIMEON ROBINSON.

Gifford Simeon Robinson, lawyer, State Senator and judge, Sioux City, Ia., was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., May 28, 1843. In his native State he obtained a common and high school education, and subsequently pursued a course at the Illinois State Normal University of Normal, Ill. During the Civil war he served as private in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga.

Judge Robinson was a teacher for a time in Washington University, St. Louis, and at the same time studied in its law school, from which he graduated in the class of 1869. He at once entered into successful practice and thus continued until January 1, 1888, when he was elevated to the bench of the State

Supreme Court, retaining that position until January 1, 1900. He has served as a Representative of the lower house in the sixteenth general assembly and as a Senator in the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first general assemblies. From 1890 to 1900 he was a lecturer in the law department of the State University, which in June, 1895, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Since February, 1900, he has served as a member of the board of control of the State institutions of Iowa.

WILLIAM PETERS HEPBURN.

William Peters Hepburn, lawyer and congressman, Clarinda, Iowa, was born at Wells-ville, Columbiana county, Ohio, November 4, 1833. In 1841 he came to Iowa, worked on the farm until 1848, when he entered a printing office to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked for four years. With the education thus acquired he turned his mind to the study of law, becoming a student and clerk in the office of William Penn Clark, at Iowa City, and afterward in the office of Messrs. Higgins, Beckwith & Strother, in Chicago, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. Going to Marshalltown, Iowa, in February, 1856, he made his home there till 1861, making substantial progress in his profession, and soon after the opening of the war of the Rebellion enlisted and served in the Second Regiment Iowa Cavalry till the close of the war, rising successively to the ranks of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. After he was mustered out Mr. Hepburn took up his residence in Memphis, Tenn., and lived there till June, 1867, when he settled at Clarinda, Iowa, where he has since made his home, and carried on his law practice.

A loyal Republican, Mr. Hepburn has always stood high in the councils of that party, and as early as 1860 served as a delegate to the National convention at Chicago

that named Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Again, in 1876, he served as presidential elector-at-large from Iowa, and in 1888 and 1896 was a delegate to the National convention and served as an elector in 1888. As a member of the national assembly he has represented the eighth Iowa district in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses, and served as chairman of the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, and under the administration of President Harrison filled the position of solicitor of the treasury.

GEORGE McCLELLAN.

George McClellan, surgeon, was born in Woodstock, Conn., December 23, 1796. He assisted in the foundation of the Jefferson Medical College, obtaining for that institution its charter, and afterward became professor of surgery therein. He was author of "The Principles and Practice of Surgery." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1847.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Washington Allston, artist, was born in Waccamaw, S. C., in 1779. He at first prosecuted the study of medicine, but was afterward induced to devote himself to art. After completing his studies in America he went abroad but returned to this country and permanently made his home at Cambridgeport, Mass., where he lived until his death, in 1843. He was the foremost of American painters in portraying the scriptures. Among such are "Elijah in the Wilderness," "Saul and the Witch of Endor," "The Deliverance of Peter out of Prison" and "Jacob's Dream." He also possessed poetical talent of a high order and among his printed works the most

remarkable are, "The Sylphs of the Seasons" and "Romance of Monaldi."

SMITH McPHERSON.

Smith McPherson, lawyer, congressman and judge, Red Oak, Iowa, is a native of Mooresville, Morgan county, Ind., where he was born February 14, 1848. He lived on the farm until he attained his majority, doing all kinds of farm work, and enjoying such school privileges as the district schools afforded, and later attending the academy at his native town. Going to Iowa City in 1869, he entered the law department of the State University, and the following year was graduated, and received his license to practice. He began the practice of his profession at once at Red Oak, where he still has his home, and has conducted it alone, uninterruptedly, except when fulfilling the duties of public offices to which he has been called. As a Republican he has always been active in the affairs of his party and filled numerous offices of trust and confidence. From 1874 to 1880 he served as district attorney for the third district of Iowa, and in 1881 was elected attorney-general of the State of Iowa for a term of four years. That was the last office he held till his election to Congress as representative of the ninth Iowa district, in 1899, for a term expiring in 1901. Resigning this office in June, 1900, he accepted the United States judgeship for the southern district of Iowa, which position he now fills.

DANIEL MORGAN.

Daniel Morgan, soldier and congressman, was born in New Jersey about 1736. He served as a private soldier under General Braddock during the French and Indian war and in 1778, in the Revolutionary war, commanded a corps on the Schuylkill to cut off

supplies from the British in Philadelphia. He served in the southern campaign under General Greene and was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. For the skill and bravery displayed at the battle of Cowpens in the defeat of Tarleton, he received from Congress a gold medal. He was a representative in Congress from 1795-99. He died in Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, lawyer and governor, was born in Pompey Hill, N. Y., May 31, 1810. In 1841 he was a member of the New York State assembly; in 1842 was mayor of Utica, and in 1845 served as speaker of the lower house of the State legislature. He was governor of New York for two terms and in 1868 he was nominated for President by the Democratic party, but was defeated by General Grant. He died in Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1886.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Walnut Grove, Va., February 15, 1809. He was limited to the rudiments of a common school education, supplemented by much reading and private study. In his boyhood he learned the principles of land surveying and showed much aptitude for mathematics. When twenty-two years old he produced the first successful reaping machine; it was a rude machine, constructed by his own hands, with imperfect tools, but it was a success. A few years later, with the assistance of his father and two brothers, he began in a small way to manufacture reapers. In 1846 he made arrangements with the owner of a machine shop in Cincinnati to manufacture his reapers, while he traveled the

western country on horseback, taking orders from farmers. Such a demand sprung up in western New York that arrangements were made with a firm in Brockport, N. Y., to manufacture reapers on a royalty. In 1847 he located at Chicago, and with Charles M. Gray, under the name of McCormick & Gray, established his first works. These have grown, with the increasing demand for the reapers, into a gigantic establishment. The year following seven hundred reapers were made; the next year, one thousand five hundred. At the present time the output exceeds one hundred thousand per year. In 1879 the business was incorporated as The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, the founder becoming president of the company. He died in Chicago, May 13, 1884.

DANIEL P. STUBBS.

Daniel P. Stubbs, lawyer, State Senator and United States Senator, Fairfield, Iowa, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 7, 1829. He was reared on a farm and received his early education in a school conducted under the supervision of the Society of Friends, three miles from his home. He early formed the purpose of some day entering the legal profession, and with this end in view worked in a saw-mill to earn money to gratify his desire. With money thus earned he bought a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, which, with other law books, he diligently studied. After attaining his majority, in 1852, he became a student at Union Seminary, Liberty, Ind., and at the end of five months was added to the staff of instructors and soon afterward was made principal of the institution, all the time continuing his law studies as he had opportunity. In 1854 he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Union county, Ind., and while serving in this capacity, carried on his law studies in private. In 1855 he entered the law de-

partment of Asbury University, where he pursued the full two years' course in one year and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1856. In the spring of that year, besides opening a law office, he assumed editorial charge of the Liberty Herald, at Liberty, Ind., and strongly supported the Republican cause in its first national campaign. In 1857 he settled at Fairfield, Ia., where he entered on a career which, from a professional, financial or social standpoint, has been eminently successful. He was elected mayor of Fairfield in 1859 and re-elected in 1860. Three years later he was elected to the State Senate, serving as a member of the committee on judiciary and federal relations. He served in the Senate four years, and during the last session of his term was president pro tempore, and much of the time presided. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National convention at Baltimore that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. In 1877 he was named by the Independent Greenback party in Iowa for the office of governor, and after an exciting campaign, to the surprise of all parties, received thirty-five thousand votes. He was nominated for Congress by the same party in 1879, and the following year received the entire vote of his party in the Iowa legislature for the United States Senate.

During recent years Mr. Stubbs has taken little active part in political affairs, and in his profession has narrowed the scope of his practice, confining himself largely to chancery and criminal cases. As a criminal lawyer, he has made for himself a far-reaching reputation.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

George Rogers Clark, general, was born in Albemarle county, Va., November 19, 1752. When he was six years old his father removed from Albemarle to Caroline county, Va. His taste was in the line of mathematics and he

became a thorough and practical surveyor before he was eighteen. In 1771 he made his first surveying trip west of the mountains and in 1772 he extended his explorations to the Ohio at Fort Pitt, descending the river and making surveys as far down as the Kanawha. In 1773 he spent much time in the upper Ohio Valley about Wheeling, twenty-five miles below which point he located a tract of land for himself. In 1775 he removed to Kentucky and became one of Hancock Lee's surveying party, which made the settlement of Leestown, just below Frankfort. He was engaged in the numerous conflicts with the Indians and soon grew to be recognized as the protector of all the settlements in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and a terror to the red men. He was appointed major of militia in 1776 and was chosen a delegate to the Virginia convention. In 1777 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and in 1781 was commissioned brigadier-general of the Continental army. He died in Louisville, Ky., February 18, 1818.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.

Montgomery C. Meigs, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1836 graduated from the United States Military Academy. Upon his graduation from the latter institution he was appointed to the artillery, but subsequently was transferred to the corps of engineering. He took a part in building Fort Delaware, in the improvement of the Delaware river and Delaware bay, and in the construction of Forts Wayne, Porter, Niagara and Ontario. He superintended the building of the new wings and iron dome of the capitol extension and the extension of the postoffice department building and the completion of Fort Madison in Annapolis. He was made quartermaster-

general of the United States Army in 1861, with the rank of brigadier-general, and during the Civil war distinguished himself for his ability and bravery. He continued in the latter position until 1882, when he retired from active service. He died in Washington, D. C., January 2, 1892.

JAMES HENRY LANE.

James Henry Lane, United States Senator, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814. He was lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1849 and a representative in Congress from that State in 1853-55. He removed to Kansas, was elected major-general of the Free State troops, and upon the admission of Kansas into the Union was chosen a Senator in Congress. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. He died in Leavenworth, Kan., July 1, 1866.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS.

Nathan Smith Davis, M. D., LL. D., Chicago, was born in Greene, N. Y., January 9, 1817.

His education was acquired in the common school of the district by attending chiefly during the winter months, and during the remaining part of the year working diligently on the farm with his father and his elder brother, until he was sixteen years of age. An inherent love of study, with unusual aptness in the acquisition of knowledge, had already placed him in advance of the subjects taught in the common school of his neighborhood. His father, discerning the strong bent of his mind, determined to procure for him as good an education as his limited means would permit. With that view, in his sixteenth year he was sent to Cazenovia Seminary, in Madison county, N. Y., where he studied chemistry,

natural philosophy, history, algebra, Latin, etc.

In April, 1834, he commenced the study of medicine in his native county and in November of the following year was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, located at Fairfield, Herkimer county, attending the annual course of instruction in that institution. On his return from college he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, of Binghamton, Broome county, where he continued his pupilage until he had completed the required three years of study, except the four months of each year that he spent in the medical college. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, January 31, 1837, and shortly thereafter located at Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y., as assistant to Dr. Daniel Chatfield. Here he remained but a short time, after which he removed to Binghamton and opened an office. During his residence there he gave lectures in the Binghamton Academy and some of the larger district schools, on topics connected with chemistry, botany and physiology. In the summer of 1847 he removed to New York City and entered upon a general practice. In July, 1849, he was elected to the chair of physiology and general pathology in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and accepted the position. From that time to the present he has been actively identified not only with medical teaching but with about every important educational, scientific and sanitary movement in Chicago.

He was one of the founders, in 1859, of the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University) and from the date of its foundation was prominently identified with that institution, having been dean of the faculty and emeritus professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine and lecturer on the history of medicine.

In 1850 he was chiefly instrumental in or-

ganizing the Illinois State Medical and the Chicago Medical societies, with both of which he has remained an active member. He was chosen president of the State organization in 1855, and afterward served as its secretary for twelve consecutive years. In the latter year he became editor and publisher of the Chicago Medical Journal, continuing thus for four years, when he transferred it to the faculty of Rush Medical College, which claimed the periodical as its organ, and established the Chicago Medical Examiner in January, 1860. This was continued under his management as an independent journal until 1873, when by consolidation it became the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in 1883 it was decided to publish its transactions in the form of a weekly journal instead of in an annual volume, as had been done previously, and Dr. Davis was selected to edit the same. He issued the first number, called the Journal of the American Medical Association, in July, 1883, and he continued its editorial management with the same promptness, ability and good judgment that had characterized all his previous work, until January 1, 1889. Having established the journal on a sound financial basis and with a reputation second to no other medical periodical in the country, he formally resigned his position.

He was secretary general and later president of the International Medical Congress (1887); one of the founders of Mercy Hospital and one of its physicians for over forty years; a founder and trustee of the Northwestern University, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Historical Society, Illinois State Microscopical Society, Union College of Law (professor of medical jurisprudence in the latter) and Washingtonian Home for Reformation of Inebriates. He is an honorary member of the British Medical Association, and member of the American Medical Asso-

ciation, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society and the Medico-Legal societies of Chicago and New York. He is the author of "Principles and Practice of Medicine," "Medical Education and Reform," "Verdict of Science Concerning the Effects of Alcohol on Man," "History of the American Medical Association," etc.

JOSEPH STORY.

Joseph Story, lawyer, jurist, State legislator and congressman, was born in Marblehead, Mass., September 18, 1779. Was a member of the State Legislature in 1805, served as speaker, and in 1808-09 was a representative in Congress. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1811 and held the position until his death. He was the author of "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," "The Conflict of Laws," "Equity Jurisprudence," "The Law of Agency," "Law of Bailments," "Equity Pleadings," "Law of Partnership," "Law of Promissory Notes," etc. He died in Cambridge, Mass., September 10, 1845.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

Charles Kendall Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., was born in Vermont in 1835. In 1861 he graduated from the University of Michigan, where he became assistant professor of history in 1863 and full professor in 1868. In 1869-70 he established an historical seminary, and in 1881 was made non-resident professor of history at Cornell University, where he succeeded to the presidency on the resignation of President White in 1885. This position he resigned in 1892 and became president of the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of "Democracy and Monarchy in

France" (1874), "Manual of Historical Literature" (1882) and "Manual of Historical Literature" (1889).

ALEXANDER V. G. ALLEN.

Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, educator, Cambridge, Mass., was born in Otis, Mass., May 4, 1841. He was educated at Kenyon College and Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1865. From 1865-67 he was rector of St. John's Church, Lawrence, Mass., and since the latter year he has been professor of ecclesiastical history in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of "Continuity of Christian Thought: A Study of Modern Theology in the Light of its History," "The Greek Theology" and "The Renaissance of Theology in the Nineteenth Century," etc.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

Joseph Medill, editor, was born near St. Johns, N. B., April 6, 1823. About 1832 his parents removed to Stark county, Ohio, where he resided twenty-three years, his boyhood being spent chiefly on a farm near Massillon. Here he acquired an academic education, taught at times, and after he had reached his maturity engaged in the study of law. In November, 1846, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at New Philadelphia. In 1849 he established the Coshocton Republican, which he conducted for about two years. This he sold in the winter of 1851-52, when he went to Cleveland and founded the Daily Forest City, which later was consolidated with the Cleveland Free Democracy, out of which grew the Cleveland Leader. In 1854 he sold his interest in the paper, came to Chicago and purchased an in-

terest in the Tribune. The growth of the paper was rapid and it soon developed into the most influential organ of public opinion in the northwest. In 1874 he bought full control of the Tribune, which acquired an influence and a degree of business prosperity enjoyed by no paper on this continent at the time his journalistic career in Chicago began. He was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870 and in 1871 was appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil service commission. In November of the latter year he was elected mayor of Chicago and served one term. The annexation of various suburbs to Chicago in order to aid in securing the World's Fair for Chicago originated with him. He died in 1899.

JAMES PARTON.

James Parton, author, was born in England, February 9, 1822. He came to America when quite young, residing during the latter part of his life at Newburyport, Mass. The work by which he is perhaps best known is his "Life of Voltaire." He is the author of many other works, among which are "Lives of Greeley, Aaron Burr, Andrew Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson," "General Butler in New Orleans," "Famous Americans of Recent Times," "Captains of Industry," "Triumphs of Enterprises," "Noted Women of America and Europe," "Caricature and Other Comic Art," and "Topics of the Times." He died in 1891.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Robert Anderson, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1805. In 1825 he graduated at West Point and served in the Black Hawk war as a colonel of a company of Illinois volunteers. He also took part in the Seminole and Mexican wars and in 1857 was appointed major of the first artillery. He was

in command of Fort Sumter, when it was forced to surrender. He was appointed brigadier-general in May, 1861, and sent to command the department of the Cumberland, but his health failed and he retired from service with the rank of major-general in the regular army. He died in Nice, France, in 1871.

HENRY MARTYN BAIRD.

Henry Martyn Baird, educator, Yonkers, N. Y., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 17, 1832. He was graduated at the New York University in 1850, studied at the University of Greece, Athens (1851-52), and from 1855-59 was tutor in Princeton College, N. J. In 1859 he became professor of the Greek language and literature in the New York University. He is the author of "History of the Rise of the Huguenots in France," "The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre," "The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," "Modern Greece," and "Life of Rev. Robert Baird, D. D." (his father). He has also written extensively for periodicals.

CHARLES TRUMBULL GRANGER.

Charles Trumbull Granger, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Des Moines, is a native of Monroe county, N. Y., and was born October 9, 1835. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm and lived there until he attained his manhood. He attended the district schools in Ohio, and after his father moved to Illinois, attended the academy at Waukegan. He early decided to fit himself for the legal profession, and while yet on the farm, in Lake county, Ill., borrowed books and began the study of law in private, during his leisure hours. He first went to Iowa in 1854, but at the expiration of one year returned to Illinois, and continued his studies in school. In 1860 he went to Waukon, Iowa,

where he became a student and clerk in the law office of Messrs. Hatch & Wilber. Mr. Hatch was afterward elected to the bench, and in the fall of that year our subject passed his examination and was admitted to the bar.

Going to Mitchell county, Iowa, Mr. Granger began practice. He also taught school there and thus continued till August 1, 1862, when he resigned his position as superintendent of schools, to enter the army. Having received a commission, he recruited what became Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and as its captain entered the service and served till the close of the war.

On his return home he settled at Waukon, where, associated with his former preceptor, Judge Hatch, he practiced law till January 1, 1869. Mr. Hatch, who had been district attorney for the tenth judicial district, then resigned and Mr. Granger was appointed to the office, and served till January 1, 1873. He then assumed his duties as circuit judge, to which office he had been elected, and for fourteen years, until that office was abolished, performed its duties in a manner so satisfactory that he was at once elected district judge. Two years later, in 1888, Judge Granger was elevated to the Supreme bench and re-elected in 1894.

JAMES ALDEN.

James Alden, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., in 1810. He was in the Wilkes exploring expedition around the world in 1838-42, and in the naval operations of the Mexican war. From 1848-60 he was in the coast survey. In the Civil war he commanded the steamer "South Carolina," in 1862 the sloop-of-war "Richmond," and in 1864 the leading ship of the line, the "Brooklyn." In 1866 he was commissioned commodore and two years later was placed in charge of the California navy yard. In 1869 he was made

chief of the bureau of navigation in the navy department, and in 1871 took command of the European squadron. He died in 1877.

SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD.

Spencer Fullerton Baird, naturalist, was born in Reading, Pa., February 3, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he was professor of natural science. For a time he was assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, but on the death of Joseph Henry became secretary in 1878. He was translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopedia" and co-author with J. Cassin of "Birds of North America" and "Mammals of North America." From 1872-78 he was editor of the Annual Record of Science and Industry, and has written many papers for scientific magazines. He died in Massachusetts, August 19, 1887.

REUBEN LUDLAM.

Reuben Ludlam, M. D., was born in Camden, N. J., October 9, 1831. He was of a studious disposition, passing through an academic course of instruction at Bridgeton, N. J., and graduating with the highest honor when sixteen years old. After leaving school he began the systematic study of medicine under his father (also a physician), and after five years of preparation, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He graduated from that institution in 1852, at about the time he reached his majority. Deciding upon Chicago, as the scene of his future labors, he opened an office and entered upon his professional practice. At the end of seven years his eminent abilities had won such recognition among his professional brethren that in 1859 he was appointed to fill the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine in the Halme-

mann Medical College and Hospital. Four years later he was transferred to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same institution, and a few years more brought to him the chair of the medical and surgical diseases of women, and the appointment of dean of the faculty, which office he held for twenty-five years and until he became president of the institution. His reputation became national. In 1869 he was called to preside over the American Institute of Homeopathy at its twenty-second annual session in Boston; he also served as president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Western Institute of Homeopathy. He is the author of "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" and "Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria;" he also translated from the French a volume of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" by Dr. Jousset. He died April 29, 1899.

THEODORE PARKER.

Theodore Parker, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Mass., August 24, 1810. He was the author of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology," "Experience as a Minister," "West Roxbury Sermons," "Prayers," "Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Mind," "Historic Americans," "Views of Religion," etc. He died in Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

James Freeman Clarke, clergyman and author, was born in Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810. He founded the Church of the Disciples in Boston and was its pastor from 1841 until his death. He was a prominent Uni-

tarian writer, his first important work being "Orthodoxy: Its Truths and Errors." Among his other works are included "Ten Great Religions, Part I, an Essay in Comparative Theology," "Ten Great Religions, Part II, a Comparison of All Religions," "Christian Doctrine of Prayer," "Steps of Belief," "Events and Epochs in Religious History," "Common Sense in Religion," "Self-Culture," "The Ideas of the Apostle Paul," "Vexed Questions in Theology" and "Anti-Slavery Days." He died in Jamaica Plains, Mass., June 8, 1888.

ADELBERT AMES.

Adelbert Ames, soldier, Lowell, Mass., was born at Rockland, Me., in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and during the Civil war was promoted through grades to brigadier-general of volunteers and brevet major-general. In 1866 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. In 1868 he was appointed provisional governor of Mississippi and in 1870 was elected to the Senate of that State. He was elected governor in 1873, but resigned in 1876 and removed to New York, and later to Lowell, Mass. He was appointed brigadier-general of United States Volunteers June 20, 1898, and served during the war with Spain.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1746. He was a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina in 1775, and during the Revolutionary war served as captain, and subsequently as colonel of the First South Carolina Regiment. He was president of the South Carolina Senate in 1779 and was a member of the convention

which formed the federal constitution. He was major-general of State militia, and in 1796 was sent by Washington as minister to France. He was the author of the famous sentiment, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." He was a candidate for the vice-presidency in 1800. He died in Charleston, S. C., August 16, 1825.

WILLIS JOHN ABBOT.

Willis John Abbot, journalist and author, New York City, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 16, 1863. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884; from 1892-93 was managing editor of the New York Times, and from 1896-98 was connected with the New York Journal. He is the author of a series of stories relating to the naval history of the United States and the Civil war, among which may be mentioned: "Blue Jackets of '76," "Blue Jackets of 1812," "Blue Jackets of 1861," "Battle Fields and Camp Fires," "Battle Fields of 1861," "Battle Fields and Victory," and "Carter Henry Harrison," a memoir.

JOSIAH GIVEN.

Josiah Given, judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Des Moines, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born August 31, 1828. He received a good English education in the common schools of Holmes county, Ohio, studied law in the office of Messrs. Given & Bancroft, at Millersburg, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar at Canton, Ohio, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton being chairman of the committee who examined him. Prior to this, in 1846, young Given enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, as drummer, but was rejected for disability. He then enlisted for service in the Mexican war, in Company G, Fourth Ohio Regiment,

and served till the close of that contest. He began his practice at Millersburg, whence he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, in 1856, and practiced till the opening of the Civil war. He then recruited what became Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service with a captain's commission. In the fall of 1861 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment and after the battle of Stone River was promoted to the rank of colonel in command of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry. On the Atlanta campaign he was made brevet brigadier-general in command of a brigade and served in that capacity till the fall of Atlanta. He was elected postmaster of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-ninth Congress, and during President Grant's first administration served as deputy commissioner of internal revenue, and later served one term as a member of the general assembly of Iowa. Settling at Des Moines in 1868, General Given resumed his law practice and carried it on with satisfactory success till 1880, when he was elected to the Circuit bench, where he served till elected to the District bench. In 1888 he was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph Reed. At the expiration of the term he was elected to the same office and in 1896 re-elected. Under the law of Iowa the member of the Supreme Court having the shortest term becomes chief justice, so that when he was appointed to fill the place of Judge Reed, that honor fell to him, and he continued as such after his election. During the year 1900, on account of the ill health of Judge Granger, he acted as chief justice for him; but, commencing January 1, 1901, he became chief justice in his own right.

While practicing in Ohio, Judge Given served one term as prosecuting attorney, and after coming to Iowa served in the same capacity one term.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE.

Benjamin Franklin Bache, surgeon, was born in Monticello, Va., February 7, 1801. He was graduated at Princeton, and in medicine at Pennsylvania University. He was assistant surgeon in the army in 1824, and surgeon in 1828. In 1841 he was fleet surgeon of the Mediterranean squadron and of the Brazil squadron in 1848. From 1850-54 he was at the New York Naval Hospital, and then established the laboratory that supplied the medical department of the navy, of which he was director from 1855-71. In the latter year he was made medical director, with the rank of commodore, and retired. He died in New York City November 2, 1881.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

Louisa May Alcott, authoress, was born in Germantown, Pa., November 29, 1832. After teaching for a time she made literature her profession, and during the Civil war served as a hospital nurse. She was the author of: "Flower Fables," "Hospital Sketches," "Little Men," "Little Women," "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and "Jo's Boys." She died in 1888.

HENRY CRECY YARROW.

Henry Crecy Yarrow, M. D., Washington, D. C., was born November 19, 1840, in Philadelphia, Pa. After a preparatory education in private schools in his native city and Geneva, Switzerland, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1859, under the preceptorship of Doctors J. L. Ludlow and J. J. Woodward; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, department of medicine, and was graduated therefrom March 15, 1861. Dr. Yarrow practiced medicine in Philadelphia until the outbreak

of the Rebellion, when he was appointed medical examiner of recruits for the Pennsylvania Reserves, until July, 1861; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Cameron Dragoons, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered in July 18, 1861; served with the regiment in Virginia until January, 1862; was then made acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and executive officer of the Broad and Cherry streets hospital, which he assisted in organizing.

In 1866 Dr. Yarrow was again appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., and served through the epidemic of cholera of that year, and then volunteered for service at Tybee Island, Ga., where the troops were suffering from the same disease. His own health having become impaired by an attack of cholera, Dr. Yarrow was ordered to New York City, and assigned the duty to examine recruits and to accompany them to their regiments in the south. During the intervals of this service he resided at Fort Wood, New York harbor, acting as assistant to the post surgeon, and cholera having become epidemic at this post, in 1867, he volunteered to remain, and for this service was officially thanked by the post surgeon and Surgeon-General Barnes. Later Dr. Yarrow was on duty at Fort Melleny, Baltimore, Md., Fort Macon and Charlotte, N. Y., from which latter post he was relieved in 1872, that he might accept the position of surgeon and naturalist to the expedition for explorations west of the one hundredth meridian under Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A. On this duty he prepared the volume on "Zoology" for publication. This service continued until 1876, when he was detailed as assistant to Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., in charge of the model military hospital at Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. In 1877 he was detailed for duty in the surgeon-general's office, section of comparative anatomy, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.,

and in addition was ordered to report to Surgeon D. S. Huntington, U. S. A., in charge of the Barnes Hospital, Soldiers' Home. In 1879-80 he was in charge of the library of the surgeon-general's office. In October, 1888, he was assigned as assistant to the attending surgeon of the United States Army Dispensary, Washington, and remained until 1893. In October, 1889, Dr. Yarrow accompanied the delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress on their journey through the United States, as surgeon; was assistant in the United States Fish commission, 1872, and had charge of one of the departments of the United States National Museum, Washington, 1872-80, and conducted expeditions through the west in the summers of 1886-87 to obtain specimens for the Army Medical and National Museums.

Dr. Yarrow is professor of dermatology, National Medical College, Columbian University, Washington; consulting surgeon to the Woman's Clinic, and Garfield Hospital; and to the Dorothy Dix Dispensary. He is the author of articles on "Physometra," "Recurring Symptoms after Snake Bite," "Treatment of Rabies," and many papers on natural history.

LAMBERT TREE.

Lambert Tree, capitalist, Chicago, Ill., was born at Washington, D. C., November 29, 1832. He was educated by private tutors and studied for the bar in the University of Virginia. He was admitted to practice at Washington in 1855, and in the same year located at Chicago. Here he at once took a high place. In 1864 he became president of the Chicago Law Institute, and in 1870 was elected a judge of the Circuit Court, which position he retained until 1875, when he resigned. He was a delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1884 which nominated Cleveland for the presidency. In 1885 he was a candidate for United States Senator, but

was defeated by John A. Logan by one vote; in the same year he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Berlin, and in 1888 received the appointment of minister to Russia. This position he resigned in 1889 to devote himself to the large moneyed interests of his family. He was appointed by President Harrison as a Democratic member of the "Pan-American Monetary Commission" held in Washington in January, 1891, which had for its object the fostering of commerce between American nations by agreeing on a coinage which should be current at the custom-houses of all States. He presented to the city of Chicago the bronze statue of La Salle in 1889, and the bronze statue of a Sioux warrior on horseback, in 1894, entitled "A Signal of Peace," both now in Lincoln Park.

DENNIS PHALAN.

Dennis Phalan, lawyer and State Senator, Sheboygan, Wis., was born near that city April 29, 1856. In the schools of Sheboygan he received his education and at the age of nineteen began the study of law in his brother's office. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession. He served as prosecuting attorney for Sheboygan county; for three years was president of the school board, and in 1890 was elected to the State legislature. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated for the State Senate, to which he was elected.

HORATIO ALGER, JR.

Horatio Alger, Jr., clergyman and author, Natick, Mass., was born at Revere, Mass., January 13, 1834. In 1852 he graduated from Harvard College, studied divinity at Cambridge, and in 1864 was ordained pastor over

the Unitarian church at Brewster, Mass. He has published nearly fifty stories for youth, among others: "Tattered Tom Series," "Luck and Pluck Series," and the "Ragged Dick Series." His later works are: "Adrift in the City" (1895) and "Frank Hunter's Peril" (1896).

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

Oliver Otis Howard, Major-General United States Army (retired), Burlington, Vt., is the present managing director of the Lincoln Memorial University, of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. He was born in Leeds, Maine, on the 8th of November, 1830. After receiving a thorough preliminary education he entered and graduated from Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., and in 1850 became a cadet at West Point.

During the succeeding forty-four years he was actively connected either with the military branch of the government or with institutions and reforms which grew out of the issues of the Civil war, of which he was one of the most conspicuous figures. As a soldier or an administrative official he played a leading part in so many fields that a bare record of his services is here given.

General Howard was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1854, was promoted to second lieutenant of the ordnance department and subsequently stationed at the Watervliet (N. Y.) and the Kennebec (Me.) arsenals; was chief of ordnance under General Harney in his Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians, and during the four years preceding the Civil war was instructor in mathematics at the West Point Academy.

Resigning the above mentioned position, in May, 1861, General Howard was elected colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers, which he moved to Washington and, with the Fourth and Fifth Maine and the Second Ver-

mont Regiments organized into a brigade, which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run. On September 3, 1861, he was promoted to the brigadier-generalship. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was twice wounded in the right arm and had two horses shot under him, receiving a medal of honor for his bravery. His arm was amputated, but his two months' leave of absence from active service was spent in raising volunteers in his native State. Returning to the field he commanded the so-called California brigade at the second battle of Bull Run and at Antietam. On November 29, 1862, he was promoted to major-general of volunteers, and in April, 1863, assigned to command the Eleventh Army Corps. In April of the next year (1864) General Howard was assigned to the command of the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, taking a leading part in all the operations of the succeeding campaign. After the battle at Atlanta (July 22), at which General McPherson was slain, he commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and for his signal bravery and ability displayed in the battle of Ezra Church he subsequently (March 13, 1865) received the brevet of major-general in the regular army.

On May 12, 1865, General Howard was appointed commissioner of the Board of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which position he held for seven years, founding such educational and industrial institutions as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight and others. He was made brigadier-general in the regular army December 21, 1865. As peace commissioner to the Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, in 1872, he accomplished good work, and in August, 1874, he was placed in command of the department of the Columbia. While thus acting he passed through wars with the Nez Percés (1877); the Putes and Bannocks (1878), and the Sheepeaters (1879). In the

winter of 1880-81 he was assigned to the command of the West Point Military Academy, and in July, 1882, he was placed at the head of the department of the Platte, which he administered until promoted to a major-generalship in the regular army, March 19, 1886. He then passed to the military division of the Pacific, which he commanded until November, 1888, when he was transferred to the military division of the Atlantic. Afterward he was in charge of the department of the East (substantially the same as the division of the Atlantic) until his retirement by law, November 8, 1894.

While attending the French maneuvers, in 1884, during his temporary absence from his post as commandant of the department of the Platte, General Howard received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the president of the French republic; obtained the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College, Waterville, Me., and LL. D. from the same institution in 1865; also from Shurtleffe College, Indiana (same year), and Gettysburg (Pa.) Theological Seminary (1866). He has published a number of books, mostly biographical works, and many articles on military topics.

Of late years General Howard has become known throughout the country because of his splendid work in the missionary field, having served, at different times, as president of the Home Missionary Society, president of the American Tract Society and vice-president of the American Bible Society.

EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER.

Edward Dickinson Baker, lawyer and congressman, was born in London, England, in 1811. He came to this country when a child, studied and practiced law and became famous as an advocate in Illinois. He served for two years in the Illinois State legislature, and

in 1844 served as a member of Congress from that State. In 1846 he resigned and went to Mexico as a colonel of volunteers. After the war he was again chosen congressman, but resigned and in 1852 settled in California. He subsequently removed to Oregon and was United States Senator in Congress from that State. In 1861 he raised a regiment in Philadelphia, and while leading them in battle at Leesburg, Va., was shot from his horse and killed October 21, 1861.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN.

William Henry Allen, college president, was born in Maine, in 1808, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1833. From 1833-36 he was Latin teacher in Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, and from 1836-49 was connected with Dickinson College, as professor, and during 1847-48 acting president. From 1849-62 he was president of Girard College, Philadelphia, and for one year president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. In 1867 he again became president of Girard College. In 1872 he was chosen president of the American Bible Society. He died in 1882.

WILLIAM OSBORN STODDARD.

William Osborn Stoddard, author and journalist, Madison, N. J., was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., September 24, 1835. Here he received an academic education and attended a private school in Syracuse, N. Y., and the University of Rochester, obtaining from the last named the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He removed to Chicago, edited the Daily Ledger, and in 1858 located at Champaign, Ill., first as farmer and then as editor of the Central Illinois Gazette. He joined the Army of the Potomac as a private of Company A, Third Battalion, District of Columbia Vol-

unteers, and was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries from April 1, 1861, to September 24, 1864; United States marshal of Arkansas from 1864-66, and chief clerk of the engineer's bureau, New York City, department of docks, 1873-75. Mr. Stoddard is the author of fifty-four volumes of biography, verse and fiction, and numerous articles contributed to periodical literature.

WILSON GEORGE SMITH.

Wilson George Smith, composer, pianist and teacher, 719 The Arcade, Cleveland, O., was born in Elyria, in that State, August 19, 1855. He passed through the public schools of Cleveland, but was prevented by delicate health from pursuing a college education. In 1876, however, his musical education began at Cincinnati under the tutelage of Otto Singer, who encouraged him to become a musician by profession. In 1880 he went to Berlin, where, for several years, he studied under Kullak, Schwarwenka, Moszkowski, Kiel and Raif. He then returned to Cleveland, where he took up the teaching of piano, voice and composition. The most characteristic of Mr. Smith's earlier works was a series of five pieces called "Hommage a Edvard Grieg." His piano compositions at present number about one hundred, and he has written about fifty songs, some of which have become very popular. He has also published several pedagogical works.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

Marcus Benjamin, editor United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., was born in San Francisco, Cal., January 17, 1857. He lived in San Francisco until he was ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents to New York City, which place, after spend-

ing two years in Europe, became his permanent home. In 1878 he graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines, chemical course, and, after filling various minor positions, he became editor of *The American Pharmacist*, and its successor, *The Weekly Drug News*; was chemist to the United States laboratory of the appraiser's store in New York, and sanitary engineer to the New York board of health, in 1883-85; during 1884-86 lecturer on chemistry New York Woman's Medical College, during this period also preparing the chapters on "Mineral Paints" for the reports of the United States geological survey. From 1883 to the present time he has contributed to "*Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia*;" in 1886 was connected with the editorial staff of "*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*;" 1889 compiled "*May Times, a Collection of Poems*," and edited "*Gems and Precious Stones*" while serving on the editorial staff of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*; edited "*Appleton's Dictionary of New York City*," in 1890, and later their "*Handbook of Winter Resorts*." He edited "*General Guide of the United States and Canada*," in 1891, with subsequent editions, and in 1892-94 was employed as editor on the *Standard Dictionary*; revised "*Picturesque America*," in 1894, and "*Some Noted Paintings by Artists of To-Day*" during the succeeding year. In 1895 he also assisted Dr. G. Brown Goode in preparing a history of the Smithsonian Institution; in 1896-97 was connected with the editorial staffs of the "*Encyclopædic Dictionary*" and the "*American Educator*," and in 1899 on the editorial staff of "*Johnson's Cyclopaedia*." He was appointed to his present place in April, 1896, and is also one of the staff of reviewers for Lippincott's new dictionary.

Dr. Benjamin has made other minor contributions to historical and scientific literature, and is broadly identified with various learned and patriotic societies in this country

and England. He was a member of the jury of awards of the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, and also of the expositions held in Nashville in 1897 and in Omaha in 1898, and in 1896 was appointed a member of the Assay commission by President Cleveland. In the latter year he was chosen historian of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, and he was one of the founders of the District of Columbia Society of the War of 1812, becoming its president in 1897; is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Societies of Colonial Governors and Mayflower Descendants; member of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, and a life member of the London Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president of Section I).

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Lafayette College in 1888, and that of Ph. D. by the University of Nashville in 1889.

EDWIN COOLEY CARRUTH.

Edwin Cooley Carruth, editor Plaindealer, Grand Forks, N. D., was born at Mount Pleasant, Minn., May 7, 1866. He was educated in the schools of Crookston, Minn., and Grand Forks, N. D., and commenced newspaper work at an early age; also served as city clerk of Crookston for three years.

WILLIAM T. BAKER.

William T. Baker, merchant Chicago, was born at West Winfield, N. Y., September 11, 1841. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a country store in Groton, N. Y.; later he removed to McLean, N. Y., and entered the service of D. B. Marsh & Co., with

whom he remained for six years. In 1861 he went west and located at Chicago, securing a position as bookkeeper for Hinckley & Handy, commission merchants, with whom he became a partner at the end of one year under the firm name of Hinckley, Handy & Co. In the following year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Baker succeeding to the business, which he continued until 1868, when he formed a co-partnership with Messrs. W. F. Cobb and C. H. Knight under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872, when Mr. Knight retired and the style of the firm became W. T. Baker & Co. Mr. Baker was elected president of the board of trade January 1, 1890, and re-elected in 1891. In 1892 he was chosen president of the local directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

Philip Danforth Armour, merchant, Chicago, was born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832. He received his education in the local school and a neighboring village seminary. In 1852 he joined a company of gold seekers and reached California six months later. After a mining experience of four years he returned to his home in New York and after a short stay once more turned westward and finally located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered the commission business with Frederick B. Miles, which partnership was dissolved in 1863. In the latter year he became a member of the firm of Plankinton, Armour & Co., packers. Later he became interested in the Chicago grain commission business of H. O. Armour & Co., which established a pork-packing plant in 1868 and became Armour & Co. in 1875. From 1875 to 1900 he was at the head of the largest business in the world connected with the packing, manufacture and distribution of meat

products. He was a man of broad and practical charity, and it is chiefly through his executive force and generosity that the Armour Mission, founded for the benefit of poor boys, has attained its present proportions. He also founded the Armour Institute of Technology. To these two institutions he has given over \$2,500,000. He died in 1900.

GEORGE DEWEY.

George Dewey, Rear Admiral United States Navy, was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. He was appointed to the Naval Academy September 23, 1854, and graduated in 1858 as passed midshipman. He



was assigned to the steam frigate "Wabash" of the Mediterranean squadron, and remained in Mediterranean waters until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Returning to this country in 1861, he was detailed to the "Mississippi," one of the vessels in the West Gulf squadron, serving in her until she was destroyed in 1863. It was during this time that the squadron was engaged in the capture of New Orleans. Commodore

Dewey was then a lieutenant. Just as the end of the battle of New Orleans appeared to be in sight the Confederate ram "Manassas" came down the river at full speed to attack the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut directed the "Mississippi" to turn and run her down. She obeyed, but when within a few yards of the enemy the "Manassas" turned and ran ashore. The "Mississippi" poured two broadsides into her and sent her to the bottom of the river a total wreck.

He was afterward on several vessels in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, then in the European squadron and later on various duties and at different stations, being promoted commander in April, 1872, when he was placed in charge of the "Narragansett" on the Pacific survey. In 1875 he was appointed lighthouse inspector, which position he retained for two years. He then became secretary of the board and retained that post until 1882. In command of the "Juniata" of the Asiatic squadron from 1882-83, he was promoted to a captaincy in September, 1884, commanding the "Dolphin" in the same year. He was next transferred to the "Pensacola" on the European station. In 1889 he was summoned to Washington to become for four years the chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, and that service was succeeded by another detail to the lighthouse board. From this duty he was relieved to accept the presidency of the important board of inspection and review, which he held until, as a commodore, he was sent November, 1897, to command the Asiatic station. His victory in Manila bay on the 1st of May, 1898, in which he sunk the entire Spanish fleet without the loss of a ship or a man, was one of the most thrilling and dramatic events in the history of naval warfare.

For these gallant services he was raised to the rank of rear admiral and granted a sword by Congress. After the fall of the city of Manila and military government was estab-

lished he returned to the United States and received a magnificent ovation at New York in September, 1899. In the latter year he was a member of the U. S. Philippine commission.

HENRY CARTER ADAMS.

Henry Carter Adams, author, Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Davenport, Ia., in 1852. From 1880-87 he was lecturer in Cornell College and University of Michigan, and from 1880-82 was lecturer in Johns Hopkins. He was statistician to the Interstate Commerce commission and special agent of the eleventh census, in charge of the department of transportation. He is the author of: "Outlines of Lectures on Political Economy," "State in Relation to Industrial Action," "Public Debts," and "The Science of Finance."

obliged to go to work when quite young. He was at various times employed as superintendent of a plantation, brakeman, conductor and later agent at Piedmont, W. Va., of the B. & O. R. R.; subsequently he became a merchant and a leading collier. In 1858 he became president of a bank and in 1865 was elected to the State legislature. From 1867-69 he was a member of the State Senate; United States Senator 1871-83 and a delegate to six National Democratic conventions. He projected and carried on to a success the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway, of which he has been president since 1881; he is also president of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railway. He was one of the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress and is now serving as a member of the United States International Railway commission.

THEODORE B. PERRY.

Theodore B. Perry, attorney-at-law, capitalist and State Senator, Albia, Iowa, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1832. He acquired his education through attendance in the common schools. In the winter of 1850 and 1851 he taught school near Agency, and in the winter of 1851 and 1852 he went to Polk county and engaged in teaching school at a place called Linn Grove, near the city of Des Moines, and afterward taught at other places. In May, 1853, he came to Albia and commenced the study of law. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and has since been ranked among the most able members of the profession in his section of the State. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe county, and in 1858 was elected a member of the state board of education from the second judicial district. In the fall of 1891 he was elected to the Iowa State Senate from the fifteenth senatorial district, comprising Monroe and Marion counties. He took

OSMOND CLEANDER BAKER.

Osmond Cleander Baker, clergyman, was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812. He was educated at Wesleyan University and in 1847 occupied the chair of theology in the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., of which institution he afterward was president until 1852, when he was chosen bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the author of "A Guide Book in the Administration of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church." He died December 20, 1871, in Concord, N. H.

HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.

Henry Gassaway Davis, railroad president, banker and capitalist, Elkins, W. Va., was born in Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1823. He was educated in the county schools, but at an early age was left fatherless and was

an active part in the discussion of a number of important bills and served on a number of important committees. He is a man of broad mind, of liberal policy, and places principle above partisanship.

Through all these years Mr. Perry has enjoyed a very extensive law practice. He is a forceful speaker and logical reasoner. In addition to his law practice, he is connected with the banking interests of Albia, being vice-president of the State Bank at Albia, which was organized in 1891. He is closely allied with the welfare of the city and has done all in his power to promote its upbuilding and advancement. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and, with the exception of one year, he has served as a member of the board since 1879. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, and takes an active part in State and national political affairs.

PETER FORCE.

Peter Force, historian, was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1790. He began the compilation, in 1833, of a documentary history of the American colonies, and after thirty years' labor, nine volumes were completed, entitled "American Archives." Among his other works are: "Tracts and Other Papers Relating to the North American Colonies" and "Grinnell Land." He died in Washington, D. C., January 23, 1868.

THOMAS BANKS CABANISS.

Thomas Banks Cabaniss, soldier, lawyer and ex-congressman, Forsyth, Ga., was born in that city, August 31, 1835. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1853, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and served until

Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. He resumed the practice of law and was elected to the house of representatives of Georgia in 1865. He was assistant secretary of the State Senate in 1870 and secretary of the Senate in 1873. He resigned the latter position to accept the appointment as solicitor general of the Flint circuit for a term of four years and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate. In 1884 he was again elected to that body and served until 1892. The following year he was elected to Congress as a Democrat.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Edward Livingston, lawyer, jurist, congressman and author, was born in Clermont, N. Y., May 26, 1764. He was a representative to Congress from New York City in 1795-1802, and was then appointed United States attorney for the district of New York; he was also mayor of the city. From 1823-29 he was a representative in Congress from Louisiana and from 1829-31 was a United States Senator. He was appointed secretary of State in the latter year and in 1833 was made minister to France. He is the author of "Criminal Jurisprudence," etc. He died in Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 23, 1836.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

Charles Henrotin, broker, Chicago, was born in 1844 in Brussels. He received his education in Chicago and afterward studied in his native country, attending the University of Turnai, from 1856-61, when he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Merchants Loan & Trust Co. In 1866 he became cashier of that bank and in 1876 resigned this position to engage in his present line of business—banking and brokerage. In 1880 he was elected the first president of the

Chicago Stock Exchange, being re-elected in 1881 and again in 1886, 1889 and 1890. He is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a director in the North Chicago Street Railway company. In 1876 he was appointed consul to Belgian and in 1889 was knighted by the King of Belgian, with the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of the Leopold.

CHARLES BARTLETT ANDREWS.

Charles Bartlett Andrews, lawyer and jurist, Litchfield, Conn., was born in Sunderland, Mass., November 4, 1834. He is a graduate of Amherst College. From 1868-69 he served as a member of the Connecticut State Senate; was a member of the legislature in 1878 and governor from 1879-81. In 1882 he became a judge of the superior court of Connecticut and in 1889 was made chief justice.

SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

Samuel Jackson Randall, merchant, State Senator and congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1828. He served one term in the State Senate of Pennsylvania and in 1862 was elected a representative from that State to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He served as a representative in Congress, by re-elections, up to and including the fiftieth session (speaker of the house during the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses). He died in Washington, D. C., April 12, 1890.

PRESTON HOPKINS LESLIE.

Preston Hopkins Leslie, lawyer and ex-governor, Helena, Mont., was born in Wayne (now Clinton) county, Ky., March 2, 1819. He was educated in the neighborhood schools

and for a short time attended the County Academy, at Columbia, Ky. He was admitted to the bar in 1840; represented Monroe county, Ky., in the State legislature in 1844 and 1850, and from 1851-55 served as a member of the State Senate. He removed to Barren county; was again Senator from 1867-71, and chosen speaker of the Senate in 1869. In 1871 he was elected governor of Kentucky for four years, and from 1881-86 was judge of the Circuit Court. He became governor of Montana Territory in January, 1887, and served thus until July, 1889. He then engaged in the practice of law at Helena, and from 1894-98 was United States attorney for the district of Montana.

HENRY GILLMAN.

Henry Gillman, scientist and author, Detroit, Mich., was born in Ireland, November 16, 1833. He received an academic education in Ireland and came with his parents to the United States in 1850, settling at Detroit. He was first assistant in the United States geodetic survey of Great Lakes and from 1851-59 was in charge of a topographical and hydrographical party. From 1870-76 he was assistant superintendent of construction in the tenth and eleventh lighthouse districts on northern lakes, and from 1880-85 was superintendent and librarian of the Detroit Public Library. He served as United States consul at Jerusalem from 1886-91 and took such a stand against the expulsion of the Jews from Palestine by the Turks, that his position was upheld by several of the European powers and resulted in the modification of the exclusion laws. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Oriental Society, etc., and (in 1876), was a member at large for America to the Congress of Americanists at Luxembourg.

He is the author of "The Wild Flowers and Gardens of Jerusalem and Palestine." "Has-san, a Fellah, a Romance of Palestine."

GIDEON FRANKLIN ROTHWELL.

Gideon Franklin Rothwell, lawyer and congressman, was born in Callaway county, Mo., April 24, 1836. He attended the State University, at Columbia, from which he graduated, in 1837, as valedictorian of his class, and began the study of law while occupying the chair of professor of languages in Mount Pleasant College. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Huntsville, Mo. In 1872 he removed to Moberly. In 1878 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the tenth district, was elected and served through the Forty-sixth Congress.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

James O. Broadhead, lawyer, State legislator and congressman, was born in Charlottesville, Va., May 29, 1819. He was educated at the University of Virginia and taught school in Baltimore, Md., in order to procure sufficient money to pursue his studies. In 1837 he located at St. Charles, Mo., where he obtained a position as tutor in the family of Hon. Edward Bates, remaining in this position for three years. During this time he had begun the study of law, and, in 1842, at Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., was admitted to the practice of his profession. Here he remained until 1859, when he removed to St. Louis. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1845; represented Pike county in the State legislature 1847-48, and was a State Senator 1851-55. He was a member of the Constitutional convention which met early in the year 1861, and was chairman

of the committee which, in July, 1861, reported in favor of vacating the State offices of those who had followed Governor Jackson in joining the Confederates; the report was adopted and a provisional government established. In the same year he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, but this position he resigned a few months later to become provost-marshal-general of the department of Missouri. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1875 and in 1882 was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1876 he was the choice of the Missouri delegation of his party for president of the United States. He died in 1898.

ANDREW J. BAKER.

Andrew J. Baker, lawyer, soldier and author, Centerville, Iowa, was born in what is now Marshall county, W. Va., on the 6th of June, 1832. After obtaining his preliminary education at the country schools of Butler county and Firman's Academy, located at Hamilton, he entered Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he took a selected course. For the succeeding four years he taught school and read law in Henry and Des Moines counties, his professional instruction of this period being in the office of C. Ben Darwin, of Burlington. In August, 1855, Mr. Baker was admitted to the practice and opened an office at Winterset in the following October. In December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and when that company was organized was elected first lieutenant. In April, 1862, he was mustered in as such. He was in the advance on Corinth, and at the battles of Iuka in September and of Corinth in October, and on January 20, 1863, he resigned on account of physical disability. He returned to

Iowa at the conclusion of the war, and taught a select school during the year 1863 in Keokuk, and in January, 1864, he settled in Lancaster, Mo. Here he became so favorably known that, without solicitation, he received from Governor Fletcher a commission as clerk of the county court of Schuyler county. This office he held until January, 1867, when he was chosen county attorney by the county court. At the Republican State convention, held in 1868, he was nominated as an elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket, for the eighth congressional district. At the fall election of that year he was elected to the house of representatives of the twenty-fifth general assembly, serving in the session of 1869 and the adjourned session of 1870.

The legislature of 1870 submitted a resolution to amend the constitution of 1865 by striking out what was known as "the test oath," and at the Republican convention of that year there was a division in the party over the question of indorsing the submission. Mr. Baker was nominated on the gubernatorial ticket, which was friendly to the amendment, for the office of attorney-general, being elected by over forty-two thousand majority. During the incumbency of this position he was also advisory counsel for the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway company, now the Keokuk & Western.

In March, 1875, General Baker returned to Iowa, and formed a partnership at Centerville with General F. M. Drake, afterward governor of Iowa, the firm being Baker & Drake. He continued as counsel for the M. I. & N. Ry. Co., until 1879, when it was leased to the Wabash Railroad company, the latter retaining him as division attorney until the road went into the hands of a receiver. At the Republican State convention in 1884 he was nominated for attorney-general of Iowa, being elected in that year and again in 1886, his second term expiring in 1889.

It was during this period that General

Baker compiled annotations of decisions of the United States courts on the constitution of the United States, the work being published in 1891, under the title of "Baker's Annotated Constitution of the United States." In January, 1889, he was employed as the attorney for that portion of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company (now the Chicago Great Western) located in the State of Iowa, except the line between Dubuque and Oelwein.

In the year 1891 General Baker retired from active practice and became president and counsel for a loan company. He sold his interest in October, 1892, and spent about one year and a half in Tacoma, Wash. He then returned to Iowa and resumed practice at his old home in Centerville, where he has since continued.

General Baker is esteemed one of the prominent citizens of his portion of the State. Not only does he stand high in his profession, but he is a leader in the circles of the I. O. O. F. and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is past grand master of the Iowa jurisdiction, in the former order, and past chancellor commander of the latter.

WARWICK HOUGH.

Warwick Hough, lawyer and jurist, was born in Loudon county, Va., January 26, 1836. He graduated at the University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1854, and in the same year was commissioned by Governor Price, assistant State geologist. While in this position he began the study of law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. From 1858-61 he served as secretary of the State Senate. In the latter year he was appointed adjutant-general of the State by Governor Jackson, whom he accompanied to the south, serving with him until the governor's death. He was then appointed secretary of State by Governor

Reynolds, who, as lieutenant-governor, succeeded Governor Jackson. In February, 1864, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Lieutenant-General Polk, after whose death he was assigned to the staff of General S. D. Lee. Still later he was on the staff of General Dick Taylor, surrendering with him in May, 1865. He practiced in Memphis, Tenn., until the removal of the test oath in Missouri, and then (1867) opened an office at Kansas City where he engaged in practice until 1874, when he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri for the term of ten years; during the last two years he served as chief justice of the State.

ANTHONY HIGGINS.

Anthony Higgins, lawyer, legislator and ex-United States Senator, Wilmington, Del., was born in New Castle county, Del., October 1, 1840. He was educated in the Newark Academy, Delaware College and Yale University. He afterward attended the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar, in 1864, and in the same year was appointed deputy attorney-general of the State. From 1869-76 he was United States attorney for Delaware; was chairman of the Republican State committee in 1868, and received the votes of the Republican members of the legislature for the United States Senate in 1881. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1884, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term 1889-95.

NATHAN HALE.

Nathan Hale, patriot, was born in Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after the battle of Long Island was sent by Washington to visit the English camps and ascertain the

strength and position of the enemy. He passed the lines safely, but on his way back was recognized and arrested by a tory relative. Being taken to General Howe's headquarters, he was tried and executed as a spy. His last words were, "I regret only that I have but one life to give to my country." He died September 22, 1776.

PAUL AMBROSE OLIVER.

Paul Ambrose Oliver, soldier, manufacturer and inventor, Oliver's Mills, Luzerne county, Pa., was born at sea, July 18, 1831, on board his father's ship "Louisiana." He served in the Civil war on the staff of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Joseph Hooker and Gen. George G. Meade; subsequently he was acting provost marshal, Fifth Corps. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 3, 1865. In 1870 he established a powder factory near Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of explosives, using for that purpose machinery invented by himself.

JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON.

John Brooks Henderson, lawyer and ex-United States Senator, Washington, D. C., was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., November 16, 1826. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and began the practice of law at Louisiana, Mo., where he remained until 1860, when he removed to St. Louis. In 1848 he was elected to the Missouri legislature and again in 1856. He was nominated as a Union Democrat for Congress in 1860, but was defeated by only a few votes. He was a member of the convention, called in Missouri in February, 1861, for the purpose of discussing the question of secession, and in the same year was commissioned by Governor Gamble

brigadier-general of the State militia. Upon the expulsion of Truett Polk from the United States Senate, he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created, and in 1863 was elected to the Senate for the term expiring in 1869. In 1867 he was chairman on Indian affairs, and was largely instrumental in effecting treaties of peace with the hostile Indians of the plains and the upper Missouri river. In 1872 he was the Republican candidate for governor, but was defeated, and in 1875 was appointed United States attorney to aid in prosecuting the "Whiskey ring." He was president of the Republican National convention held at Chicago in 1884, and a member of the Pan-American Congress in 1889-90. He was elected to Congress in 1892, and 1898 a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He is the author of the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery, and immediately after its adoption was among the first to propose the amendment which afterward took form as the fifteenth amendment, which granted universal suffrage.

ELEAZER HOLMES ELLIS.

Eleazer Holmes Ellis, lawyer and jurist, Green Bay, Wis., was born in that city, August 26, 1826. He was carefully educated in private schools and under the tutorship of private teachers. In 1845 he began the study of law, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he began the practice of his profession at Manitowoc Rapids, holding the offices of postmaster at Manitowoc Rapids, clerk of the board of supervisors of Manitowoc county, and district attorney of the same county. In 1851 he removed to Green Bay, where he has since resided. In 1854-55 he served as register of deeds for Brown county; justice of the peace in 1856; mayor of Green Bay in 1860, and a member of the board of aldermen of that city in 1862-63. In 1871 he

was elected to the circuit judgeship of the tenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, and was re-elected for a second term. He resigned in 1879 to resume private practice.

TIMOTHY B. BLACKSTONE.

Timothy B. Blackstone, railroad president, Chicago, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. At the age of eighteen he entered the railway service as a rodman with the engineer corps of the New York & New Haven Railroad. Within one year he was promoted from rodman to be assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railroad, having during that period applied himself to the study of the science and principles of engineering. In December, 1849, he was offered and accepted a similar position with the Vermont Valley Railroad. In May 1851, he removed to Illinois, where he secured the appointment as engineer of surveys, location and construction with the Illinois Central Railroad. His division lay from Bloomington to Dixon, with headquarters at La Salle. In December, 1855, the work was completed and the main line of the Illinois Central was opened for traffic. In 1856 he was offered the position of engineer-in-chief with the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, becoming also financially interested in the construction of the road. (This road was ultimately merged into the Chicago & Alton.) Five years later he was elected president of the company, and for three years remained at its head. In 1864 he became president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which position he held until 1890.

FREDERICK T. DUBOIS.

Frederick T. Dubois, merchant and United States Senator, was born in Crawford county, Ill., May 29, 1851. After a public school edu-

cation at Springfield he entered Yale College in 1868 and graduated with the class of 1872. He clerked for a time for J. V. Farwell, in Chicago, and then entered the State auditor's office at Springfield. He soon afterward became secretary of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners in Illinois. On account of ill health he removed to Idaho and began business as a merchant at Blackfoot in 1880. From 1882 to 1886 he served as marshal of the State. He was elected a delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was named as the first congressman from the new State. In the following year he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years.

JOHN ADAMS DIX.

John Adams Dix, general and statesman, was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798. He was secretary of the treasury in 1861, served as a United States Senator, and from 1873-75 was governor of New York. He was the author of "A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence," "Speeches and Occasional Addresses" and "Resources of the State of New York." He died April 21, 1879.

JAMES LAWRENCE PUGH.

James Lawrence Pugh, lawyer, congressman and ex-United States Senator, Eufaula, Ala., was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1820. He removed to Alabama in his boyhood, where he received a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession at Eufaula; was a presidential elector in 1848, 1856 and 1876, and a member of Congress from 1859-61. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served two terms. He was president of the

Democratic State convention in 1874, and a member of the Constitutional convention of 1875. He was elected a United States Senator from Alabama in 1880 to fill a vacancy, and by subsequent re-elections has retained that position up to the present time.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Henry Dearborn, soldier, physician and congressman, was born in Northampton, N. H., February 23, 1751. He was appointed by Washington, in 1789, marshal of the district of Maine, and from 1793-97 was a member of Congress from Massachusetts. From 1801-09 he served as secretary of war in Jefferson's cabinet, and in the latter year was appointed to the office of collector of Boston. In 1812 he was commissioned senior major-general in the United States army. He died in Roxbury, Mass., in 1829.

JEREMIAH McLAIN RUSK.

Jeremiah McLain Rusk, soldier, lawyer and governor, Viroqua, Wis., was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830. In November, 1861, he was elected to the legislature, and at the close of the session enlisted in the Civil war, soon after being commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He had been at the front but a short time when he was promoted to the colonelcy; served as such with General Sherman from Vicksburg to the close of the rebellion, and was brevetted brigadier-general for bravery at the battle of Salkehatchie. In 1866 he was elected bank controller of the State, and held the office for four years. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second, and re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed as United States minister to Paraguay.

which office he declined, as was that of minister to Denmark and other important tenders. He was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1882, re-elected in 1884 and again in 1886, serving in all seven years, the legislature having extended the second term one year in order to make all lines of office begin with even number of years. In 1888 he received the vote of the Wisconsin delegation in the Republican National convention as a candidate for president, and on the 4th of March, 1889, was called into the cabinet by President Harrison as secretary of agriculture.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

Garret Augustus Hobart, lawyer, United States Senator and vice-president of the United States, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., June 3, 1844. He graduated at Rutgers's College in 1863, taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began the practice of law at Paterson, N. J., served as city counsel in 1871, and was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders in 1872. He entered the legislature in 1873, and remained a member of that body until 1878 (speaker 1876). He was elected to the State Senate in 1879 and re-elected in 1882 (president of the Senate in 1881). He was prominent in Republican politics, and served as chairman of the State committee of New Jersey until elected vice-president for the term 1897-1901, and died while in office.

HENRY PORTER BALDWIN.

Henry Porter Baldwin, governor and United States Senator, was born in Coventry, R. I., February 22, 1814. In 1838 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and engaged in banking. For two years he served as State Senator, and from 1869-73 was governor of Michigan. In

1879 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. He died December 31, 1892.

CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE.

Charles Edward Munroe, educator, chemist and author, Columbian University, Washington, D. C., was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1849. He graduated at Harvard in 1871 with the degree of S. B. (Ph. D., Columbian University, 1894). He was assistant in chemistry at Harvard University 1871-74; professor of chemistry, United States Naval Academy, 1874-86; chemist to torpedo corps, U. S. Naval Torpedo Station and War College, 1886-92, and since the latter year has been professor of chemistry and dean of the Columbian University. He is an authority on explosives and is the inventor of a smokeless powder. He is the author of over one hundred books and papers on chemistry and explosives. He is president of the American Chemical Society, a fellow of the London and Berlin Chemical societies, and identified with other scientific organizations.

CHARLES LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON.

Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, financier, Chicago, is a native of Lynn, Mass., where he was born on March 7, 1854. When two years old his parents removed to Chicago, where he received his education. Shortly after graduating from its high school he engaged in business with his father, who was one of Chicago's most successful business men and whose operations on the Chicago board of trade won for him a national reputation. Our subject's first experience was in the grain trade; the second in the packing business, after which he was for three years connected with his father's banking house.

On the organization of the Corn Exchange bank he was made president. In 1888 he was elected president of the Chicago board of trade; is a director in the Chicago Packing & Provision Co.; a director in the Chicago Street Railway Co.; a director in the Auditorium Company, and officially connected with other business and financial concerns. He is president of the Art Institute of Chicago, and in 1893 was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

HENRY BREWER METCALF.

Henry Brewer Metcalf, manufacturer and State Senator, Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1829. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and in 1884 entered the wholesale dry goods business as an apprentice. He continued in that business until 1872, when he entered into his present occupation. He has been a prominent member of the Universalist church, for nearly forty years was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for many years has been trustee, and since 1898 president of the corporation of Tufts College. He served one term in the Rhode Island Senate (1885-86), being elected to that body by the Republicans. He is now a Prohibitionist.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG.

Samuel Chapman Armstrong, soldier and educator, was born in 1839 in the Hawaiian Islands, where he began his collegiate course at Oahu College, but completed it at Williams College, Massachusetts. He served in the Civil war and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general. He was superintendent of a district of ten counties in Eastern Virginia in the freedmen's bureau, from 1866-68, and

in the latter year was appointed principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. He died May 11, 1893.

SAMUEL TREAT.

Samuel Treat, lawyer and jurist, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., December 17, 1815. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837 and then began the study of law. Before completing his legal studies he went to Geneseo, N. Y., where he was engaged for a time in teaching in an academic institution, and in that city he was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1841 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the practice of law, and also devoted some time to journalism, being editor of the St. Louis Union. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy, and in 1851 was elected to that position. Before his term had expired he was appointed by President Pierce to fill the office of judge of the United States District Court for the eastern district of Missouri.

PETER BROWN MUIR.

Peter Brown Muir, lawyer and jurist, was born in Nelson county, Ky., October 19, 1822. He was reared in his native place and obtained his early education at the schools taught in the primitive log schoolhouses of that region. He was later sent to the academy at Bardstown, and completed his scholastic course of study at the Hanover (Ind.) College. After he had completed his college course he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing law at Bardstown in 1845. In 1852 he removed to Louisville, and in January, 1858, was elected to the Circuit Court bench. At the time of his election to the judgeship he was serving as a member

of the Kentucky legislature. At the expiration of his term as circuit judge he was re-elected; this position he resigned to become the first judge of common pleas in Louisville. After serving three years as head of this court he resigned to resume the practice of law. While serving on the bench he was also a professor in the law department of the University of Louisville; this position he resigned in 1869.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE.

Charles Greene Sawtelle, brigadier-general United States Army, and ex-quartermaster-general, Washington, D. C., is a native of Norridgewock, Me., and was born May 10, 1834. He was a cadet at West Point for the four years' course, graduating from the Military Academy on July 1, 1854, as brevet second lieutenant of infantry. His first service was on the Sioux expedition in Minnesota during 1854-55, and on March 3 of the latter year was promoted to the full rank of second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. In this capacity, during the succeeding two years, he served at Forts Laramie and Pierre, Dak., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., being quartermaster of his regiment from February 15, 1857, to May 17, 1861, and in the Kansas disturbances of 1857-58. During this period he accompanied the Utah and California expeditions of 1858, and the Mojave expedition to southern California and Arizona, spending part of the time, however, in garrison duty at Benicia and Presidio, Cal. From June, 1860, to May, 1861, he was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Sixth Infantry, being acting regimental adjutant for about three months of the period named.

As captain and assistant quartermaster he served during the first eighteen months of the Civil war in charge of the depot at Perry-

ville, Md., and in disembarking and forwarding troops and supplies from Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Hampton and Yorktown, Va., in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. His rank of lieutenant-colonel, U. S. V., dates from November 12, 1862, and extends to February 15, 1864. During this period he was acting chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, supervising the forwarding of supplies from Washington in the Maryland campaign of November, 1862 to January, 1863, chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock campaign of November, 1862, to January, 1863, being present at the battle of Fredericksburg; chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps (January-June, 1863), being engaged in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond in May, 1863; assistant chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac (June-August, 1863) employed in forwarding supplies from Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., for the Pennsylvania campaign, and as chief quartermaster of the Cavalry bureau at Washington (August, 1863 to February, 1864); as chief quartermaster, at Brownville, Texas, of the forces on the Rio Grande, April, 1864, and he was in charge of the transports and supplies for the relief of General Bank's army returning from the Red River expedition (May, 1864). The troops were met at Atchafalaya, and, to get the desired relief to them, he constructed a bridge of nine hundred feet across the river, using twenty-one large steamers as pontoons.

From May, 1864, to August, 1867, Colonel Sawtelle was attached to the Department of the Gulf. He retained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, U. S. V., until March, 1865, when he was brevetted colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; also brigadier-general, U. S. A., for his services in the quartermaster's department. In the department named he had served as chief quartermaster of the military division of West

Mississippi (June, 1864 to June, 1865), and, after the cessation of hostilities, held a similar position in the military division of the Southwest (June-July, 1865), military division of the Gulf (July, 1865, to August, 1866), department of the Gulf (August, 1866, to April, 1867), and of the fifth military district (April-August, 1867).

From May, 1865, to January, 1867, his rank was colonel, U. S. V., and from the latter date to January, 1881, major, U. S. A., and quartermaster. From September, 1867, to April, 1869, he was in charge of the clothing depot and assistant to the depot quartermaster at New York City; May, 1869, to August, 1872, chief quartermaster, department of California; August, 1872, to October, 1873, connected with the quartermaster's department, department of the East; November, 1873, to October, 1876, identified with the military division of the Atlantic; October, 1876, to November, 1877, quartermaster in New York City; November, 1877, to March, 1878, chief quartermaster department of the East, and from May, 1878, to April, 1881, was head of the service in the department of the Columbia.

Since January, 1881, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, he has been advanced to the colonelcy and assistant quartermaster-generalship (September 12, 1894), and to the rank of brigadier-general and quartermaster-general (August 19, 1896). During the period named he was chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia and the South, and of the military division of the Atlantic and the department of the East; was in the office of the quartermaster-general, Washington, from October, 1883, to September, 1890; in charge of Philadelphia quartermaster's depot from October, 1890, to August, 1894, and was chief quartermaster of the department of the East from September, 1894, to the date of his elevation as quartermaster-general, on August 19, 1896.

General Sawtelle was retired from active service on February 16, 1897, and he has since been living in retirement at Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM BABCOCK HAZEN.

William Babcock Hazen, soldier and author, was born in West Hartford, Vt., September 27, 1830. He served during the Civil war as a general in the federal army, and from 1880 chief officer of the signal service. He was the author of "The School and the Army in Germany and France," "Barren Lands in the Interior of the United States" and "A Narrative of Military Service." He died in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887.

EBEN NORTON HORSFORD.

Eben Norton Horsford, educator and author, was born in Moscow, N. Y., July 27, 1818. He was a chemist of Cambridge, and the discoverer of acid phosphate. From 1847-63 he was Rumford professor at Harvard and one of the founders of the Lawrence Scientific School. He was the author of "Theory and Art of Breadmaking," "Discovery of America by Northmen" and "The Army Ration." He died in 1893.

STANTON JUDKINS PEELE.

Stanton Judkins Peele, judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 11, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and seminary in his native State, and when the Civil war broke out entered the Union army as corporal of the Eighth Indiana Volunteers; subsequently he was second lieutenant of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. After his three years' service he studied law and began

the practice of his profession in Winchester, Ind. In 1860 he removed to Indianapolis. He was a member of the State legislature from 1877-79, and was elected a representative from Indiana to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses as a Republican. He was a member of the board of control, Indiana Reform School for Boys, 1891-92, and was appointed a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1892. He was appointed to his present position March 28, 1892.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

Richard Henry Lee, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Stratford, Va., January 20, 1732. He was a member of the first Continental Congress in 1774. In accordance with instructions from the Virginia convention he first proposed in Congress a declaration of independence, June 7, 1776, and a committee was appointed to prepare it. He was a signer of the adopted declaration of independence, and of the articles of confederation. He withdrew from Congress after the adoption of the articles of confederation, but was re-elected to that body in 1784 and chosen president, serving until 1787. From 1789-92 he was a Senator in Congress from Virginia. He died in Chantilly, Va., June 9, 1794.

CHARLES HENRY HARDIN.

Charles Henry Hardin, lawyer, governor and philanthropist, was born in Trimble county, Ky., July 15, 1820. He was prepared for college at Columbia, Mo., and took his college course at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in 1841. He began the study of law at Columbia, and in December, 1842, was

admitted to the bar. In February, 1843, he commenced practice at Fulton, where he continued eighteen years, when he removed to Mexico, Mo. In 1848 he was elected State's attorney for the then third circuit, which office he held for four years. In 1852, 1854 and 1858 he was elected to the State legislature from Callaway county, and at the close of the session of 1855 the legislature chose him one of a committee of three to revise and compile the statutes of the State. In 1860 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and at the expiration of his term resumed practice and continued it until 1872, when he was again returned to the State Senate. In 1874 he became governor of Missouri, and during his incumbency of that office greatly elevated the credit of the State. He is the founder of Hardin College (1873), to which he contributed about sixty thousand dollars in money and land.

JAMES WATSON GERARD.

James Watson Gerard, lawyer and author, New York City, was born in that city about 1822. He graduated at Columbia College in 1843, and practiced law in New York City until 1880. For many years he was a trustee and inspector of public schools, and from 1876-77 was a member of the State Senate. He is the author of "The Pelican Papers," a satire; "Title of the Corporation and Others to the Streets, Wharves, Lands and Franchises in New York City;" "The Peace of Utrecht;" "Titles to Real Estate in New York City," etc.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Morgan Lewis, soldier, lawyer and State legislator, was born in New York City, October 16, 1754. He was judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1792, chief justice in

1801 and governor from 1804-07. He was a member of the State legislature from 1808-11; was appointed quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general in 1812, and major-general in 1813. He was entrusted with the defense of New York City in 1814. He was president of the New York Historical Society in 1835, and during the latter years of his life devoted himself to literature and agriculture. He died in New York City October 16, 1854.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY.

Cassius Marcellus Clay, statesman, White Hall, Madison county, Ky., was born in that county October 19, 1810. He graduated at Yale in 1832, and became an abolitionist as the result of a speech of William Lloyd Garrison, though his parents were slaveholders. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature for three terms, and practiced law at Lexington. He stumped the northern States for Henry Clay for the presidency in 1844; in 1845 issued in Lexington, *The True American*, an anti-slavery paper. In August his office was mobbed, and the paper was afterward printed in Cincinnati, but circulated in Kentucky. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was minister to Russia from 1861-69.

FREDERICK BELDING POWER.

Frederick Belding Power, chemist, educator and author, now director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, England, was born in Hudson, N. Y., March 4, 1853. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874, and later attended Strassburg University; in 1880 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the latter institution. From 1879-80 he was assistant to the professor of materia medica at Strass-

burg University, and from 1881-83 was professor of analytical chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In the latter year he was called to the chair of pharmacy and materia medica in the University of Wisconsin, with charge of the newly established department of pharmacy. He is a member of the leading chemical societies of America, London and Berlin; corresponding member of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of several medical works.

MARTIN N. JOHNSON.

Martin N. Johnson, lawyer, State legislator and congressman, Petersburg, N. D., was born in Wisconsin in 1850. He removed to Iowa the same year and graduated at the Iowa State University in 1873. After leaving college he taught for two years in the California Military Academy, Oakland; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He served a term in each branch of the Iowa legislature, and was a Hayes elector for the Dubuque district in the electoral college of 1876. He removed to Dakota in 1882 and took up government land, on which he still resides. He was elected district attorney in 1886 and re-elected in 1888. He was a member of Constitutional convention, North Dakota, in 1889, and was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses.

WILLIAM S. MESICK.

William S. Mesick, lawyer and congressman, Mancelona, Mich., was born in Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., August 26, 1856. He received his education in the common schools of Kalamazoo, Mich., pursued a course in a business college and subsequently entered the

University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He held the office of prosecuting attorney of Antrim county, Mich., for one term, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the eleventh Michigan district as a Republican. He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress for the term expiring in 1901.

LEWELLYN POWERS.

Llewellyn Powers, lawyer, State legislator, congressman and governor, Augusta, Me., was born in Pittsfield, Me., in 1838. He was brought up on a farm, graduated from Colby University, University of Albany, N. Y.; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Houlton, Me. He was prosecuting attorney for Aroostook county from 1864-71, was collector of customs for the district of Aroostook from 1868-72, and five times was elected to the State legislature (speaker of the Maine house of representatives in 1895). He was elected a representative from Maine to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, and in January, 1897, became governor of the State. In 1898 he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1901.

THEOBOLD OTJEN.

Theobold Otjen, lawyer and congressman, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in East China, St. Clair county, Mich., October 27, 1851. He worked on a farm and attended school until he was twelve years old, when he went to Marine City, Mich., to live. He attended the schools of that city and also those at Detroit, to which city he removed in 1867. In 1870 he became foreman in the rolling mills of the Milwaukee Iron Company, remaining thus occupied until 1872. In 1873 he entered the

law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated therefrom four years later with high honor. Returning to Detroit he began there the practice of his profession, and remained there until 1882, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he formed a partnership with his brother, C. S. Otjen, in the real estate business, continuing his practice of law in that connection. From 1883-87 he held the position of village attorney of Bay View, which suburb, in the latter year, was annexed to Milwaukee. He was a member of the Milwaukee common council from 1887-94; trustee of the Milwaukee Public Library 1887-91, and a trustee of the Milwaukee Public Museum, 1891-94. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for the office of city comptroller, but was defeated; in 1892 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, but in 1894, at the end of a brilliant campaign, was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

WILLIAM H. GABBERT.

William H. Gabbert, judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado, Denver, was born on a farm in Blue Grass township, Scott county, Iowa, October 12, 1849. He was educated in the district and high schools of Davenport, and in that city began the practice of law. In 1882 he removed to Colorado and settled in Telluride, San Miguel county, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until 1893, when he became judge of the seventh judicial district of Colorado.

STEPHEN MASON MERRILL.

Stephen Mason Merrill, D. D., LL. D., Methodist Episcopal bishop and author Chicago, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 16, 1825. In 1846 he entered the

Methodist Episcopal ministry in the Ohio conference, and from 1868-72 was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. He is the author of "Christian Baptism," "The Second Coming of Christ," "Aspects of Christian Experience," "Outline Thoughts on Prohibition," "Mary of Nazareth and Her Family," "Digest of Methodist Law," "Union of American Methodism," etc. He was honored with the degree of D. D. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and that of LL. D. from the Northwestern University in 1886.

BRITTON ARMSTRONG HILL.

Britton Armstrong Hill, lawyer, author and statesman, was born in New Jersey in 1818. He received his education at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar at Albany and to the court of chancery at Saratoga in 1839. After practicing at Ogdensburg two years, he went West and located at St. Louis, Mo., in 1841. Here he established himself in professional practice and soon became known as one of the foremost lawyers of the State. He is the author of "Liberty and Law under Federative Government" and "Absolute Money."

SAMUEL EVERETT PINGREE.

Samuel Everett Pingree, lawyer and ex-governor, Hartford, Vt., was born in Salisbury, N. H., August 2, 1832. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857, and when the Civil war broke out enlisted as a private in the Third Vermont Volunteers. He served with that regiment until the close of the war, having reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He received a medal of the Legion of Honor for gallantry displayed at Lee's Mills, and has been judge advocate for the Medal of Honor Legion. He was twice elected State's attorney for Windsor county, Vt.; from 1882-84

was lieutenant-governor of the State, and in the latter year was elected governor for a term of two years. He was a delegate at large to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1868; chairman of the State Railway commission from 1886-94, and has been town clerk of Hartford for forty years.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Thomas Nelson Page, author, Washington, D. C., was born in Oakland, Hanover county, Va., April 23, 1853. He was educated at the Washington and Lee University (Litt. D.), and graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, and practiced law in Richmond, Va., from 1875-93. In 1884 he published "Marse Chan," a story of old Virginia life which he had written several years before for his own amusement. The story was so pathetic and touching and so true to the life of the southern negro that it met with wonderful success, and he became noted as an American author of stories of southern life. He wrote "Meh Lady," "Befo' de War," and "Two Little Confederates." He afterwards wrote his masterpiece, "Red Rock," which has been recently published, and which met with wonderful success. He is a member of the Authors' Century and University clubs of New York, in which city he resides.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Edward Hitchcock, M. D., professor of hygiene since 1861, and acting president since 1898 of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., was born in that city May 23, 1828. He graduated at Amherst College in 1849, after which he entered Harvard Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1853. From the latter year until 1861 he taught chemistry at Williston Seminary, and from 1861 to the

present time has been professor of hygiene at Amherst College. He has been member of the State board of health, lunacy and charity since 1879; trustee of Mt. Holyoke College since 1869 and of Williston Seminary since 1884. He is the author of "Anatomy and Physiology."

ROBERT SMALLS.

Robert Smalls, collector of customs, Beaufort, S. C., was born a slave in that city, April 5, 1839. He received a fair education under private tutorship and became an intelligent



and efficient advocate of the Union cause. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war he was employed as a wheelsman on the various steamboats plying in Charleston harbor. In May, 1862, while thus engaged on the Confederate steamboat "Planter," the special dispatch boat of the post commander, he carried it safely out of harbor, past forts Johnson and Sumter, and delivered it, as a prize of war, to the Federal fleet, then blockading the channel. Because of this act of bravery, his general intelligence and his familiarity with the inland waters, he acted as pilot, United States navy, until December

1, 1863, and captain of the "Planter" until September, 1866. For several years thereafter he was engaged in mercantile business.

During the period of reconstruction he attained political prominence, and has served as a member of every Republican National convention since that era, with the exception of two of which he was an alternate. In 1868 he was a delegate to the South Carolina Constitutional convention and served his State in the lower branch of the legislature from 1868-70; was a member of the State Senate from 1870 to 1875 and represented his constituents in the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses of the United States (1875-87). In 1895 he was a member of the State Constitutional convention, having served as collector of the port of Beaufort, S. C., from 1889 to 1894 and as collector of customs since July, 1898.

General Smalls has naturally taken a deep interest in the militia of the State, having held the positions of lieutenant-colonel, brigadier-general and major-general.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE.

Henry Benjamin Whipple, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, Faribault, was born in Adams, N. Y., February 15, 1822. He was educated in the private schools of New York, and studied theology under Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., of Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849 and a priest in 1850. In the latter year he became rector of Zion's church, Rome, N. Y., where he remained until 1857, when he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in Chicago. Here he remained until consecrated bishop of Minnesota in St. James' church, Richmond, Va., in 1859. In 1876 he was offered the bishopric of the Hawaiian Islands. He is one of the original trustees

of the Peabody Fund for educational work in the south. He established the Free Church system in Chicago; preached the opening sermon at Lambeth Conference in England, in 1888, and the sermon following the unveiling of the Tennyson Memorial on the Isle of Wight, August 6, 1897. He built the cathedral of the Merciful Saviour in Faribault, Minn., the first Protestant cathedral built in America. He founded and built the three noble educational institutions at Faribault, Minn.—the Seabury Divinity School, St. Mary's Hall and the Shattuck Military School. He has devoted much of his life to the evangelization of the Indians; is known among the Indians as Straight Tongue, and is called the Apostle to the Indians. He has also been active in the elevation of the negroes of the south. His name is well known in England, and in 1888, at the Pan-Anglican synod, he preached the opening sermon at Westminster Abbey. Bishop Whipple is chaplain-general of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

ISAAC WALKER MACLAY.

Isaac Walker Maclay, president of the Maclay & Davies Real Estate Company, New York City, was born in that city May 14, 1841. He was first educated in the grammar school of the University of the City of New York until 1857, when he entered the above college and continued his studies until his senior year, when he left the university for West Point. He was a cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1860, to June 13, 1864, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, First Artillery, June 13, 1864. Served during the Rebellion of the seceding States 1864-66; as instructor of artillery to Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., July 18 to September 17, 1864;

transferred to Ordnance Corps September 17, 1864; as assistant ordnance officer at Washington Arsenal, D. C., October 3, 1864, to August 28, 1866; at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., September 1 to 25, 1866, and at Springfield Armory, Mass., September 20, 1867, to October 20, 1868, as chief ordnance officer (first lieutenant, ordnance, November 13, 1868); department of the Platte, November 30, 1868, to October 1, 1869; as assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to October 16, 1873, and at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to November 15, 1873; and as member of board to appraise the value of Rome, Fayetteville and Champlain arsenals, April 20 to May 15, 1873. Resigned November 15, 1873.

He was appointed assistant engineer of topographical department October 27, 1873, by the commissioner of public parks of New York City, and subsequently made principal assistant topographical engineer of that department. In connection with James E. Serrel, C. E., prepared plans of the streets and avenues on Manhattan Island north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and after the annexation of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards of the city of New York was engaged in surveying, laying out and grading streets and avenues in the new territory.

Mr. Maclay then became chief engineer of the Long Island Railroad, and receiving the appointment of city surveyor from the board of aldermen became associated with Mr. W. E. Davies, C. E., and engaged in engineering pursuits in New York City for many years. They were the engineers of the Iron Pier at Coney Island, and built one of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad in Colorado, and were engaged in the subdivision of much suburban property in the vicinity of New York.

Mr. Maclay is president of the Maclay & Davies Real Estate Company, vice-president

of the Pelhamdale Land Company, and a director of the Westchester Trust Company. He has been a trustee of the Warburton Avenue Baptist church for the past ten years. On June 26, 1900, he was elected a trustee of the University of Chicago for the term of two years to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late William B. Brayton.

MATTHEW SIMPSON.

Matthew Simpson, bishop, orator and author, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 20, 1811. He was a Methodist minister who became famous as a pulpit orator. For ten years he was president of the Indiana Asbury University, now called the De Pauw University. He also rendered important services to the country during the Civil war. He was often sent for to visit Washington, and as early as 1861 suggested the necessity of an emancipation proclamation. He was the author of "Lectures on Preaching," "Cyclopedia of Methodism," "Sermons" and "A Hundred Years of Methodism." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1884.

THOMAS CONRAD PORTER.

Thomas Conrad Porter, clergyman, educator and author, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., was born in Alexandria, Pa., January 22, 1822. He graduated at Lafayette College in 1840 and subsequently was matriculated at Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1843. In 1848 he became professor of natural sciences at Marshall College; and filled that position until Marshall College was united with Franklin College under the name of Franklin & Marshall College; he then held the same chair in the new institution and remained in that capacity until 1866, when he became a pro-

fessor of botany, zoology and comparative geology in Lafayette College. He remained in the latter position until January 1, 1897, when he retired from active duties. He, however, is still connected with Lafayette College as curator of the botanical collections, emeritus professor and dean of the Pardee Scientific School. He was honored with the degree of D. D. from Rutgers College, and that of LL. D. from Franklin & Marshall College. He has become famous as a botanist, and is the author of many scientific works, among which are: "Sketch of the Botany of the United States," "The Carices of Pennsylvania," "The Grasses of Pennsylvania," "Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado," "Sketch of the Flora of Pennsylvania," etc.

ALBERT LEOPOLD MILLS.

Albert Leopold Mills, colonel United States Army, superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., was born on Washington Heights, New York City, May 7, 1854. On the side of his father, who was born in Old Hadley, Mass., his ancestors were among the earliest colonists of New England, while his mother is a descendant of Long Island colonists, her immediate ancestors moving, before the Revolution, to Hunterdon county, N. J.

Colonel Mills attended school in New York City until entering the Military Academy at West Point. After graduation he was assigned to the cavalry arm of the service. His first duty as an officer was in the department of tactics at the Military Academy, after which he served with his regiment on the Indian frontier in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Arizona, participating in the Crow Indian campaign of 1887, the Sioux campaign of 1890 and other Indian disturbances. His regimental service was broken by a tour of

duty as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, and as an instructor in the departments of strategy, cavalry and tactics at the United States Infantry and Cavalry Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was on duty at the latter school when war with Spain was declared. He participated in the Santiago campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba, being very seriously wounded in the latter.

Colonel Mills' military history shows he was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy from New York, July 1, 1874; graduated and commissioned second lieutenant, First Regiment of Cavalry, June 13, 1879; promoted first lieutenant, First Cavalry, January 23, 1889; adjutant First Cavalry, October 1, 1890, to October 1, 1894; appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, May 12, 1898; assigned as adjutant-general to the Second Brigade, Cavalry division, Fifth Army Corps, June 10, 1898; appointed superintendent United States Military Academy, August 22, 1898; promoted captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, October 24, 1898; nominated by the president for brevet appointments of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba.

FRANK HISCOCK.

Frank Hiscock, lawyer, congressman and ex-United States Senator, Syracuse, N. Y., was born in Pompey, N. Y., September 6, 1834. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He commenced practice at Tully, N. Y.; from 1860-63 was district attorney of Onondaga county, and in 1867 was a member of the State Constitutional convention. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress,

serving as a member of that body from 1879-87, when he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy.

JACKSON L. SMITH.

Jackson L. Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born in Callaway county, Mo., January 29, 1839. He received his preliminary education in the country schools of Howard county, whither his parents had removed, and subsequently attended a select school at Pisgah; thence he went to the University of Missouri, Columbia and finally to Masonic College, Lexington, where he was graduated in 1858. He began the study of law at Jefferson City and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he was elected attorney general of the State and served for four years. In 1885 he was appointed fish commissioner and again in 1889. In 1888 he was elected judge of the Kansas City court of appeals and in 1892 was re-elected for a full term.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

William Bainbridge, naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1774. He entered the naval service in 1798; became captain in 1806 and commodore in 1812, when he took command of the "Constitution" as his flagship, and went on a cruise with the "Essex" and "Hornet." Off San Salvador he captured the British frigate "Java," for which Congress gave him a gold medal. In later life he was president of the board of naval commissioners. He died in 1833.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

Henry David Thoreau, author and poet, was born in Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817. He is the author of "A Week on the Concord

and Merrimac Rivers" and "Walden" (published during his lifetime) and "Maine Woods," "A Yankee in Canada" "Cape Cod," "Excursions," and "Early Spring in Massachusetts" (published after his death). Still other works are: "Letters to Various Persons," "Familiar Letters," "Miscellanies," and "Poems of Nature." He died in Concord, Mass., May 6, 1862.

LEMUEL C. GROSVENOR.

Lemuel Conant Grosvenor, M. D., professor of obstetrics of the Chicago Homeopathic College, Chicago, Ill., is not only one of the most prominent members of the Western profession in this field of surgery, but among its leaders in the province of personal and home hygiene. When the institution named was founded, in 1876, it created for him the chair of sanitary science, the first full professorship of the kind to be established in America. He was born in Paxton, Mass., March 22, 1833. His father was a straightforward, practical business man—his mother a woman of mental and intellectual activity. It was chiefly through the latter's influence and through that of his grandfather, a venerable and revered pastor of the Paxton Congregational church, that Lemuel's mind was permanently inclined toward the intellectual. After receiving a good education at home he attended the Williston Seminary at East Hampshire, Mass. When his parents removed to Sauk county, Wis., he being at this time seventeen years of age, he was a Latin and Greek scholar, as well as being thoroughly grounded in the sciences. After taking charge for a time of a pioneer district school at West Point, Columbia county, Wis., he returned to Worcester, Mass., to take a course in higher mathematics, and, subsequently, at Scituate, South Hingham and Dorchester, in that

State, taught school for a period of ten years. For seven years he was head master of the famous Mather School, at Dorchester, and was at one time secretary of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association.

But notwithstanding that his future in the educational field was so bright, his studies as a teacher led him into the attractive subject of hygiene, as applied to pedagogy, and eventually into the medical profession. In 1864 he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College and located at Peoria, Ill. After remaining there in successful practice for three years he returned a second time to Dorchester, Mass., his errand being the marriage of Miss Ellen M. Prouty, the daughter of an old and helpful friend of that town. This event was followed by a professional practice of three years in Galesburg, Ill., and his location at Chicago in 1870.

By the time the great fire came sweeping over the north side he had established himself as one of Chicago's foremost physicians and surgeons. Singular to relate, that wholesale calamity passed him by, leaving his house standing and he himself the only physician on the north side who had a settled habitation. To the sufferers, however, he threw open his residence, organized an impromptu hospital and crowded his family into the smallest possible compass. To this his landlord objected and threatened to eject him, but Rev. Robert Collyer and other prominent citizens came to his defense, and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society subsequently showed their appreciation of his services in a substantial manner, although wholly out of proportion to the extent and value of his work during the long season of suffering which followed the fire.

In 1876, when the Chicago Homeopathic College was founded, Dr. Grosvenor was chosen to the lectureship of the theory and practice of medicine, and, as stated, in recognition of the standing which he had

already earned as a sanitarian, the chair of sanitary science was created for him.

Dr. Grosvenor's first wife died in 1874; in 1877 he was married to Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Mass.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY.

Roger Brooke Taney, lawyer, jurist and State Senator, was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777. In 1801 he was elected to the Maryland State assembly and settled in Frederick, subsequently serving for four years in the State Senate. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore; was chosen attorney-general of Maryland in 1827 and in 1831 was appointed attorney-general of the United States in President Jackson's cabinet. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States but was rejected by the Senate. In 1836 he was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died in Washington, D. C., October 12, 1864.

JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL.

John Lendrum Mitchell, soldier, congressman and United States Senator, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in that city October 19, 1842. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the Hampton (Conn.) Military School, after which he was sent abroad, spending six years in England, Germany and Switzerland. Returning at the end of that time to his home he was preparing to enter upon a full collegiate course when the war of the Rebellion began. He assisted in recruiting a company, of which he became second lieutenant when it was mustered into service. He was soon promoted to a first lieutenant, and was then assigned to duty on the staff of General Sill, later being made chief of the ordnance department. After

serving for some time in this capacity the failure of his eyesight necessitated his retirement from the service and he resigned his commission. He returned to Wisconsin, purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land in the town of Greenfield and turned his attention towards cultivating and improving what speedily developed into one of the finest farms in the State. He soon became as prominent as a public man as he was famous as farmer and stock raiser. He was elected to the State Senate, serving in 1872-73 and 1875-76. He was president of the Milwaukee school board in 1884-85; was president of the Northwestern Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; member of the board of managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers since 1886 (vice-president in 1895), and vice-president of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank and of the Northwestern National Insurance Company. He was a member of the National Democratic committee for four years, and in 1892 was chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee. He was nominated for Congress in what had previously been a Republican district, and carried it by a large majority, serving from 1891-93; in the latter year he was elected to the United States Senate for the term expiring in 1899.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Jonathan Edwards, theologian, college president and author, was born in East Windsor, Conn., October 5, 1703. He was a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians from 1751-78 and at the time of his death was president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. He is the author of "Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will" (his most celebrated work), "Doctrine of Original Sin Defended," "The Religious Affections," "Notes on the Mind and Natural Science,"

"Thoughts for the Revival of Religion," "Distinguishing Marks of a Work of the Spirit," "Nature of True Virtue," "God's Last End in the Creation," "Treatise on Grace," "Inquiry into the Qualifications for Communion," "History of the Redemption," "Life of David Brainerd." He died in Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758.

CHARLES WASHINGTON BAIRD.

Charles Washington Baird, D. D., was born in Princeton, N. J., August 28, 1828. He graduated at the University of New York in 1848 and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1851. From 1851-53 he was American chaplain in Rome; from 1859-61 was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Brooklyn, and after that pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rye, N. Y. He is the author of "A Book of Public Prayer," "History of Rye," "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America," etc. He died in Rye, N. Y., in 1887.

THERON M. RICE.

Theron M. Rice, lawyer, jurist and congressman, was born in Ohio September 21, 1829. When eighteen years old he entered the Chester (O.) Academy, and for four years alternated between attending school and teaching. During this time he also began the study of law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. For five years he practiced at Canfield, Ohio, but believing that the West afforded a better field than Ohio for a young man of aspiring aims, he removed to California, Mo., where he practiced until the Civil war began. He entered the Union army and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of colonel. On leaving the army he located at Tipton, Mo., and practiced until 1868,

when he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of Missouri for the term of six years. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and in 1882 was the Greenback candidate for supreme judge.

JAMES E. BAILEY.

James E. Bailey, lawyer, was born in Montgomery, Tenn., August 15, 1822. In 1843 he began the practice of his profession at Clarksville, Tenn., and in 1853 was elected to the State legislature. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. He was elected a Senator of the United States from Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson in 1877. He died in Clarksville, Tenn., December 29, 1885.

SILAS WRIGHT.

Silas Wright, soldier, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795. He commenced the practice of law at Canton, N. Y., and soon became prominent in the affairs of his city and State. He was magistrate and postmaster of Canton, surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and early raised a uniformed militia rifle company, of which he became captain. From this position he rose to the rank of colonel of a rifle regiment and in 1827 became a brigadier-general of infantry. He served in the United States Senate from 1833-44, when he became governor of New York. He died in Canton, N. Y., August 27, 1847.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

John Albion Andrew, lawyer and governor, was born in Maine in 1818. In 1837 he graduated from Bowdoin College and in 1840 was admitted to the Boston bar, where he

practiced for twenty years. In 1858 he was a member of the legislature and in 1860 was a delegate to the National convention which nominated Lincoln for president, and was himself elected governor of Massachusetts by the largest vote ever given for a candidate. He served as governor of the State until 1866, when he retired. He died in Boston in 1867.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Elisha Whittlesey, soldier, lawyer and congressman, was born in Washington, Conn., October 19, 1783. After receiving an academic education, he studied law, and in 1806 removed to the western reserve of Ohio. In the War of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General E. Wadsworth, and after the conclusion of the war, practiced his profession. For sixteen years he was prosecuting attorney, in 1820 and 1821 was a member of the State legislature and from 1823-30 served as a representative in Congress. He was appointed auditor for the postoffice department and was first comptroller of the treasury. He died in Washington, D. C., January 7, 1863.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator, Beaver, Pa., was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pa., September 30, 1833. He graduated from Jefferson College in 1850, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected prothonotary of Beaver county in 1856 and 1859, and during the Civil war was lieutenant of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel and commissary-general; was State military agent at Washington and mili-

tary secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania. He was secretary of the commonwealth from 1871-78 and 1879-82; recorder of Philadelphia in 1878-79, and chairman of the Republican State committee; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, and State treasurer in 1885. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1887 and re-elected in 1893. He was tried for misappropriating public funds and was acquitted April 21, 1899. On the same day he was appointed United States Senator, ad interim, by Governor Stone.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

John Armstrong, soldier and writer, was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1758. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and after the close of the war wrote the "Newburgh Letters," which set forth the hardships of the soldiers in respect to pay. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778 and 1787 from Pennsylvania, and was made secretary of State and attorney-general of the State. He served as United States Senator from New York 1800-04, and from the latter year until 1810 was minister to France. He was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and from 1813-14 was secretary of war. He was the author of "History of the War of 1812," "Memoirs of Montgomery and Wayne," a "Review of General Wilkinson's Memoirs," and other works. He died in New York in 1843.

CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM.

Clement Laird Vallandigham, lawyer, State legislator and congressman, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820. He was a member of the State legislature in 1845 and 1846 and for two years (1847-49) was editor

of the Dayton Empire. He was elected a representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sessions of that body. For expressing his opinions against the war he was, in 1863, banished to the southern States. He was nominated for governor while thus exiled, but was defeated. He died in Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1871.

CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM.

Clement Acton Griscom, president of the International Navigation Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city March 15, 1841. He received an academic education and in 1857 entered the business of Peter Wright & Sons, shipping merchants, as a clerk; in 1863 he became a partner in the concern, which, in 1871, organized the International Navigation Company of Philadelphia. Of this enterprise Mr. Griscom was one of the founders, and from its inception until 1888 served as its vice-president. In the latter year he became president. This company purchased the old Inman Line in 1886, changing it to the American Line; it also owns nearly all the capital stock of the Red Star Line, a Belgian corporation, which operates ten large steamers in the trade to Antwerp; also large holders in the International Navigation Co., Limited, of Liverpool, England, and of the Empire Transportation Co., Seattle.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

David Dudley Field, lawyer and congressman, was born in Haddam, Conn., February 13, 1805. After leaving school he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, and was appointed by the State legislature in 1857 chairman of a com-

mission to prepare a new code of laws. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress to fill a vacancy. He died in 1894.

MORRISON REMICK WAITE.

Morrison Remick Waite, lawyer, jurist and State legislator, was born in Lyme, Conn., November 29, 1816. He was a member of the State legislature in 1849, and was one of the counsel of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, under the treaty of Washington, in 1871. He was unanimously elected a member of the convention to amend the constitution of Ohio in 1873, and was made its president. He became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874, and died in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1880.

SEAGRAVE SMITH.

Seagrave Smith, lawyer and jurist, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Stafford, Conn., September 16, 1828. He graduated from the Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., in 1848, and the following year began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1851 he was appointed clerk of the probate court, which position he held until he removed to Colchester, Conn., in October, 1852. In 1854 he was elected town clerk, and in 1855 was elected to the State Senate. After that he was appointed clerk of the probate court of the Colchester district. In 1857 he removed to the territory of Minnesota and located at Hastings. In the fall of 1857 he was elected county attorney, which office he held for two years; in 1860 was elected one of the county commissioners and was chairman of the board for two years; in the fall of 1861 he was elected judge of the probate court, re-elected in 1863 and in 1865, hold-

ing the office six years. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of two years; in 1873 was again elected county attorney, and in 1875 was an Independent candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. In 1877 he removed to Minneapolis. He was appointed judge of the district court for the fourth judicial district in March, 1889.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

John Paul Jones, naval hero, was born in Scotland, July 6, 1747. He entered the American navy in 1775 and served during the Revolutionary war. He was one of the most daring and intrepid officers, and rendered important service to the American cause. He was appointed commodore and received a vote of thanks from Congress. He was afterward a rear admiral in the Russian service. He died in Paris, France, in 1792.

JOHN AMES MITCHELL.

John Ames Mitchell, editor and publisher of "Life," New York City, was born in New York, January 17, 1845. Parents from Plymouth county, Mass., where childhood was passed. He went to Exeter, N. H., to school and fitted for college, but entered Scientific School (Harvard) instead. He afterward studied architecture in the office of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston, for two years, then went to Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1867, where he remained for three years; he practiced as an architect in Boston until 1876. In that year he abandoned that occupation, having gradually drifted into artistic and decorative work, stained glass designs, illustrating books, etc., and went to Paris again for study and remained four years. During that time he produced several etchings published by L'Art, received an honorable men-

tion at the Paris Exposition, and studied drawing and painting in Julian's atelier and with Albert Maignan; then came to New York in October, 1880. He was always much interested in black and white drawings and felt there was a field in America for an artistic, satirical journal. He started "Life" January 3, 1883, the first issue bearing that date, which was kindly received, but from the first number lost money until the following September, 1883. Since that period its prosperity has steadily increased. His works published outside of "Life" are "Croquis de l'Exposition," "The Summer School of Philosophy at Mt. Desert," "The Romance of the Moon," "The Last American," "Amos Judd," "That First Affair," and "Gloria Victis."

BRAYTON IVES.

Brayton Ives, president of the Metropolitan Trust company, New York City, was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1840. He graduated at Yale in 1861, entered the Union army and served through the Civil war. In August, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he became a stock broker in Wall street; was vice-president in 1876 and 1877 of the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1873 and 1879 was president of that organization. He was formerly president of the Western National bank and of the Northern Pacific railroad.

WILLIAM HENRY POWELL.

William Henry Powell, soldier and manufacturer, Belleville, Ill., was born in Pontypool, South Wales, May 10, 1825. In 1830 he came to the United States and received his early education in the common schools of Nashville, Tenn. From 1856-61 he was man-

ager of iron works in Ironton, Ohio; in the latter year he entered the Union army as captain of the Second Virginia Volunteers, and served through all the intermediate grades to brigadier-general and major-general. After the war he settled in West Virginia, became a manufacturer, declined a nomination for Congress, and in 1868 was a Republican presidential elector. In September, 1876, he removed to Belleville, Ill., and became president of a manufacturing company; from 1895-96 he was department commander G. A. R., Department of Illinois, and is now serving as collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth revenue district of Illinois.

H. HENRY POWERS.

H. Henry Powers, lawyer, jurist, State Senator and congressman, Morrisville, Vt., was born in that city May 20, 1835. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855 and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he was elected to the Vermont legislature, and was prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county in 1861-62. He was a member of the council of censors of Vermont in 1869, and in 1872-73 was a member of the State Senate; he was speaker of the Vermont house of representatives in 1874. From the latter year until 1890 he was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Republican and was re-elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY.

Edwin Austin Abbey, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852. He studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1871 entered the employ of Harper & Brothers as an illustrator to Harpers' Maga-

zine. In 1878 he went for them to England, where he has since resided. Among his notable pictures are: "A May Day Morning," "Fiammetta's Song," "Richard III. and Lady Anne," and "Hamlet." He has published an illustrated edition of "Herrick's Poems," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Old Songs," "Comedies of Shakespeare," etc.

GEORGE GRANT GERE.

George Grant Gere, surgeon and author, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., December 27, 1848. At the age of sixteen he joined the First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, and graduated therefrom in 1871. For ten years he practiced in western States, in 1881 becoming professor of anatomy at the California Medical College, and retaining this position until 1886, when he became professor of surgery in the same institution. He has served as president of the State Eclectic Medical Society and vice-president of the National Eclectic Medical Society. He has published a series of "Lectures on Callopractic Surgery" and is also the author of various medical monographs.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Ninian Edwards, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery county, Md., in March, 1775. He removed to Kentucky and was twice elected to the State legislature. He was appointed clerk of the circuit court and subsequently became judge of the general court of Kentucky, of the circuit court, of the court of appeals and finally chief justice of the State. He was appointed, in 1809, by President Madison,

governor of the then territory of Illinois, and three times was reappointed to that office. After the admission of Illinois as a State into the Union he was elected a Senator in Congress and served for one term. In 1826 he was elected governor of Illinois, which position he retained until 1831. He died in Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, soldier, lawyer, State Senator and congressman, was born in New York, November 1, 1765. In 1795 he was elected to the State Senate; for six years was lieutenant-governor of New York, and a congressman from 1822-29. He was distinguished for his wealth and munificent charities; in 1810 was one of the canal commissioners, and during the last fourteen years of his life was president of the board. During our last war with England he served as a major-general on the Niagara frontier. He died in Albany, N. Y., January 26, 1839.

HENRY C. PAYNE.

Henry C. Payne, business man and railroad president, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., November 23, 1843. In his early boyhood he attended the common schools and was graduated from Shelbourne Falls Academy in 1859. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, but his youthfulness and somewhat diminutive stature combined to thwart his ambition to become a soldier, and he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1863 he removed to Milwaukee, and obtained employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, in which business he remained for four years. Since 1872 he has served consecutively as

secretary and chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club, which later became the Republican Central committee of Milwaukee county; he has been secretary and chairman of the Republican State Central committee, and since 1880 has been a member of the Republican National committee. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and also headed the Wisconsin delegates to the National convention of 1892 at Minneapolis. In 1876 he was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee by President Grant, and reappointed to successive terms by President Hayes and Arthur, serving in all ten years in that capacity. In 1886 he retired from this office and has since devoted his time and energies entirely to varied and extensive business interests. In 1885 he became president of the Wisconsin Telephone company and still retains that position; for many years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and president of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad company; since 1889 has been president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company; in 1893-94 was president of the American Street Railway Association, and in August, 1893, was appointed by the United States courts one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

LORENZO CROUNSE.

Lorenzo Crouse, lawyer, soldier and ex-governor, Fort Calhoun, Neb., was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., January 27, 1834. He received a common school education and when quite young was employed in his father's tannery. He attended the New York Conference Seminary two terms; taught school, studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. During the Civil war he was captain of Battery K, First Regiment

New York Light Artillery; while holding Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock in the second Bull Run battle he was severely wounded and disabled for a long time. He resigned his commission and in 1864 removed to Nebraska. In 1866 he served as a member of the Territorial legislature; in 1867 was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and for some years was Supreme Court reporter. He was a member of Congress from 1873-77; internal revenue collector for the district of Nebraska from 1879-83; assistant United States secretary of the treasury in 1891-92, and governor of Nebraska 1893-95.

CHARLES EDWIN VANDERBURGH.

Charles Edwin Vanderburgh, lawyer and jurist, Minneapolis, Minn., was born December 2, 1829, in Saratoga county, N. Y. In 1849 he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in 1852; the next year he was chosen principal of Oxford (N. Y.) Academy, and in the same year commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and the following year removed to Minneapolis. In 1859 he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district of Minnesota, and in 1881 was elected to fill a vacancy on the Supreme bench.

ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP.

Rousseau O. Crump, manufacturer and congressman, West Bay City, Mich., was born in Pittsford, N. Y., May 20, 1843. He received his education in his native city and at Rochester, N. Y. He established himself in the lumber business at Plainwell, Mich.; located and built the mill at West Bay City in 1881, and in 1884 formed the corporation of the Crump Manufacturing company. He has served West Bay City as alderman for

four years; from 1892-96 was mayor of the city, and in 1895 was elected a representative in Congress as a Republican from the tenth Michigan district. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

JOHN EPHRAIM LINK.

John Ephraim Link, M. D., educator and physician, Terre Haute, Ind., was born in New Albany, Ind., August 14, 1839. He received his education in that city and at Paris, Ill., subsequently entering Rush Medical College in 1861. Before completing his course therein he joined the Union army and served as hospital steward, assistant surgeon and surgeon in the Illinois Volunteers. He graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1865 and began professional practice at Terre Haute, where he has since remained. In 1874 he was appointed professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., but this position he resigned. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the International Medical Congress, etc.

JOSEPH HENRY GILMORE.

Joseph Henry Gilmore, clergyman, educator and author, Rochester, N. Y., was born in Boston, Mass., April 29, 1834. He received his higher education at Phillips Andover, from which he graduated in 1854; Brown University, graduating in 1858 (Ph. D.), and the Newton Theological Institution, from which he graduated in 1861. In that year he became instructor in Hebrew at the Newton Theological Institution, and from 1862-64 was pastor of the Baptist church at Fisherville, N. H. He was secretary to his father, Joseph Albree Gilmore, while the latter served as governor of New Hampshire, and from 1864-65 was editor of the Concord

(N. H.) Daily Monitor. From 1865-67 he was pastor of the Second Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., and since the latter year has been professor of languages and literature at the University of Rochester. He is the author of: "English Language and Its Early Literature," "Outlines of the Art of Expression," "Outlines of Logic and Rhetoric," and "He Leadeth Me, and Other Poems."

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

William Lindsay, lawyer, legislator, jurist and United States Senator, Frankfort, Ky., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., September 4, 1835. He removed to Kentucky in 1854 and settled in Clinton, Hickman county. He studied law, commenced the practice of his profession, and when the Civil war broke out entered the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. He resumed the practice of his profession in Hickman county, Ky., and in 1867 was elected to the State Senate. He was judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, 1870-78 (chief justice 1876-78), after which he established himself in practice at Frankfort, where he has since resided. He was elected to the State Senate from the Frankfort district in 1889 and was appointed and served as a member of the World's Columbian commission for the country at large from the organization of the commission until February 20, 1893. He was elected to the United States Senate in February, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John G. Carlisle; he was re-elected in January, 1895, for the full term.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, ethnologist and author, was born in Albany county, N. Y., March 29, 1793. He discovered the source

of the Mississippi river and spent thirty years among the Indians, chiefly at Mackinaw. He is the author of "Personal Memoirs of Thirty Years' Residence with Indian Tribes," "Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake," "Algic Discoveries," "View of the Lead Mines of Missouri," "Historical Information Concerning the Indian Tribes," "Oncota" (reissued as "The Indian and His Wigwam"), "The Myth of Hiawatha," "Scenes and Adventures in the Ozark Mountains," "Life of General Cass," and several volumes of verse. He died in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864.

ROMULUS ZACHARIAH LINNEY.

Romulus Zachariah Linney, lawyer, State Senator and congressman, Taylorsville, N. C., was born in Rutherford county, N. C., December 26, 1841. He was educated in the common schools, York's Collegiate Institute and Dr. Millens' School, Taylorsville, N. C., and served in the Confederate army as a private until the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded. He was discharged from the army because of his wound; he returned to Taylorsville, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and has since become prominent in the legal profession. He was elected to the State Senate in 1870, 1873 and 1882; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the eighth North Carolina district, and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

FRANK S. READER.

Frank S. Reader, editor of the Beaver Valley News, New Brighton, Pa., was born in Coal Centre, Pa., November 17, 1842. He received his early education in the public schools and also attended Mt. Union College, Ohio. He served during the Civil war in the Second Virginia Infantry (1861-63); in 1863

he was changed to the Fifth Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry, and on June 20, 1864, was captured while on scout duty. Subsequently, with three others, he escaped from the train twenty miles south of Burkesville Junction, Va., on the way to Andersonville. They reached General Meade's headquarters at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; he was discharged in August, 1864. For several years he was a clergyman in the Methodist church, but retired on account of ill health. He established the *Beaver Valley News* of New Brighton, Pa., in 1874, and in 1893 began the publication of a daily edition. He was in the United States civil service for ten years; is the author of "Historical Sketches of Beaver Valley, Pennsylvania," "Life of Moody and Sankey," "History of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry," etc.

ROBERT MILLS.

Robert Mills, architect and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., August 12, 1781. He was the original designer of the Washington monument, and author of "Statistics of South Carolina," "American Pharos, or Lighthouse Guide," and "Guide to the National Executive Offices." He died in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1855.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE.

Mary Abigail Dodge, author, was born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1838. She wrote under the name of "Gail Hamilton," and is the author of many works, among which are: "Battle of the Books," "Divine Guidance," "What Think Ye of Christ?" "A New Atmosphere," "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," "Gala Days," "Woman's Wrongs," "Red-Letter Days," "Summer Rest," "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," "Sermons to the

Clergy," "First Love Is Best," "Country Living and Country Thinking," "Skirmishes and Sketches," "Wool-Gathering," "Little Folk Life," "Nursery Moonings," "Our Common School System," "The Insuppressible Book," "A Washington Bible Class," and "Biography of James G. Blaine." She died in 1896.

MATHEW H. CARPENTER.

Mathew H. Carpenter, lawyer and jurist, was born in Moretown, Vt., December 22, 1824. In 1843 he secured an appointment as cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, but at the expiration of his second year in that institution was obliged to resign because of a weakness of the eyes. In 1845 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Paul Dillingham (afterward governor of Vermont), at Waterbury, and two years later was admitted to the bar at Montpelier. Soon after he removed to Boston and completed his studies in the office of Rufus Choate. In the spring of 1848 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and in the same year removed to Beloit, Wis., and opened an office. In 1852 he was a candidate for district attorney of Rock county; the election was contested, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in his favor. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee; for a number of years he was engaged in the intricate and embarrassing litigation arising out of the construction and consolidation of certain railroads in Wisconsin, and maintained the rights of his clients with great ability and persistency.

In 1876, for the first time in the history of the republic, a cabinet minister, W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, was impeached before the Senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The respondent retained for his defense Jeremiah

S. Black, ex-attorney-general; Montgomery M. Blair, ex-postmaster-general, and Mr. Carpenter. The entire management of the case was resigned to Mr. Carpenter, who conducted it to a successful issue.

The trial of the title to the presidency of the United States before the electoral commission, erected for the purpose by special act of Congress, was another occasion that enlisted the best professional talent in the Union. Mr. Carpenter was retained by Mr. Tilden to submit an argument in favor of counting the votes of the Democratic candidates for electors in Louisiana, and he performed the duty with the ability he never failed to bring to bear upon questions of importance. From 1870 to his decease, though maintaining an office at Milwaukee, he kept an office at Washington, and practiced mainly before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1869 he was chosen by the Republican party to succeed James R. Doolittle in the United States Senate. He was the author of the acts reconstructing in some respects the federal courts, and enlarging their jurisdiction to the limits prescribed by the Constitution. He was twice chosen president pro tempore of the Senate, and at the expiration of his term was nominated by the caucus of Republican members of the legislature for re-election, but was defeated. In 1879 he was chosen to succeed Timothy O. Howe in the United States Senate, and took his seat again in that body after an interval of four years. He died in Washington, D. C., February 4, 1881.

THOMAS STARR KING.

Thomas Starr King, clergyman and author, was born in New York City, December 17, 1824. From 1845-56 he was a Unitarian clergyman of Boston; from the latter year until his death he resided in San Francisco. He is the author of "Christianity and

Humanity," "Substance and Show," "The White Hills," a volume of travel in the White Mountains, and "Patriotism and Other Papers." He died March 4, 1863.

CHARLES FREDERICK MARKELL.

Charles Frederick Markell, lawyer, diplomat and author, Baltimore, Md., was born in Frederick, Md., October 16, 1835. He received a classical education and in 1860 graduated from the law department of Columbian University. He was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority, and began the practice of his profession in his native town. Here he also owned and edited, for some time, a daily Republican newspaper. He twice represented his city in the Maryland legislature, and in 1892 was appointed by President Harrison secretary of legation to Brazil. While serving at this post as charge d'affaires he succeeded in inducing the Brazilian government to remove the onerous expediente duty upon wheat flour from the United States. He is the author of "Chamodine, and Other Poems," "Ypiranga, a Love Tale of the Brazils," and "The Chaskell Papers."

CHARLES EDWARD PAGE.

Charles Edward Page, M. D., Boston, Mass., was born in Norridgewock, Me., February 23, 1840. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city and when the Civil war broke out enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was among the first promoted to officer colored soldiers, and in 1863 was appointed by the government assistant superintendent of negro labor in Louisiana. He was captured by the Confederates and for thirteen months was held a prisoner of war. After the war he resumed his professional

practice and during the last fifteen years has resided in Boston. He is the author of "The Natural Cure of Consumption," "Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever," "How to Feed the Baby" (a nursery guide), "Horses: Their Feed and Their Feet;" also many articles of importance in the New York Medical Record and other leading medical journals.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

John Godfrey Saxe, lawyer and journalist, was born in Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816. He was the author of "Leisure Day Rhymes," "The Proud Miss McBride," "Progress," "A New Rape of the Lock," "The Money King," "Clever Songs of Many Nations," "The Masquerade," and "Fables and Lyrics in Rhyme." He died in Albany, N. Y., March 31, 1887.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

David Glasgow Farragut, one of the naval heroes of the Civil war, was born in Tennessee, July 5, 1801. His father was of Spanish birth and in the War of 1812 served as master of the "Essex." Farragut was in several engagements under his father when only eleven years of age. He was appointed captain in 1855 and at the outbreak of the Civil war was placed in command of a squadron blockading the gulf ports. He captured the city of New Orleans April 24, 1862, after passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip in the face of a terrific fire. In July of that year he was promoted to be rear admiral and in March, 1863, assisted in the capture of Vicksburg. He took the city of Mobile in July, 1864, defeating the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay. In December, 1864, the rank of vice-admiral was created for him and in July, 1866, he was created full admiral. Although he was the great naval figure of the Civil war,

his passage of forts below New Orleans was considered his greatest achievement. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870.

CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON.

Charles Ledyard Norton, journalist and author, New York City, was born in Farmington, Conn., June 11, 1837. He graduated at Yale University in 1859 and at the outbreak of the Civil war was a student in the Yale Scientific School. He served as a private in the Seventh New York National Guard (1861-62), was captain of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers (1862-63) and colonel of the Seventy-eighth United States Colored troops (1863 until the close of the war), serving chiefly in the department of the Gulf. After the war he conducted a cotton plantation near New Orleans and for ten years (from 1868) was editor of the Christian Union. He has, at different times, been editor of the Domestic Monthly, American Canoeist, Outing, etc. He is the author of "Political Americanisms," "Midshipman Jack," "A Handbook of Florida," "Jack Benson's Log," "A Soldier of the Legion," "A Medal of Honor Man," and "The Queen's Rangers."

GEORGE DAVID RUGGLES.

George David Ruggles, brigadier-general United States Army (retired), Washington, D. C., was born in Newburgh, N. Y., September 11, 1833. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in September, 1851, and graduated therefrom July 1, 1855. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the second infantry and subsequently became adjutant of his regiment, serving on the frontier and in the territories until 1861. On July 1 of that year he was promoted to assistant major-general, and during the Civil war

served as adjutant-general of a brigade in the three months' campaign. He was then assigned to duty in charge of the organization of the volunteer army and afterward became chief of staff, army of Virginia; he later was assistant chief of staff, army of the Potomac, and then on special duty under Secretary Stanton in the war department. During 1863-64 he assisted General Fry in the conscription bureau and inspection, and in 1865 was adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac under General Meade. In this command he remained until the close of the war, reaching the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1868-76 he was in the department of the Platte and during the next four years was in the department of the Dakota. He won many brevets for bravery and meritorious services and attained the rank of adjutant-general in the regular army in 1893. He was retired from active service September 11, 1897. On April 15, 1898, he assumed the duties of governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, to which position he had been assigned by the president.

GEORGE W. NORTHRUP.

George W. Northrup, lawyer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., on January 29, 1861, the oldest son of Dr. G. W. Northrup, then president of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He received his early education at the University of Chicago, where his father accepted a chair in 1867. He was graduated from Rochester University when twenty years old. He taught mathematics in the Morgan Park Academy for one year, and then studied law in the office of Grant, Swift & Brady. In 1866 he was admitted to the firm, which became Grant, Brady & Northrup. In 1888 Mr. Grant died, and the excessive work resulting broke Mr. Northrup's health. He spent two years in Montana,

Washington and British Columbia, working with a surveying party. In 1891 the firm of Newman & Northrup was organized, and soon afterward Mr. Levinson was admitted. Though he had practiced but twenty years he made legal history of national importance. In the case of Mott vs. Clow he established the law that business catalogues and advertisements could not be held as copyrighted, and he was the first man to maintain that trusts and combinations were under the complete control of the federal government, and could be regulated through the mails and interstate commerce laws.

Mr. Northrup was one of the organizers of the Quadrangle Club, and was a member of the Chicago Athletic and Law clubs, the Chicago Law Institute and the Sons of the American Revolution. He died April 23, 1901.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

William Ellery Channing, Unitarian clergyman and author, was born in Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780. He was the most prominent theologian of his time and his influence is still great. He was a noted opponent of slavery and a profound writer upon religious, philanthropic, social and ethical questions, and many of his writings have been translated into foreign languages. He is the author of "Essay on Milton," "Evidences of Revealed Religion," "The Duty of the Free States," "Self-Culture," etc. He died in Bennington, Vt., October 2, 1842.

ALICE CARY.

Alice Cary, author and poet, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1820. She removed to New York City in 1852 and became prominent in the literary circles of that city. She is the author of "The Bishop's Son,"

"Married, Not Mated," "Clovernook," "From Year to Year," "A Token of Remembrance," "Pictures of Country Life," "Hagar," "Snowberries," etc. Among her books of verse are: "Lyra, and Other Poems," "Early and Late Poems" (with her sister, Phoebe Cary), "Ballads, Lyrics and Hymns" and "A Lover's Diary." She died in New York, February 12, 1871.

JOHN HENNINGER REAGAN.

John Henninger Reagan, lawyer, jurist, congressman and ex-United States Senator, Palestine, Texas, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., October 8, 1818. He was brought up on a farm and received his early education in the country school, supplemented by a year in a college at Maryville, Tenn. He went to the then republic of Texas and participated in the war against the Indians. He was appointed deputy surveyor of public lands in 1839, and in 1843 was a justice of the peace and a militia captain. In 1846 he began the practice of law and in the following year was elected to the Texas legislature. He was a judge of the district court from 1852-57, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, but resigned that position in February, 1861, to become post-master-general of the Confederate government, serving in that capacity until 1865, when he became secretary of the treasury in the same. He was a prisoner of war from May to October, 1865, and after his release practiced law in Palestine, Texas. He was elected to Congress in 1875 and served in that body, by successive re-elections, until 1887. While a member of Congress he became author of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce Bill, which was afterward modified by the amendments of Senator Cullom into the law now in force. In 1887 he became a United

States Senator, and since 1891 has served as chairman of the Texas State Railroad commission.

HORACE B. PACKER.

Horace B. Packer, lawyer, State Senator and congressman, Wellsboro, Pa., was born in that city; he received his education at the Wellsboro Academy and the Alfred (N. Y.) University; was admitted to the bar and has practiced law ever since; was elected district attorney for three years and served one year by appointment just prior to his election; in 1884 was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives and re-elected in 1886; in 1888 was elected to the State Senate and in 1897 was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the sixteenth Pennsylvania district. He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress for the term expiring in 1901.

DARWIN R. JAMES.

Darwin R. James, merchant, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Williamsburg, Mass., May 14, 1834. He lived there until he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent by his parents to Mt. Pleasant Boarding School, at Amherst, Mass., where he remained three years. He was subsequently employed for some time by a firm in New York City which dealt in wholesale silk goods, but since February, 1858, has been engaged in the business of importing indigo and spices from the east. In the prosecution of this business he has been a great traveler, having visited the Philippines and the East Indies. He has also become quite prominent in politics and in the management of various large business interests. For six years he served upon the Brooklyn board of park commissioners and represented the third New York district in Congress from 1883 to 1887.

He is now serving his tenth year upon the United States board of Indian commissioners, being chairman of this body. He is president of the Peoples Telephone corporation of New York; was secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for eighteen years and its president for six. He is president of a Brooklyn savings bank; is a trustee or director in many financial institutions and in a number of colleges and benevolent organizations. In 1898 he was appointed by the governor a member of a commission to investigate the expenditure of the nine million dollars voted by the people of New York for the enlargement of the State canals.

BREVARD D. SINCLAIR.

Rev. Brevard Davidson Sinclair, lawyer, author and clergyman, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Charlotte, N. C., October 31, 1859. He obtained his higher education in

the Mantan Academy, Philadelphia, and the Princeton (N. J.) University. After leaving the university he worked for some years in the newspaper field, chiefly as editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Daily Eagle and correspondent of the New York Times. He was admitted to the bar and for seven years practiced law in Ohio and North Carolina, making quite a record both as a lawyer and a politician. In 1886 he represented his constituents as a member of the National Democratic convention. Subsequently he studied theology and in 1887 graduated from the Princeton Seminary. From that year until 1892 he was pastor of the Old South church, Newburyport, Mass., becoming a member of the Presbyterian general assembly in 1891. In the former year he published in Boston and London his work entitled "The Crowning Sin of the Age."

Mr. Sinclair removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1892, and since becoming a resident of that city has been pastor of a church there.



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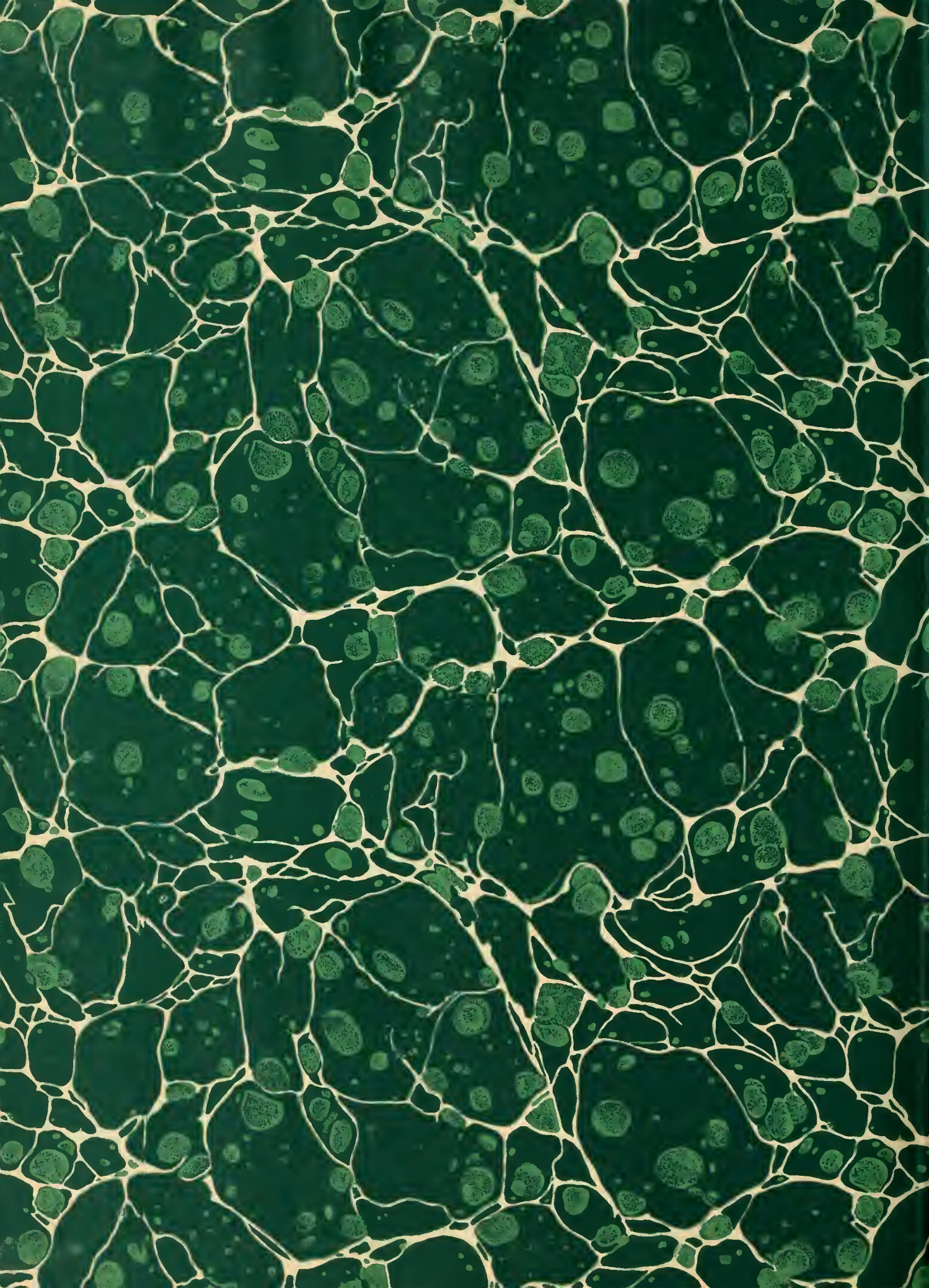
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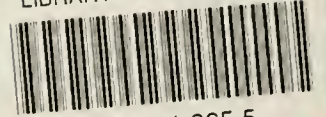
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